A/49/49 (Vol.I)

United Nations

Resolutions
and
Decisions

adopted by the General Assembly
during its forty-ninth session

Volume I
20 September – 23 December 1994

General Assembly
Official Records ● Forty-ninth Session
Supplement No. 49 (A/49/49)

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

⁂

The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly between 20 September 1994 to 23 December 1994. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly at its forty-ninth session after 23 December 1994 appear in Volume II.

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CONTENTS

Section *Page*

I. Allocation of agenda items v

***

II. Resolutions adopted without reference to a Main Committee 1

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee 56

IV. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) 88

V. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee 119

VI. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee 158

VII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee 240

VIII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee 287

***

IX. Decisions 306

A. Elections and appointments 312

B. Other decisions 317

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee 317
2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee 320
3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) 320
4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee 322
5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee 328
6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee 336
7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee 340

ANNEXES

I. Composition of organs 342

II. Conventions, declarations and other instruments 345

III. Index of resolutions and decisions 349

IV. Check-list of resolutions and decisions 363

I. ALLOCATION OF AGENDA ITEMS[1]

Plenary meetings[1]

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Guyana (item 1).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (item 2).
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly (item 3):
    - (*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
    - (*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (item 4).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (item 5).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (item 6).
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (item 7).
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee (item 8).
9. General debate (item 9).
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (item 10).
11. Report of the Security Council (item 11).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, II, III (section C), V (section A), VI (section K), XVI and XVII] (item 12).[2]
13. Report of the International Court of Justice (item 13).
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 14).[3]
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs (item 15):
    - (*a*) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;
    - (*b*) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council;
    - (*c*) Election of a member of the International Court of Justice.
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections (item 16):
    - (*a*) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;
    - (*b*) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination;
    - (*c*) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[4]
    - (*h*) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

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[1] At its 3rd, 30th, 48th, 56th, 61st, 74th, 88th, 93rd and 94th plenary meetings, on 23 September, 13 and 31 October, 14 and 21 November and 2, 14, 20 and 23 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted the agenda and the allocation of agenda items for its forty-ninth session. See section IX.B.1, decision 49/402, for details. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the Assembly decided, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*a*) (iv)), to defer a decision on the allocation of item 51 (Question of Cyprus) to an appropriate time during the session. For the numerical list of agenda items, see annex III.

[2] For chapters I and XVII, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31; for chapters II and III (section C), see also "Second Committee", item 1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*a*)(i)), decided that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund would take place on Thursday, 20 October 1994.

[3] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*b*), decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (see A/49/297) would be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 62.

[4] For sub-items (*a*) to (*g*), see "Fifth Committee", item 32.

(*i*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

(*j*) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (item 19).

20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (item 20).

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (item 21).

22. Assistance in mine clearance (item 22).

23. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters (item 23).

24. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (item 24).

25. The situation in Burundi (item 25).

26. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States (item 26).

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (item 27).

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (item 28).

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (item 29).

30. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (item 30).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (item 31).

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (item 32).

33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters (item 33).

34. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (item 34).

35. Law of the sea (item 35).

36. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (item 36).

37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance (item 37):

(*a*) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(*b*) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

(*c*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(*d*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

(*e*) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan;

(*f*) Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda;

(*g*) Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda.

38. The situation in the Middle East (item 38).

39. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (item 39).

40. Question of Palestine (item 40).

41. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (item 41).

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[5] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*a*)(ii)), decided to refer to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/49/23) relating to specific Territories so that the Assembly might deal in plenary meeting with the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

42. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (item 42).

43. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (item 43).

44. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995 (item 44).

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 45).[6]

46. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (item 46).

47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (item 47).

48. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development (item 48).

49. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (item 49).

50. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (item 50).

51. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (item 52).

52. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (item 149).

53. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War (item 150).

54. Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly (item 151).

55. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (item 154).

56. Building a peaceful and better world through sport (item 156).

57. Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly (item 152).

58. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts by Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies (item 159).

59. United Nations Fund for Namibia: scholarship programme for Namibian students (item 160).

60. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (item 161).

First Committee

(DISARMAMENT AND RELATED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

1. Reduction of military budgets (item 53):
    (*a*) Reduction of military budgets;
    (*b*) Transparency of military expenditures.
2. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (item 54).
3. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields (item 55).
4. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (item 56).
5. Comprehensive test-ban treaty (item 57).
6. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (item 58).
7. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (item 59).

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[6] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*a*)(iii)), decided to consider the item directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

8. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (item 60).

9. Prevention of an arms race in outer space (item 61).

10. General and complete disarmament (item 62):[3]

    (*a*) Notification of nuclear tests;

    (*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development;

    (*c*) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects;

    (*d*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

    (*e*) Transparency in armaments;

    (*f*) International illicit arms traffic;

    (*g*) Regional disarmament;

    (*h*) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

    (*i*) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

    (*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

11. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (item 63):

    (*a*) Regional confidence-building measures;

    (*b*) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

    (*c*) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

    (*d*) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

    (*e*) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

12. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (item 64):

    (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

    (*b*) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

    (*c*) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

    (*d*) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

    (*e*) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

    (*f*) Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters;

    (*g*) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures.

13. Israeli nuclear armament (item 65).

14. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (item 66).

15. Question of Antarctica (item 67).

16. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (item 68).

17. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (item 69).

18. Maintenance of international security (item 70).

19. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (item 71).

20. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone (item 72).

21. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee (item 73).

22. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (item 153).

Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee)

1. Protection and security of small States (item 74).

2. Effects of atomic radiation (item 75).

3. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (item 76).

4. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (item 77).

5. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (item 78).

6. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (item 79).

7. Questions relating to information (item 80).

8. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (item 81).

9. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination (item 82).

10. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (item 83).

11. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters V (section C) and IX] (item 12).[7]

12. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 84).

13. Science and peace (item 85).

14. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (item 86).

15. Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (item 147).

16. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia (item 148).

17. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (item 18).[5]

18. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (item 45).[6]

Second Committee

(ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, II, III (sections A and C), IV, V (sections I and J), VI (sections A to J, L and M), VII to XI, XIII and XVII] (item 12).[8]

2. Macroeconomic policy questions (item 87):

    (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

    (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

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[7] For chapter IX, see also "Second Committee", item 1, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31.

[8] For chapters I and XVII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31; for chapters II and III (section C), see also "Plenary meetings", item 12; for chapters VI (section E) and XI, see also "Fifth Committee", item 31; and for chapter IX, see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 11, "Third Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31.

   (*c*) External debt crisis and development;

   (*d*) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries.

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation (item 88):

   (*a*) Trade and development;

   (*b*) Food and agricultural development;

   (*c*) Commodities;

   (*d*) Cultural development;

   (*e*) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

   (*f*) Industrial development cooperation;

   (*g*) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

   (*h*) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;

   (*i*) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation.

4. Environment and sustainable development (item 89):

   (*a*) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

   (*b*) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;

   (*c*) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

   (*d*) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa;

   (*e*) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

5. Operational activities for development (item 90).

6. Training and research (item 91):

   (*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

   (*b*) United Nations University.

7. Agenda for development (item 92).

8. Report of the International Conference on Population and Development (item 158).[9]

Third Committee

(SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS)

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, III (section B), V (sections B, D to H and K), IX, XIV, XV and XVII] (item 12).[10]

2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination (item 93).

3. Right of peoples to self-determination (item 94).

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[9] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*d*)(ii)), decided that the debate on the item would be held directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that action on the item would be taken in the Second Committee.

[10] For chapters I and XVII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31; for chapter IX, see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 11, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Fifth Committee", item 31.

4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (item 95).[11]
5. Crime prevention and criminal justice (item 96).
6. Advancement of women (item 97).
7. International drug control (item 98).
8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (item 99).
9. Human rights questions (item 100):
    - (*a*) Implementation of human rights instruments;
    - (*b*) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
    - (*c*) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;
    - (*d*) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;
    - (*e*) Capital punishment.
10. Promotion and protection of the rights of children (item 101).
11. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance (item 102).
12. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (item 103).

Fifth Committee

(ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS)

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (item 104):
    - (*a*) United Nations;
    - (*b*) United Nations Development Programme;
    - (*c*) United Nations Children's Fund;
    - (*d*) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
    - (*e*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
    - (*f*) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
    - (*g*) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;
    - (*h*) United Nations Population Fund;
    - (*i*) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation;
    - (*j*) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (item 105).
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (item 106).
4. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (item 107).
5. Programme planning (item 108).
6. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations (item 109).

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[11] At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report (A/49/250, para. 45 (*e*)), decided that the plenary meetings devoted to the implementation of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family would be held on Tuesday, 18 October 1994.

7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (item 110).

8. Pattern of conferences (item 111).

9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (item 112).

10. Human resources management (item 113):

    (*a*) Strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization;

    (*b*) Composition of the Secretariat;

    (*c*) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

    (*d*) Other human resources questions.

11. United Nations common system (item 114).

12. United Nations pension system (item 115).

13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East (item 116):

    (*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

14. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (item 117).

15. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) (item 118):

    (*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;

    (*b*) Other activities.

16. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (item 119).

17. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (item 120).

18. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (item 121).

19. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (item 122).

20. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (item 123).

21. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (item 124).

22. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (item 125).

23. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (item 126).

24. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (item 127).

25. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (item 128).

26. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (item 129).

27. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (item 130).

28. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (item 131).

29. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (item 132):

    (*a*) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations;

    (*b*) Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232.

30. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (item 146).

31. Report of the Economic and Social Council [chapters I, VI (section E), IX, XI, XII and XVII] (item 12).[12]

32. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments (item 17):[13]
    (*a*) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;
    (*c*) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;
    (*d*) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;
    (*e*) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
    (*f*) International Civil Service Commission:
        (i) Appointment of members of the Commission;
        (ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission;
    (*g*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

33. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (item 155).

34. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (item 162).

Sixth Committee

(LEGAL QUESTIONS)

1. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (item 133).

2. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (item 134).

3. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (item 135).

4. United Nations Decade of International Law (item 136).

5. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session (item 137).

6. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session (item 138).

7. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (item 139).

8. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (item 140).

9. Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice (item 141).

10. Measures to eliminate international terrorism (item 142).

11. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (item 143).

12. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (item 144).

13. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (item 145).

14. Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly (item 157).

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[12] For chapters I and XVII, see also "Plenary meetings", item 12, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Third Committee", item 1; for chapters VI (section E) and XI, see also "Second Committee", item 1, and for chapter IX, see also "Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)", item 11, "Second Committee", item 1, and "Third Committee", item 1.

[13] For sub-items (*h*) to (*j*), see "Plenary meetings", item 17.

II. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/1	Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly (A/49/L.1 and Add.1)	151	17 October 1994	5
49/2	Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly (A/49/L.3 and Add.1)	152	19 October 1994	5
49/3	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund (A/49/L.5 and Add.1)	12	20 October 1994	5
49/4	Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly			
	Resolution A (A/49/517)	3 (*b*)	20 October 1994	5
	Resolution B (A/49/517/Add.1)	3 (*b*)	15 December 1994	5
49/5	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (A/49/L.6)	21	21 October 1994	5
49/6	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System (A/49/L.7)	29	21 October 1994	6
49/7	Regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region (A/49/L.10 and Add.1)	25	25 October 1994	7
49/8	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (A/49/L.4 and Add.1)	20	25 October 1994	8
49/9	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (A/49/L.9)	24	26 October 1994	8
49/10	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (A/49/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	39	3 November 1994	9
49/11	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations (A/49/48)	44	9 November 1994	11
49/12	Work of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations (A/49/48)	44	9 November 1994	12
49/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (A/49/L.20 and Add.1)	27	15 November 1994	12
49/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (A/49/L.16 and Add.1)	28	15 November 1994	13

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[1] For the decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee, see sect. IX.B.1.

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/15	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (A/49/L.23)	31	15 November 1994	14
49/16	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters (A/49/L.25/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	23	17 November 1994	15
49/17	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (A/49/L.27 and Add.1)	41	23 November 1994	16
49/18	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte (A/49/L.38 and Add.1)	36	28 November 1994	17
49/21	Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions			
	A. Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (A/49/L.28 and Add.1)	37 (*b*)	2 December 1994	17
	B. Financing of the Palestinian Police Force (A/49/L.30 and Add.1)	37 (*b*)	2 December 1994	18
	C. Special emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi (A/49/L.31/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*b*)	2 December 1994	18
	D. Assistance to Mozambique (A/49/L.26/Rev.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	19
	E. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia (A/49/L.32/Rev.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	20
	F. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti (A/49/L.34/Rev.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	20
	G. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery (A/49/L.36/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	21
	H. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America (A/49/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	22
	I. International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America (A/49/L.37/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	22
	J. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador (A/49/L.39/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	23
	K. Emergency assistance to the Sudan (A/49/L.41/Rev.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	24
	L. Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia (A/49/L.42/Rev.1)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	25

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
	M. Special assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States (A/49/L.48/Rev.2)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	26
	N. Assistance to the Palestinian people (A/49/L.50)	37 (*b*)	20 December 1994	26
49/22	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction			
	A. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/49/L.21)	37 (*c*)	2 December 1994	27
	B. Early warning capacities of the United Nations system with regard to natural disasters (A/49/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*c*)	20 December 1994	29
49/23	Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda (A/49/L.24/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1)	37 (*f*)	2 December 1994	29
49/24	Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda (A/49/L.17/Rev.3) . .	37 (*g*)	2 December 1994	30
49/25	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War (A/49/L.33 and Corr. 2 and Add.1)	150	2 December 1994	31
49/26	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (A/49/L.18/Rev.1)	30	2 December 1994	31
49/27	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (A/49/L.40 and Add.1)	34	5 December 1994	32
49/28	Law of the Sea (A/49/L.47 and Add.1) . . .	35	6 December 1994	33
49/29	The Olympic Ideal (A/49/L.46 and Add.1)	156	7 December 1994	35
49/30	Support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies (A/49/L.49 and Add.1)	159	7 December 1994	36
49/62	Question of Palestine			
	A. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (A/49/L.53 and Add.1)	40	14 December 1994	36
	B. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat (A/49/L.54 and Add.1) . . .	40	14 December 1994	37
	C. Department of Public Information of the Secretariat (A/49/L.55/Rev.1)	40	14 December 1994	37
	D. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/49/L.56 and Add.1)	40	14 December 1994	38
49/63	Admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations (A/49/L.58 and Add.1)	19	15 December 1994	38
49/64	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (A/49/L.43)	32	15 December 1994	39

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/65	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/49/L.2/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Add.1, A/49/L.22, para. 2)	14	15 December 1994	40
49/87	The situation in the Middle East			
	A. Jerusalem (A/49/L.59)	38	16 December 1994	41
	B. The Syrian Golan (A/49/L.60)	38	16 December 1994	42
49/88	Middle East peace process (A/49/L.61 and Add.1)	38	16 December 1994	42
49/89	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/49/L.51 and Add.1)	18	16 December 1994	43
49/90	Dissemination of information on decolonization (A/49/L.52 and Add.1)	18	16 December 1994	44
49/91	United Nations Fund for Namibia (A/49/782)	160	19 December 1994	45
49/137	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (A/49/L.35/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	42	19 December 1994	45
49/139	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations			
	A. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/49/L.57 and Add.1)	37 (*a*)	20 December 1994	49
	B. Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development (A/49/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	37 (*a*)	20 December 1994	50
49/140	Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (A/49/L.45 and Add.1)	37 (*e*)	20 December 1994	51
49/141	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (A/49/L.62/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	161	20 December 1994	52
49/142	United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/49/L.44/Rev.2)	154	23 December 1994	52
49/143	Financial situation of the United Nations (A/49/L.63)	10	23 December 1994	54
49/215	Assistance in mine clearance (A/49/L.8/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)	22	23 December 1994	54

49/1. Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the South Pacific Forum for cooperation between the United Nations and the South Pacific Forum,

1. *Decides* to invite the South Pacific Forum to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

34th plenary meeting
17 October 1994

49/2. Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the special functions of the member societies of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which are recognized by their respective Governments as auxiliaries to the public authorities in the humanitarian field on the basis of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[2]

Considering the specific role of the International Federation in international humanitarian relations as further defined by the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent,

Desirous of promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Federation,

1. *Decides* to invite the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

38th plenary meeting
19 October 1994

49/3. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, in response to which a trust fund, subsequently named the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General,

Noting that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, renamed in 1987 as the United Nations Population Fund, began operations in 1969,

Recalling also its resolutions 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/170 of 21 December 1976, and 34/104 of 14 December 1979, in which it, *inter alia*, recognized the leading role and effectiveness of the Fund in the United Nations system in the population field and affirmed the Fund as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 stating the aims and purposes of the Fund,

1. *Congratulates* the United Nations Population Fund on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the positive contributions the Fund and its dedicated staff have made during its first twenty-five years in promoting better understanding and awareness of population and development issues, in improving the quality of human life, and in extending systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries, at their request, to undertake appropriate national programmes to address their population and development needs.

39th plenary meeting
20 October 1994

49/4. Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the first report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,[3]

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.

40th plenary meeting
20 October 1994

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the second report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,[4]

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.

89th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/5. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 relating to the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,[5]

Taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[6] and "An Agenda for Development"[7] and the related consultations within the United Nations and with regional organizations on these subjects,

Recalling that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends,

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[3] A/49/517, para. 10.

[4] A/49/517/Add.1, para. 10.

[5] A/49/450.

[6] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

[7] A/48/935.

Bearing in mind that the Charter of the United Nations provides for the existence of regional arrangements and agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, and whose activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling also that the charter of the Organization of American States reaffirms these purposes and principles and provides that that organization is a regional agency under the terms of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction that the second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of the Organization of American States was held at the headquarters of the Organization of American States on 3 and 4 May 1993, and that a sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas was held in Barbados on 28 and 29 April 1994,

Welcoming the meeting on peace held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 August 1994 between the Secretary-General and heads of regional organizations,

Bearing in mind the adoption by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, on 8 June 1994, of resolution AG/RES.1289(XXIV-O/94), also on cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 47/20 A, 47/20 B and 48/27 B of 24 November 1992, 20 April 1993 and 8 July 1994, respectively,

Aware that the effective consolidation of a new international order requires regional action in harmony with that of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994 and recommends that similar meetings be held more frequently;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the close cooperation between the two organizations and, in particular, the joint operations of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, as well as over the work carried out by the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States in relation to the situation in Haiti;

4. *Welcomes* the offer of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States to the President of the Security Council concerning the readiness of the Organization of American States to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve measures for the prevention and peaceful solution of regional and international conflicts;

5. *Also expresses its satisfaction* at the close cooperation between the two organizations in the observation and verification of the electoral process, and recognizes the effectiveness of that cooperation when it is requested by national authorities;

6. *Welcomes* the meeting between the Secretary-General and the new Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, soon after the latter took office, as well as regular meetings between their representatives throughout the period under review;

7. *Requests* both Secretaries-General, or their representatives, to resume consultations with a view to signing during 1995 an agreement for cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States;

8. *Approves* the conclusions and recommendations of the second general meeting between representatives of the two organizations, held in May 1993, as well as the sectoral meeting on natural disasters management in the Americas, held in April 1994, and urges the relevant authorities of both organizations to take the necessary steps to implement those recommendations and promote further cooperation;

9. *Recommends* that a third general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and the Organization of American States be held in 1995 to continue to review and appraise progress, and that sectoral and focal point meetings be held on areas of priority or mutually agreed issues;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen and broaden the mechanism for cooperation between the two organizations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States".

41st plenary meeting
21 October 1994

49/6. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/22 of 22 November 1993 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 September 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,[a]

Bearing in mind the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, in which the parties agree to strengthen and expand their cooperation in matters which are of common concern in the field of their respective competence pursuant to their constitutional instruments,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed ties of cooperation with the Latin American Economic System which have grown stronger in recent years,

Bearing in mind also that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out several programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

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[a] A/49/382.

Welcoming the continued monitoring of changes in the treatment of topics relating to the United Nations system, in close contact with the delegations of the Member States participating in such deliberations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

3. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System;

5. *Requests* both the Secretary-General and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

41st plenary meeting
21 October 1994

49/7. Regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region

The General Assembly,

Having again considered the item entitled "The situation in Burundi",

Recalling its resolution 48/17 of 3 November 1993 concerning the situation in Burundi,

Recalling also the measures taken by the Security Council, in particular the dispatch of a mission to Burundi, and the statements of the President of the Council of 25 October and 16 November 1993[9] and 29 July, 25 August and 21 October 1994,[10]

Noting the effective action taken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Burundi,

Noting also the important role played by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and his Special Representative for Burundi,

Welcoming the deployment in Burundi of an international observer mission under the procedures of the Organization of African Unity for the prevention, management and settlement of conflicts in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that Burundi's registered political parties have resolved to have recourse to dialogue and negotiation in the search for lasting solutions to the institutional problems, based on equity, justice and law and an unshakable will to live in peace,

Also noting with satisfaction the signing, on 10 September 1994 at Bujumbura, of the Agreement embodying a Convention on Governance between the forces for democratic change (presidential majority) and the opposition political parties,

Profoundly concerned about the large-scale and uncontrolled population movements, including armed groups, which constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of the whole subregion,

In pursuance of resolution 48/118 of 20 December 1993, which advocates assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa,

Concerned about the continuing violence and violations of human rights in the country,

Welcoming in this connection the action of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and of the office which he has established in Burundi,

Taking duly into account resolution CM/Res.1527 (LX) on the holding of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth regular session,[11] held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994, and endorsed by the heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Gratified by the generous offer made to the Organization of African Unity by the Government of Burundi to host this regional conference in order to study all the aspects of this problem which is disrupting the plans and programmes for political stabilization of the Great Lakes region,

Gratified also by the dispatch by the Secretary-General of a mission to the region headed by Ambassador Dillon, which aims to facilitate the preparation and holding of an international conference on the subregion's problems, and welcoming the support given to this initiative by the Security Council in the statement of its President of 21 October 1994,[12]

Convinced that an agreed solution to the problems would help to ward off the spectre of the conflicts which have afflicted the region in general and Burundi in particular and would be an important step for peace, freedom, development and democracy,

1. *Expresses profound satisfaction* to the Government and people of Burundi for their commitment to national reconciliation, and invites the parties concerned to continue their efforts to re-establish peace and democracy in the country;

2. *Congratulates* the political leaders of Burundi on the happy conclusion of the negotiations on the re-establishment of the normal functioning of institutions, and urges all the parties to

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[9] S/26631 and S/26757, respectively; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1993*, p. 129.

[10] S/PRST/1994/38, 47 and 60, respectively; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[11] See A/49/313, annex I.

[12] S/PRST/1994/60; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention on Governance signed on 10 September 1994 and its subsequent additional protocols;

3. *Encourages* the new coalition Government of Burundi to continue relentlessly to fight against warmongers and to disarm the people's militias and other extremist groups which are threatening the country's security;

4. *Requests* Member States, the bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the people of Burundi with:

(*a*) Assistance in the reconstruction of the country and emergency assistance for its social and economic recovery, the revitalization of the economy and the resumption of development;

(*b*) Support for the national programmes to restore confidence among the various elements of the people of Burundi, especially by deploying civilian human rights observers to back up the local administration;

(*c*) Appropriate financial and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the country's judicial system in order to break the cycle of impunity and enable the Burundi authorities to bring to justice the perpetrators of the attempted *coup d'état* of October 1993 and of the subsequent ethnic massacres;

(*d*) Assistance in the dismantling of the secret pirate radio station "Rutomorangingo", which is inciting ethnic hatred and violence, and of any other instrument of propaganda which is undermining the patient efforts to achieve national reconciliation;

5. *Endorses fully* the wish of the heads of State and Government of African countries to convene a regional conference for assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region;

6. *Invites* the competent bodies of the United Nations system to take part in the implementation of such an initiative;

7. *Requests* Member States to furnish generous assistance for the implementation of the initiative;

8. *Expresses appreciation* to all the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have provided emergency humanitarian assistance to Burundi since the beginning of the crisis and invites them to redouble their efforts during the forthcoming phase of reconstruction and economic recovery;

9. *Invites* the international community to become fully involved by providing substantial technical and financial support for the early implementation of the plan of action which will be produced by a regional conference;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to continue their efforts to normalize the situation in Burundi, which remains precarious and worrisome;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to mobilize resources for that purpose, to ensure the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

43rd plenary meeting
25 October 1994

49/8. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/38 of 18 November 1981, 37/8 of 29 October 1982, 38/37 of 5 December 1983, 39/47 of 10 December 1984, 40/60 of 9 December 1985, 41/5 of 17 October 1986, 43/1 of 17 October 1988, 45/4 of 16 October 1990 and 47/6 of 21 October 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee,[13]

Having heard the statement made on 25 October 1994[14] by the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on the steps taken by the Consultative Committee to ensure continuing, close and effective cooperation between the two organizations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the continuing efforts of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee;

3. *Also notes with satisfaction* the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law and programmes on environment and sustainable development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee".

43rd plenary meeting
25 October 1994

49/9. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of State and Government at the third and fourth Ibero-American Summits, held respectively at Salvador, Brazil, on 15 and 16 July 1993 and Cartagena, Colombia, from 14 to 16 June 1994, concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another which affect the free flow of international trade,

Taking note of Decision 356 adopted on 3 June 1994 by the Twentieth Council of the Latin American Economic System, held at the ministerial level at Mexico City, which called for the lifting of the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba,

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[13] A/49/262.

[14] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 43rd meeting, and corrigendum.

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992 and 48/16 of 3 November 1993,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19 and 48/16, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1994 on the implementation of resolution 48/16;[15]

2. *Reiterates its call* to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

45th plenary meeting
26 October 1994

49/10. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992, 47/121 of 18 December 1992 and 48/88 of 20 December 1993, and recalling all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the principles enunciated by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again that, as the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sovereign, independent State and a Member of the United Nations, it is entitled to all rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, including the right to self-defence under Article 51 thereof,

Stressing that the armed hostilities and continued aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a serious impediment to the peace process, and noting in that context that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council remain unimplemented,

Reaffirming the relevant principles of the Charter and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory through the use of force, as well as the obligation of all States to act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Commending the ongoing efforts of the Bosniac and Croat parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina for working towards rapid and complete implementation of the Washington agreements on the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,[16] and affirms that those agreements should be considered as a model for the overall solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina and relations among all the parties,

Endorsing the peace proposal of the Contact Group as outlined by the communiqué of Foreign Ministers of 30 July 1994,[17] including the decisions taken by the Contact Group regarding further actions in the event of a rejection of the proposed peace plan,

Welcoming the decision of the Government of the Republic and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to accept the peace plan,

Noting the offer of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to seek *de jure* lifting of the arms embargo with effective application deferred for up to six months or as may be further deferred by the Security Council, especially in view of an acceptance and implementation of the Contact Group's peace plan by the Bosnian Serbs,

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue planning for the orderly and safe redeployment of the United Nations Protection Force personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina if such might become necessary,

Condemning the Bosnian Serb party for its non-compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as its rejection of the proposed peace plan of the Contact Group,

Stressing the importance of full implementation of Security Council decisions on safe areas, and in this context welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations Protection Force and other relevant regional security organizations,

Recalling the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee noted "with great concern that links existed between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Serbian militias and paramilitary groups responsible for massive, gross and systematic violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatian territories controlled by Serbs".[18]

Reaffirming its determination to prevent acts of genocide and crimes against humanity and other violations of international humanitarian law,

Gravely concerned at the persistent and systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing, involving murder, rape, torture and other inhumane treatment, perpetrated by the Bosnian Serb forces in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under their control, and emphasizing that these practices, as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, constitute clear violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[2] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[19] and pose a serious threat to the peace effort,

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[15] A/49/398 and Add.1.

[16] "Framework Agreement establishing a Federation in the Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a Majority Bosniac and Croat Population" and "Outline of a Preliminary Agreement for a Confederation between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation", signed in Washington on 1 March 1994; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/255.

[17] S/1994/916; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/48/18), para. 537.

Commending the work conducted by the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992,

Welcoming the establishment by the Security Council of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and calling upon all States to cooperate fully with the work of the Tribunal,

Noting that the International Court of Justice, in its Order of 13 September 1993 in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)), indicated as a provisional measure that "the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of the crime of genocide",[20]

Taking note of the Order of the International Court of Justice of 13 September 1993, in which it stated that "the present perilous situation demands ... [the] immediate and effective implementation of those [provisional] measures",[21]

Stressing the importance of efforts to restore peace in the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as to preserve its territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, and emphasizing that the occupied parts of the Republic are an integral part of its territory,

Alarmed and concerned by the fact that the ongoing situation in the Serbian-controlled parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is de facto allowing and promoting a state of occupation of these parts of the sovereign Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Emphasizing that the Serbian-controlled parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be reintegrated into the rest of the country, consistent with the peace proposal of the Contact Group, under the close supervision of the international community,

Expressing its concern about the recently intensified siege of Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities and safe areas, which endangers the well-being and safety of their inhabitants,

Reaffirming the character of Sarajevo as a multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious centre, and the need to preserve its plurality and avoid its further destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Sarajevo towards its restoration and the overall reconstruction of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and calling upon all States to facilitate these efforts,

Conscious that the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Strongly condemns* the Bosnian Serb party for its refusal to accept the proposed territorial settlement, and demands that it immediately accept this settlement unconditionally and in full;

2. *Commends* the tireless efforts of the United Nations Protection Force, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other related agencies, and notes with the utmost appreciation all the individuals who have shown exemplary bravery and courage, those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their commitments, and all those who continue to perform their duties faithfully;

3. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations Protection Force in implementing its mandates, in particular those related to safe areas;

4. *Demands* that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other safe areas, as well as other besieged Bosnian towns, and urges the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the safe areas;

5. *Condemns* the continuing military activities of the Bosnian Serbs against the territory of the Republic of Croatia and their actions in cooperation with the Serb paramilitary units from the occupied territories of Croatia in launching coordinated attacks against the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and demands the immediate cessation of all such activities;

6. *Strongly condemns* the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina for their actions in pursuit of the ethnic cleansing of those areas as a matter of policy;

7. *Reaffirms its support* for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void;

8. *Reaffirms* that the consequences of ethnic cleansing shall not be accepted by the international community and that those who have seized land and other property by ethnic cleansing and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law;

9. *Reaffirms once again* the right of refugees and displaced persons from the areas of conflict in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity, and therefore requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations bodies to facilitate their return;

10. *Urges* the Office of the High Commissioner, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communications system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population;

11. *Condemns vigorously* all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs, who have done so systematically, flagrantly and on a massive scale against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

12. *Deeply alarmed* by the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemns the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions;

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[19] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[20] *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 13 September 1993, I.C.J. Reports 1993*, p. 325 (para. 37, A (1)).

[21] Ibid., para. 59.

13. *Demands* that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) uphold its commitment and obligation to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, and to cease any military and logistic support to the Bosnian Serbs, and supports the decision of the Council to terminate automatically the partial suspension of sanctions in the event that the Federal Republic is found not to implement effectively its decision to close the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic in accordance with Council resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994;

14. *Calls* for mutual recognition between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders as a critical step towards a lasting peace settlement;

15. *Calls upon* all parties, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and strictly to respect its territorial integrity, and in this regard concludes that their activities aimed at achieving integration of the occupied territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic leading to a de facto state of occupation are illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to help create the conditions conducive to the rapid and complete implementation of the Washington agreements on the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and encourages the international community, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations and bilaterally, to enhance its support for the Governments of the Republic and of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

17. *Notes with deep concern* the failure to open the Tuzla airport as called for in numerous resolutions and once again urges the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen it, aware of the importance of that airport in facilitating the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992;

18. *Demands* that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context urges the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly to the safe areas;

19. *Condemns* activities by any of the parties or others concerned in contravention of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) of 17 April 1993, and demands full compliance with that provision;

20. *Commends* all States, in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they have taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic, and urges all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of those sanctions measures;

21. *Urges* the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic;

22. *Encourages* the Security Council to give all due consideration and exempt the Governments of the Republic and and of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment originally imposed by the Council in resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and as further outlined in the eighth preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

23. *Urges* Member States as well as other members of the international community, from all regions, to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter;

24. *Requests* the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and further to close concentration camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, until implementation, to assign international observers to those camps;

25. *Requests* that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in those camps, and that all prisoners be notified of this action without delay;

26. *Further affirms* individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

27. *Welcomes* the fact that delays which have hampered the work of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 have been removed and looks forward to a speedy assumption of the judiciary process free of interference and delays, and in this context encourages the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the above-stated principle of non-interference, so that the Tribunal can conduct without any further delay its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution within thirty days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference, which, regrettably, has not yet been issued;

29. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of this item.

51st plenary meeting
3 November 1994

49/11. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Noting the suggestion of the Royal Mint of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the creation of the United Nations fiftieth anniversary coin programme and its offer to manage that programme for the benefit of the Trust Fund for the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrations and participating States,

Noting also the positive report of the secretariat of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations on the offer of the Royal Mint,

Noting further the potential of such a programme to provide the Trust Fund with revenue to support educational and communications activities about the work of the United Nations,

Agreeing that the issuance of legal-tender coins commemorating the fiftieth anniversary would be a fitting way for States to honour and provide a suitable lasting memento of this historic occasion,

1. *Endorses* the creation of a United Nations Fiftieth Anniversary Coin Programme and the offer of the Royal Mint of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to manage that Programme;

2. *Requests* the secretariat of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations to make the necessary arrangements with the Royal Mint to implement the Coin Programme on a timely basis;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to write to all States advising them of the Coin Programme and inviting them to participate by issuing a commemorative coin honouring the fiftieth anniversary.

55th plenary meeting
9 November 1994

49/12. Work of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[22]

1. *Approves* the report of the Preparatory Committee and notes its work in 1994, including the progress of work reported in the open-ended drafting group of the Committee;

2. *Looks forward* to receiving, before the end of 1994, the report of the Secretary-General on the responses received in regard to the special commemorative meeting to be held in October 1995, in order to enable it to recommend a precise timetable and agenda for that meeting;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the secretariat of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations for its efforts to make this a global commemoration, involving, *inter alia*, national committees, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system and staff;

4. *Welcomes* the commemorative programme being formulated by the secretariat, and requests that emphasis continue to be placed on the development of programmes addressing the general public, in particular youth and children;

5. *Welcomes also* the continuation of the work of the Preparatory Committee on the draft declaration for the fiftieth anniversary;

6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee should continue its work and report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, and/or during the forty-ninth session, as required.

55th plenary meeting
9 November 1994

49/13. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/19 of 16 November 1993, and the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed on 26 May 1993,[23]

Recalling its resolution 48/5 of 13 October 1993 on observer status for the Conference in the General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference,[24]

Recalling also the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[25]

Recalling further the documents of the Conference, in particular the Final Act signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe,[26] the Prague Document on Further Development of the Institutions and Structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[27] the Vienna Document 1992 on Confidence- and Security-building Measures, the Helsinki Document 1992[28] and the Summary of Conclusions of the fourth meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1993,

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Conference to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in the Conference region through its activities in preventive diplomacy, crisis management, arms control and disarmament, and post-crisis stabilizing and rehabilitation measures, as well as its crucial role in the human dimension,

Welcoming progress made in the development and consolidation of contacts and cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference, in particular with regard also to the activities of missions of the Conference in the field,

Taking note of the recommendation adopted by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization with regard to the draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for consideration and adoption,[29]

Underlining the possibilities for regional action by the Conference for the maintenance of international peace and security as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Welcoming the further development of closer contacts between the Conference and the non-participating Mediterranean States, as well as the increased cooperation between the Conference and countries in Asia,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

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[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/49/48).

[23] A/48/185, annex II, appendix.

[24] A/49/529.

[25] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[26] A/45/859, annex.

[27] A/47/89-S/23576, annex II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23576.

[28] A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/49/33), para. 89.

2. *Welcomes* the increased cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on the basis of the framework agreement,[23] and requests the Secretary-General to explore with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference possibilities for further improvements in this regard;

3. *Notes* the informal meeting between the Secretary-General and representatives of regional arrangements, agencies, organizations and other intergovernmental organizations at United Nations Headquarters on 1 August 1994, with the participation of the Conference;

4. *Supports* the activities of the Conference aimed at contributing to stability and the maintenance of peace within its area;

5. *Encourages* the participating States of the Conference to make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of disputes in the Conference area, through conflict prevention and crisis management by the Conference, including peace-keeping;

6. *Welcomes* the important and successful work done by all the existing missions of the Conference;

7. *Emphasizes* that the Conference missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the Conference and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in this context calls for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 855 (1993) of 9 August 1993;

8. *Fully supports* the activities of the Conference aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic and to alleviate the tension between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference in this regard;

9. *Underlines* the importance of the forthcoming summit of the heads of State or Government of the Conference, to be held at Budapest, and expresses its hope for a successful outcome;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

57th plenary meeting
15 November 1994

49/14. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[30]

Recalling also the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting, on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the desire of both organizations to consolidate, develop and enhance further the ties existing between them in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[6] in particular section VII, concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Convinced also of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives of both organizations,

Welcoming the meeting on peace held at United Nations Headquarters on 1 August 1994 between the Secretary-General and heads of regional organizations,

Welcoming also the sectoral meeting on human resources development in rural areas between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Vienna on 14 and 15 July 1994,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[30]

2. *Commends* the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States, and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the sectoral meeting on human resources development in rural areas between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;[31]

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983,[32] at Amman in 1985[33] and at Geneva in 1988[34] and 1993;[35]

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the organizational entities of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations for their contributions leading to the success of the sectoral meeting on human resources development in rural areas;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of

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[30] A/49/519.

[31] Ibid., sect. III.

[32] A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

[33] See A/40/481/Add.1.

[34] A/43/509/Add.1.

[35] A/48/468/Add.1.

international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his initiative in meeting with heads of regional organizations on 1 August 1994, and recommends that consideration be given to the organization of further meetings;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983 and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(*a*) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

10. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(*a*) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(*b*) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(*c*) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(*d*) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1995, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

11. *Decides* that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

12. *Recommends*, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations be held during 1995;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

57th plenary meeting
15 November 1994

49/15. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October 1990, 46/13 of 28 October 1991, 47/18 of 23 November 1992 and 48/24 of 24 November 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,[36]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage the activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the nine priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[6] in particular the section therein concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Welcoming the general meeting between the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 May 1994,[37]

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[36] A/49/465.

[37] Ibid., sect. III.

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[36]

2. *Takes note* of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the general meeting between the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development;

5. *Welcomes* the proposals of the general meeting to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in a number of different areas and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation;

6. *Welcomes also* the intention of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen cooperation between them in the political field and to undertake consultations with a view to defining the mechanisms of such cooperation;

7. *Encourages* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

8. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

10. *Requests* the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, as recommended by the previous meetings between the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings;

12. *Notes* that the next focal point meeting of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference will be held in 1995, the date and venue of which will be decided after consultations between the two organizations;

13. *Notes also* that the date, venue and theme of the next sectoral meeting on technical cooperation will be decided after consultations between the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations;

14. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

57th plenary meeting
15 November 1994

49/16. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990, 46/109 A and B of 17 December 1991, 47/118 of 18 December 1992 and 48/161 of 20 December 1993, concerning the situation in Central America,

Recalling also its resolutions 47/169 of 22 December 1992 and 48/8 of 22 October 1993, concerning the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which it requested the international community to continue providing support to Nicaragua, taking into account the exceptional circumstances faced by that country, and requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide the assistance necessary in the process of consolidation of peace,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the recent natural disasters which have occurred in Nicaragua, the burden of the foreign debt and the harmful effects on its economy of the prolonged drought that has afflicted the Central American region impede the efforts being made by Nicaragua to overcome the consequences of war within the framework of a democracy and under the macroeconomic conditions already achieved,

Taking into account the central role of the Nicaraguan people and Government in the search for lasting solutions to consolidate the achievements of their transition,

Recognizing the efforts of the international community and the Government of Nicaragua to provide relief to the persons affected by the aftermath of the war and natural disasters,

Recognizing further the intensive efforts by the Government of Nicaragua to promote a sustained economic recovery and the considerable progress made in securing a broad social consensus by means of a process of national dialogue for the adoption of measures to lay the foundations for reconstruction and economic and social development,

Taking into account the commitments adopted by the Central American Presidents at the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development, through the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America,[38] and in this context the special attention required by the exceptional situation of Nicaragua, in order that these important commitments may begin to be implemented,

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[38] See A/49/580-S/1994/1217, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1217.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 November 1994 on the measures adopted in compliance with resolution 48/8,[39]

1. *Commends* the efforts made by the international community, including the organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to supplement the action undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua in the task of rehabilitation and national reconstruction, as well as in providing emergency assistance;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for the submission of the report on the measures adopted in compliance with resolution 48/8;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Nicaragua to continue its efforts for reconstruction and national reconciliation, which remain essential to lasting progress;

4. *Requests* all Member States, the international funding agencies and regional, intraregional and non-governmental organizations to continue providing, in a broad and flexible form, support to Nicaragua at the required levels, giving particular attention to the exceptional circumstances of Nicaragua, both to overcome the aftermath of the war and natural disasters and to stimulate the process of reconstruction, social investment, stabilization and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to continue to provide all necessary assistance to activities for the reconstruction, stabilization and development of that country and to continue to ensure the timely, comprehensive, flexible and effective formulation and coordination of programmes of the United Nations system in Nicaragua, given the importance of these activities for the consolidation of peace;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide Nicaragua, at the request of its Government, with all possible assistance to support the consolidation of peace, in areas such as caring for displaced persons, land ownership and land tenure in rural areas, direct care for war victims, mine clearance and the overcoming of difficulties in the restoration of the productive areas of the country, and, in general, a process of sustained economic and social recovery and development so that the peace and democracy already achieved become irreversible;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the action taken to implement the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters".

58th plenary meeting
17 November 1994

49/17. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 48/160 of 20 December 1993,

Also recalling its resolution 48/159 A of 20 December 1993 on international efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1994 containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 August 1994,[40]

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Bearing in mind that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate a higher proportion of resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically black and other institutions of higher learning, through programmes for staff and students,

Recalling the Conference on Human Resource Development held at Cape Town from 26 to 28 October 1994, sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Government of South Africa,

Noting that the South African authorities have emphasized human resources development as a major pillar of the reconstruction and development programme,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their efforts to adjust the Programme so that it can best help meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. *Welcomes* the transfer to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/258 B of 23 June 1994, of the residual funds of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

4. *Also endorses* the activities of the Programme aimed at contributing to South Africa's human resource needs during this critical period of development by:

(*a*) Expanding arrangements for co-sponsored training in sectors previously neglected for the disadvantaged majority;

(*b*) Continuing to utilize the catalyst function of the Programme to arrange co-sponsorships to maximize the potential multiplier effect of the graduates of the Programme by strengthening institutional financial, managerial and educational skills;

(*c*) Engaging educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations and the private sector in arrangements for tuition waivers, co-sponsorships, job placement of graduates and fund-raising;

5. *Encourages* further contacts and consultations on the Programme between the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee and the relevant South African ministries;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

7. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer such financial and other assistance to the Programme as will enable it to carry out its programmed activities;

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[39] A/49/487.

[40] A/49/491.

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in the light of the changed political circumstances in South Africa, having consulted with the Advisory Committee, to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the future role of the Programme.

65th plenary meeting
23 November 1994

49/18. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987, 43/14 of 26 October 1988, 44/9 of 18 October 1989, 45/11 of 1 November 1990, 46/9 of 16 October 1991, 47/9 of 27 October 1992 and 48/56 of 13 December 1993, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975, on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Noting the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1994,[41]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls for* the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

69th plenary meeting
28 November 1994

49/21. Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

A

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO STATES AFFECTED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IMPOSING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of Articles 25, 48, 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also, Security Council resolution 843 (1993) of 18 June 1993, in which the Council entrusted the Committee established pursuant to its resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 with the task of examining requests by Member States for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 943 (1994) of 23 September 1994, in which the Council invited the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) to adopt appropriate streamlined procedures for expediting its consideration of applications concerning legitimate humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the recommendations of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia in response to requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter received by the Council from certain States confronting special economic problems,

Reaffirming its resolution 48/210 of 21 December 1993 on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in which it supported the above-mentioned recommendations of the Security Council Committee and appealed to all States and invited the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to fulfil those recommendations,

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[41] A/49/584.

Commending the efforts of the international financial institutions and those States which responded to the appeal of the Secretary-General by taking into consideration the special economic problems arising from the implementation of the sanctions in their support programmes to the affected States,

Commending also the steps undertaken by the intergovernmental and regional organizations, in particular the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, as well as through the Central European Initiative, to assist the affected States in developing regional transport and communications infrastructures,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1994 on the implementation of resolution 48/210,[42] and in particular of the conclusions contained therein,

Confident that in compliance with Article 49 of the Charter, the Member States of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

1. *Expresses concern* at the persisting special economic problems confronting States, in particular the States that border the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the other Danube riparian States and all other States adversely affected by the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic and the disruption of traditional transport and communications links in that part of Europe and their continuous adverse impact on the economies of those States;

2. *Recognizes* the urgent need for a concerted response from the international community to deal in a more effective manner with the special economic problems of the affected States in view of their magnitude and the adverse impact of the sanctions on those States;

3. *Invites* the international financial institutions to continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States arising from the implementation of the sanctions and the adverse social impact and to consider, *inter alia*:

(*a*) How the existing facilities of the International Monetary Fund might be helpful to the States concerned, with the view to alleviating their special economic problems;

(*b*) How consultative group meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the countries in question, scheduled for 1995, might further help to mobilize additional resources to mitigate the losses and costs incurred by those countries;

4. *Requests* the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take into consideration, in programming their development activities, the special needs of the affected States and to consider providing assistance to them from their special programme resources;

5. *Renews its appeal* to all States on an urgent basis to provide immediate technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States to mitigate the adverse effect on their economies of the application of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), *inter alia*, through consideration of the provision of assistance for the promotion of the exports of the affected countries and for the promotion of investments in those countries;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek, on a regular basis, information from States and the concerned organs and agencies of the United Nations system on action taken to alleviate the special economic problems of the affected States and to report thereon to the Security Council, as well as to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

B

FINANCING OF THE PALESTINIAN POLICE FORCE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/213 of 21 December 1993 on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Noting the establishment of the Palestinian Police Force pursuant to the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington on 13 September 1993,[43] and the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed at Cairo on 4 May 1944,[44]

Noting also the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee pursuant to the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held in Washington on 1 October 1993,

Conscious of the need to establish a mechanism for disbursements to the Palestinian Police Force,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate a United Nations agency to disburse, with due attention to the need for thorough accounting, the voluntary contributions given by donors in light of the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for salaries and other start-up costs of the Palestinian Police Force, for a period ending not later than the end of March 1995;

2. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute funds for this purpose through the designated United Nations agency;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

C

SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF BURUNDI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/17 of 3 November 1993 and 49/7 of 25 October 1994 concerning the situation in Burundi,

Considering that the political crisis with which Burundi has been beset since October 1993 has had negative effects on its economy, as evidenced, in particular, by the destruction of many social and economic infrastructures, the sluggish pace of production activities and the sharp decline in public revenue,

Recalling also that prior to the crisis, Burundi was distinguished by the efficiency of its macroeconomic management,

Noting that Burundi has been making efforts to alleviate the adverse impact of the recent political turmoil on its economy and has thus helped substantially to improve the situation,

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[42] A/49/356.

[43] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[44] A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/727.

Convinced that the country has the capacity to achieve appreciable economic performance under its structural adjustment programme,

Convinced also that the recent formation of a coalition Government holds out the promise of rapid economic recovery and effective reconstruction,

Taking into account, however, that in view of the inadequacy of the economic and financial resources of Burundi, the continued assistance of the international community is needed to implement the plans and programmes set for the new coalition Government,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States, United Nations institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the emergency humanitarian assistance that they have been delivering to Burundi since the onset of the crisis;

2. *Invites* all States, United Nations institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide Burundi with economic, financial, material and technical assistance for economic recovery and for the reconstruction of the various infrastructures damaged or destroyed during the crisis;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to coordinate the activities being implemented by the United Nations system to meet the needs of the people of Burundi adequately and to mobilize the assistance of the international community;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to consider at its fiftieth session the question of special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

D

ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 45/227 of 21 December 1990 and resolution 47/42 of 9 December 1992, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling further its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 on assistance in mine clearance, and noting with great concern the proliferation of land-mines in areas that had been the scene of war in Mozambique,

Bearing in mind the donors conference held at Rome in December 1992 and the follow-up meeting held at Maputo in June 1993, the main objective of which was to mobilize resources for post-war programming in support of the resettlement and reintegration of returning refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers,

Bearing in mind also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[45] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990,

Stressing the need for continuing support for humanitarian assistance in view of the ongoing process of repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of the returning refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers,

Stressing also that Mozambique is emerging from a devastating war and that a proper response to the current situation in the country requires substantial international assistance provided in a comprehensive and integrated manner and linking humanitarian assistance with economic aid for national reconstruction and development,

Noting with gratitude the mobilization and allocation by relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations of resources for a post-war consolidated humanitarian assistance programme for Mozambique,

Welcoming the role played by all parties and the people of Mozambique in general in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed at Rome on 4 October 1992,[46] whose main goals are the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy and the promotion of national reconciliation in that country,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 September 1994 on assistance to Mozambique,[47]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered assistance to Mozambique;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that a mine-clearance programme is under way in Mozambique, with the support of the United Nations, in close cooperation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and urges the international community to continue to provide the needed assistance for the accomplishment of the mine-clearance programme in that country;

4. *Commends* the people of Mozambique for their diligence and tireless efforts in pursuit of lasting peace and stability in that country;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, which has created favourable conditions for the establishment of lasting peace, the enhancement of democracy, the promotion of national reconciliation and the implementation of a programme of national reconstruction and development for Mozambique;

6. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement, which culminated in the holding of multi-party elections in October 1994 in that country;

7. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to render their generous assistance to Mozambique in the form of financial, material and technical support for the repatriation of refugees and the resettlement and reintegration of the returning refugees, internally displaced persons and demobilized soldiers;

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[45] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

[46] See S/24635 and Corr.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*.

[47] A/49/387 and Corr.1.

8. *Appeals* to the international community to extend its support to the Government and people of Mozambique in order to establish lasting peace and democracy and to promote an effective programme of national reconstruction and development in that country;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Government of Mozambique:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to mobilize international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

(*b*) To ensure the coordination of the work of the United Nations system for an adequate response to the humanitarian assistance and development needs of Mozambique;

(*c*) To prepare a report on international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

E

ASSISTANCE FOR THE REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF LIBERIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992 and 48/197 of 21 December 1993,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia until 13 January 1995, called on all factions to cease hostilities and agree to a timetable for disarmament and demobilization, and called on the Liberian National Transitional Government and all Liberians to seek political accommodation and national reconciliation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1994,[48]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States for its continuing efforts to find a resolution of the conflict and to restore peace and stability in Liberia,

Commending also the positive role being played by the President of Ghana, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States, to reactivate the peace process and find a durable solution to the conflict,

Noting that, even though a viable country-wide emergency assistance programme has been instituted, security and logistic problems continue seriously to hamper relief assistance, particularly in the interior, and have prevented the transition from emergency relief to reconstruction and development,

Gravely concerned about the devastating effects of the protracted conflict on the socio-economic conditions in Liberia, and noting the urgent need to rehabilitate, in an atmosphere of peace and stability, basic sectors of the country in order to restore normalcy,

Recognizing the importance of the commitment to the peace process by all parties and factions and the need to create an enabling environment in which assistance can be delivered,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to Member States and international and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to appeals by the Liberian National Transitional Government and to the appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency assistance;

2. *Expresses its gratitude also* to the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize the international community, the United Nations and other organizations to provide emergency assistance to Liberia, and urges that such assistance be continued;

3. *Calls upon* the international community and intergovernmental organizations to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for the rehabilitation of combatants, which constitute important elements for facilitating the transition from emergency assistance to reconstruction and the holding of democratic elections in Liberia;

4. *Appeals* to the international community and intergovernmental organizations to provide adequate assistance to programmes identified in the report of the Secretary-General, including the preparation of a new appeal for humanitarian assistance to cover emergency assistance needs and to support the peace process, strengthening existing programmes and projects to stimulate the local economy through, *inter alia*, increased agricultural output and food-aid monetization, and supporting the formulation of an economic rehabilitation strategy and area development scheme to assist the resettlement and reintegration of affected communities;

5. *Reiterates its appeal* to the international community and intergovernmental organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund established by the Secretary-General, in order to enable the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States to fulfil its mandate and to help defray the cost of deployment of additional troops from outside the subregion;

6. *Calls upon* all parties and factions in Liberia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as of non-governmental organizations, to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Liberia, and to take all measures necessary to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful resolution of the Liberian conflict;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue his efforts to coordinate the work of the United Nations system and to mobilize financial, technical and other assistance for the holding of democratic elections and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

(*b*) To undertake, when conditions permit, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an overall assessment of needs, with the objective of holding, when appropriate, a round-table conference of donors for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider at its fiftieth session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

F

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF DJIBOUTI

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/157 of 18 December 1992 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

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[48] A/49/466.

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[45] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Deeply distressed by the large number of persons afflicted by the torrential rains and unprecedented flooding in Djibouti in November 1994, and by the significant damage and devastation to property and infrastructure,

Noting with concern the death, injury and disappearance of scores of people and the mounting needs of thousands of displaced persons, as well as the destruction of dwellings, particularly in poorer districts, and the disintegration of important parts of the national infrastructure, in particular the road and rail networks, water supply, clinics and hospitals, educational institutions and other public services,

Recognizing the extensive damage to the limited agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Aware of the efforts of the Government and people of Djibouti to save human lives and to alleviate the suffering of the 100,000 victims of the disaster,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those which are now occurring and which occurred in 1989, and noting also that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the real capacity of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Somalia, and noting the presence of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of the country and, on the other, caused serious security problems,

Noting the critical economic and financial situation of Djibouti resulting in part from the number of priority development projects that have had to be suspended in view of serious developments in the international situation, and in part from the effects of the regional conflicts, notably in Somalia, which have disrupted services, transport and trade and which are draining the State of most of its revenues,

Noting also the need for the efficient mobilization of local resources to complement external assistance,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 October 1994,[49]

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations by various countries and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Also noting with gratitude the support provided by the French forces stationed in Djibouti, whose exemplary actions and interventions in cooperation with Government forces helped to save several thousand human lives during the floods,

1. *Declares its solidarity* with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti, resulting in particular from the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia;

2. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief operations and rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts now under way;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti;

4. *Welcomes* the signing of the agreement on 14 November 1994 between the Government of Djibouti and the United Nations Development Programme to hold a round-table meeting at Geneva in March 1995 for the benefit of the country;

5. *Calls upon* all States, all regional and interregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other intergovernmental agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank, to provide Djibouti with appropriate assistance, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to enable it to cope with its special economic difficulties;

6. *Considers* that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions require generous assistance in the form of financial and material support;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of efficient use of external technical and financial assistance and of the mobilization of local resources for carrying out activities aimed at consolidating democracy and promoting the welfare of the population, and encourages efforts in this regard;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with economic assistance to that country, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

G

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE TO ALLEVIATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF WAR IN CROATIA AND TO FACILITATE ITS RECOVERY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto, and 47/166 of 18 December 1992,

Reaffirming its resolution 48/204 of 21 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 21 November 1994,[50] which provides information on the status of implementation of resolution 48/204,

Taking note with appreciation of the actions that were undertaken under the United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeals in the field of humanitarian relief, and those within the framework of the regular programme of the United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the importance of the overall United Nations humanitarian effort in Croatia,

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[49] A/49/396.

[50] A/49/683.

Affirming the general importance of the humanitarian relief actions and the need to transform them into longer-term development programmes, particularly in areas damaged as a consequence of war,

Recognizing the continuous efforts of the Government of Croatia to create the necessary conditions for post-war reconstruction,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, within existing resources, a fact-finding expert mission for Croatia to assess the extent of war damage and its consequences for the country's infrastructure, resources, environment and individuals, and to consider the needs in order to assist the Government of Croatia in preparing a programme for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Croatia, and to introduce, if appropriate, an international appeal for its funding;

2. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all States, regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to provide cooperation in various forms and special and other assistance, in particular in the most severely affected areas, with a view to facilitating peaceful reintegration through the programme of reconstruction and development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

H

SPECIAL PLAN OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989 and 45/15 of 20 November 1990, and in particular its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988, 43/210 of 20 December 1988, 44/182 of 19 December 1989, 45/231 of 21 December 1990, 46/170 of 19 December 1991 and 48/199 of 21 December 1993,

Recalling also the importance of the steps taken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America[51] in support of efforts to reach a political solution to the Central American crisis,

Recognizing the valuable and effective economic and financial contribution that the United Nations and various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms have made to complement the national efforts for the advancement of the process of pacification, democratization and development in Central America,

Recognizing also the important work done by the United Nations Development Programme in discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it for the coordination of the Special Plan, in accordance with the decisions that the Central American Governments have taken on the subject, as well as by other specialized agencies of the United Nations system,

Noting with satisfaction the contribution of the Special Plan to the formulation and execution of priority programmes for development in the subregion, in the specific areas outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 October 1994,[52] submitted pursuant to its resolution 48/199,

Taking into account the conclusion in May 1994 of the process established by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, as well as the depletion of resources and the anticipated end of the Special Plan on 31 December 1994, in compliance with its resolution 45/231,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[52] which describes the activities conducted under the Special Plan, together with requirements in terms of the resources and financial assistance indispensable to the continued implementation of priority programmes and projects favouring the consolidation of the peace and development process in the subregion;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his additional efforts in support of the pacification process in Central America;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, to the donor community in particular, to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations for the support and solidarity offered in the execution of programmes and projects carried out in the framework of the Special Plan and the International Conference on Central American Refugees;

4. *Stresses* the importance of maintaining international economic, technical and financial cooperation and assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, to complement the national efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and sustainable development in order to avoid a reversal of the achievements and advances made in the process.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

I

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AND COOPERATION WITH THE ALLIANCE FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL AMERICA

The General Assembly,

Considering the relevant resolutions regarding the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance during the post-conflict period of transition to a consolidated peace,

Recalling the efforts and aspirations of the peoples and Governments of the isthmus to make Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Bearing in mind the conclusion of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America[51] and the International Conference on Central American Refugees, the implementation of which has furthered the development process in Central America and served as a useful mechanism for facilitating dialogue within the subregion and with the cooperating community,

Considering the Declaration of Commitments in favour of populations affected by uprootedness and by conflicts and extreme poverty in the framework of the consolidation of peace in Central America, adopted at the third international meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Mexico City on 28 and 29 June 1994, which recognizes that there is a pending agenda and that it is necessary to shift the orientation of emergency programmes and move into a stage focusing on strategies for sustainable human development in priority areas selected by the countries, with the aim of consolidating peace and eradicating social problems, in particular extreme poverty,

Recognizing that, notwithstanding the progress made, it is necessary to continue monitoring the situation in Central America until the underlying structural causes that gave rise to the deep crisis into which the region was plunged have been overcome, and to avoid setbacks in the process and consolidate a firm and lasting peace in Central America,

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[51] A/42/949, annex.

[52] A/49/397.

Recognizing also the importance and validity of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents from the Esquipulas II summit meeting on 7 August 1987[53] to the present, in particular at the fifteenth summit meeting, held at Guácimo, Costa Rica, from 18 to 20 August 1994,[54] the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development, held at Managua on 12 and 13 October 1994[38] and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, held at Tegucigalpa on 24 and 25 October 1994,[55] at which the priorities of the subregion were set for establishing the framework for a new programme of international assistance and cooperation for Central America,

Noting with satisfaction that, in his report of 12 October 1994 on the Special Plan,[52] the Secretary-General stated that continued efforts were needed to solve old structural problems, which were a source of strain and were obstacles to a firm and lasting peace in the region,

Noting the efforts of the Central American Governments to seek solutions to social inequalities, extreme poverty and social exclusion and to promote new, broader forms of participation and opportunities for their nationals as part of the new strategy for sustainable human development, and noting also the internal material and financial limitations to the full and effective achievement of these objectives,

Taking into consideration the will of the Central American Presidents to adopt a national and regional strategy entitled "Alliance for Sustainable Development"[38] as a comprehensive initiative in the political, moral, economic, social and ecological fields, which includes a re-defining of the relations of Central America with the international community and is aimed at improving the well-being of the peoples of the subregion,

1. *Emphasizes* the compelling need to design a new programme for international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance for Central America geared to the new circumstances in the region and based on the priorities laid down in the Declaration of Commitments adopted by the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees and in the new subregional strategy, the Alliance for Sustainable Development;

2. *Supports* the efforts of the Central American Governments in their commitments to the alleviation of extreme poverty and the fostering of sustainable human development, and urges them to intensify their efforts to implement policies and programmes, especially of an appropriate social and environmental character, in carrying out those commitments;

3. *Stresses* the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation in implementing the commitments of the new strategy for sustainable human development in Central America;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations system and, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme to continue their efforts to mobilize resources in order to put into effect the new strategy for integral development in Central America contained in the Alliance for Sustainable Development and in the Declaration of Commitments, through arrangements that the Central American countries are to determine jointly with the cooperating community;

5. *Urges* all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations to continue the necessary support for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the new strategy for integral development in Central America;

6. *Again stresses* the urgent need for the international community to maintain its cooperation with the Central American countries and to provide them with the necessary financial resources, in a sustained manner and on soft terms, where appropriate, with a view to promoting effectively the economic growth and development of the region;

7. *Supports* the decision taken by the Central American Presidents at their fourteenth and fifteenth summit meetings with respect to the adoption of decentralization policies oriented to human development at the local level and linked where appropriate to macroeconomic policies, in response to the need to complete the transition from humanitarian assistance to development cooperation, and from emergency cooperation to the establishment and implementation of sustainable human development programmes;

8. *Expresses the view* that only by solving the political, economic, social and environmental problems that are the cause of tensions and conflicts in society will it be possible to avoid a reversal of the achievements and guarantee a firm and lasting peace in Central America;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, and decides to consider the question of international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for Sustainable Development in Central America at that session and subsequently on a biennial basis.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

J

ASSISTANCE FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EL SALVADOR

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 961 (1994) of 23 November 1994, and reaffirming its resolutions 47/158 of 18 December 1992 and 48/203 of 21 December 1993,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 21 October 1994 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador[56] and of 31 October and 14 November 1994 on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,[57]

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in implementing the commitments assumed as a result of the signing of the Chapultepec Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente

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[53] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

[54] See A/49/340-S/1994/994, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/994.

[55] See A/49/639-S/1994/1247; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1247.

[56] A/49/562.

[57] S/1994/1212 and Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*.

Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,[58] on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City, which put an end to the armed conflict in El Salvador through a negotiation process developed under the auspices of the Secretary-General,

Noting that, in spite of national efforts and the support given by the international community to the implementation of priority programmes in the National Reconstruction Plan and the strengthening of democratic institutions, as well as to the implementation of certain priority programmes relating to the Peace Agreement, which are crucial to the consolidation of peace, some of these programmes have continued to be affected by, *inter alia*, the limited availability of financial resources,

Recognizing that El Salvador is in a crucial stage of transition from peace-keeping to the consolidation of peace, through the implementation of the remaining commitments under the Peace Agreement and the strengthening of integral and sustainable development programmes, and emphasizing the importance and necessity of international technical and financial assistance for the sustainability of those programmes in support of national efforts to secure a firm and lasting peace,

Taking into account the need to ensure the full implementation of the commitments undertaken in the Peace Agreement and to strengthen the national machinery which will monitor the consolidation of the peace process following the completion of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador,

Noting with satisfaction the joint declaration by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí of 4 October 1994,[59] in which they agree to cooperate closely and actively to expedite the implementation of the remaining commitments under the Peace Agreement and the dispatch of a joint mission to donor countries and institutions to conduct negotiations in order to obtain the resources required for the promotion and consolidation of peace and development in El Salvador,

1. *Again expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and his representatives for their effective and timely participation, to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, Colombia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela, and to the United States of America and other interested States for their contribution to building peace in El Salvador;

2. *Again expresses its gratitude* to the international community, especially the cooperating community, to the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and to international development and financing institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, for the technical and financial assistance they have provided to El Salvador to complement the effort to consolidate peace;

3. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the remaining commitments of the Peace Agreement, the continuation of programmes of national reconstruction, the strengthening of democratic institutions and the promotion of sustainable development constitute the collective goals, aspirations and needs of the country in overcoming the root causes of the crisis and consolidating peace, democracy and human well-being;

4. *Again calls upon* the signatories to the Chapultepec Agreement to expedite the implementation of the remaining commitments under that Agreement, in accordance with the joint declaration signed on 4 October 1994,[59] in order to guarantee fully the building of peace in El Salvador and hence to encourage the international community to increase the level of financial resources accorded to priority projects for reconstruction, development and the strengthening of democratic institutions in El Salvador;

5. *Requests* all States and international institutions active in the field of international development and financing to continue to contribute to the building of peace in El Salvador, urging them to respond flexibly and generously to the joint efforts by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to put together the resources needed to implement fully the Peace Agreement and other priority development programmes conducive to the establishment of a strong and lasting peace in El Salvador;

6. *Invites* the international financial organizations to work with the Government of El Salvador in considering measures to harmonize the priority programmes arising out of the Peace Agreement and the National Reconstruction Plan with economic adjustment and stabilization policies in order to facilitate the consolidation of the peace process and make it more viable;

7. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures and make every possible effort to mobilize the material and financial resources needed to meet the requirements of the priority programmes in El Salvador that are critical to the successful outcome of the peace process;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, and decides to consider the question of assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador at that session and subsequently on a biennial basis.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

K

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO THE SUDAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988, 43/52 of 6 December 1988, 44/12 of 24 October 1989, 45/226 of 21 December 1990, 46/178 of 19 December 1991, 47/162 of 18 December 1992 and 48/200 of 21 December 1993 on assistance to the Sudan,

Noting that, despite the progress made in the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, considerable relief needs still remain to be addressed, particularly in the areas of non-food assistance, including assistance to combat malaria, logistics and emergency recovery and rehabilitation,

Recognizing the need in emergency situations to address the continuum of relief, rehabilitation and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 September 1994 on emergency assistance to the Sudan,[60] and of the statement made by the representative of the Sudan before the General Assembly on 23 November 1994,[61]

1. *Appreciates and encourages* increased cooperation by the Government of the Sudan with the United Nations, takes note of the agreements and arrangements achieved to facilitate relief operations through improvement of United Nations assistance to affected areas, and encourages the Government of the Sudan to continue to improve their implementation;

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[58] A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992*, document S/23501.

[59] See S/1994/1144; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994.*

[60] A/49/376.

[61] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 65th meeting, and corrigendum.

2. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to contribute generously to the emergency needs and recovery of the country;

3. *Calls upon* the donor community and the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and medical assistance, guided by the actions called for by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to combat malaria in the Sudan;

4. *Appeals* to all parties concerned to continue to pursue dialogue and negotiations and to terminate hostilities to allow for the re-establishment of peace, order and stability and also to facilitate relief efforts;

5. *Stresses* the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need;

6. *Urges* all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee maximum success of the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan in all parts of the country;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support to the Sudan Emergency Operation and Operation Lifeline Sudan, to assess the emergency situation in the country and to report thereon, as well as on the recovery and rehabilitation of the country, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

L

ASSISTANCE FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF SOMALIA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990, 46/176 of 19 December 1991, 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and 48/201 of 21 December 1993 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in which the Council, *inter alia*, urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Recalling, in particular, Security Council resolution 954 (1994) of 4 November 1994, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for a final period until 31 March 1995 and to withdraw all forces of the Operation before the expiry date of the current mandate, and noting the interest of humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations in cooperating with the United Nations after the withdrawal of the Operation in transitional arrangements for mutual assistance, security conditions permitting,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement in their efforts to resolve the humanitarian, security and political crisis in Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts made by the Secretary-General to assist the Somali people in their efforts to promote peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Noting with concern that the failure of the Somali parties to achieve political reconciliation and to maintain secure conditions in some parts of the country impedes the full transition from relief operations to reconstruction and development,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the results of the Fourth Coordination Meeting for Humanitarian Assistance for Somalia, held at Addis Ababa from 29 November to 1 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 30 September 1994 on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia,[62]

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected Somali population,

Recognizing that the emergency phase of the present crisis can be considered over and that there is a need for a parallel process of rehabilitation and reconstruction alongside the ongoing relief operations in those areas where security and stability have been attained,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services at local and regional levels throughout the country,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance to the Somali people;

3. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Horn of Africa and the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to resolve the situation in Somalia;

4. *Urges* all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue the further implementation of resolution 47/160 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace, security and stability prevail;

5. *Appeals* to all the Somali parties concerned to terminate hostilities and to engage in a national reconciliation process that will allow for the transition from relief to reconstruction and development;

6. *Calls upon* all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the present resolution, to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 of the progress made and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

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[62] A/49/456.

M

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER NEIGHBOURING STATES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/163 of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 27 October 1994 on special assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States,[63]

Noting that the front-line States and other neighbouring States of southern Africa continue to suffer from the adverse economic and social effects of past acts of destabilization in the region,

Welcoming the strengthening of democratic governance and other recent positive developments in the region, including the holding of elections and the installation of a democratic Government in South Africa, the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, signed at Rome on 4 October 1992,[64] which culminated in the holding of multi-party elections in that country, as well as the holding of multi-party elections in Malawi and the restoration of democratic rule in Lesotho,

Also welcoming the recent positive developments which have taken place in Angola, culminating in the signing of the Lusaka Protocol on 20 November 1994 and the entry into force of the cease-fire on 22 November 1994,

Gravely concerned that drought continues to affect some parts of the region of southern Africa,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the support being rendered to the front-line States and other neighbouring States by donor countries, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they continue to render towards the alleviation of the serious effects of the continuing drought in the region of southern Africa;

4. *Appeals* to the international community to continue to extend assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States of southern Africa to enable them to overcome the negative consequences of past acts of destabilization in the region;

5. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States in their efforts towards the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of their economies;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as may be made by individual States or the appropriate regional organizations, and urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

7. *Welcomes* the recent positive political developments in Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to adhere to the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

9. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context, *inter alia*, of the continuing drought in parts of the region, national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries;

10. *Appeals* to the international community to extend assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States in their efforts to advance the process of regional economic integration as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community, which now includes South Africa;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

N

ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/29 of 27 July 1994,

Recalling also previous resolutions on the question,

Welcoming the signing at Cairo on 4 May 1994 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements,[43] namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[44] and the Agreement on Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities of 29 August 1994,

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of the recent developments, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Palestinian Trade and Investment Needs, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization from 20 to 22 June 1994,

Welcoming the signing of the agreements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation,

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[63] A/49/581.

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including assistance in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat, as well as the establishment of the consultative group,

Welcoming also the results of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee on 29 and 30 November 1994 at Brussels,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1994,[64]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the appointment of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;

5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza and on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. *Suggests* the convening in 1995 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on Palestinian administrative, managerial and financial needs and challenges in the light of the new developments;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(*a*) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(*b*) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", a sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

49/22. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

A

INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/169 of 11 December 1987, 43/202 of 20 December 1988, 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 45/185 of 21 December 1990, 46/149 of 18 December 1991, 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and 48/188 of 21 December 1993,

Expressing its support to all countries that have suffered a large loss of human life and heavy physical and economic damage as a result of natural disasters,

Emphasizing the important role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, in the implementation of programmes and activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236,

Recognizing the close interrelationship between disaster reduction and sustainable development, which was already recognized at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and taken into account in Agenda 21,[65]

Having considered the Yokohama Message[66] and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation,[67] in particular its Plan of Action, as adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, and the recommendations and reports of the Main Committee[68] and the Technical Committees[69] of the Conference,

Having also considered the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction[70] and recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 for the purpose of providing guidance for the continuing implementation of the Decade,[71]

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[64] A/49/263-E/1994/112 and Corr.1.

[65] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[66] See A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, annex II.

[67] Ibid., chap. I, annex I.

[68] Ibid., chap. IV.

[69] Ibid., chap. V.

[70] Resolution 44/236, annex.

Convinced that each country bears the primary responsibility for protecting its people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of natural disasters and for taking steps to reduce the vulnerability of populations in areas at risk from natural hazards,

Noting that natural disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures can reduce the need for disaster response and contribute to improved levels of safety and that they are essential elements of integrated disaster management programmes,

Noting also that the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World calls for promoting and strengthening subregional, regional and international cooperation in activities to reduce natural and other related disasters through prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General[72] on the Decade and the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction carried out by the Economic and Social Council, and the report and recommendations of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction,[73]

1. *Endorses* the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation, in particular its Plan of Action, adopted on 27 May 1994 by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction;

2. *Endorses also* the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994;

3. *Reiterates its call* upon Member States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all other participants in the Decade to participate actively in the financial and technical support of the Decade activities, including those of the secretariat of the Decade, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action, in particular, with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and the Plan of Action contained therein and the recommendations made by the Main Committee and the Technical Committees of the Conference into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities;

4. *Requests*, therefore, the Secretary-General to ensure that the outcome of the Conference is disseminated as widely as possible and that the Yokohama Message and the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World are transmitted to all Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks in order to secure their active and substantive contributions;

5. *Encourages* all developing and least developed countries to continue to mobilize domestic resources for disaster reduction activities and to facilitate the effective implementation of those activities;

6. *Recommends* that donor countries give greater priority to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in their assistance programmes and budgets, on either a bilateral or multilateral basis, including through increasing contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade;

7. *Calls upon* all countries exposed to disasters to take further action to reduce their vulnerability by incorporating disaster reduction in their planning for sustainable development, based on the assessment of risk, and encourages them to pursue the possibility of regional cooperation in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

8. *Expresses its gratitude* to the members of the Special High-Level Council for the Decade for their contribution during the first half of the Decade, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the Council on the basis of the experience gained so far by revising its objectives, functions and composition, as follows:

(*a*) It should effectively promote public awareness;

(*b*) It should increase private-sector involvement;

(*c*) It should continue to provide overall advice with respect to the Decade;

(*d*) It should provide substantive support for the formulation of the Decade policies and for the management of the Trust Fund for the Decade;

(*e*) It should ensure adequate cooperation and coordination between beneficiaries, donors and the United Nations system in the process of implementing the Decade;

(*f*) Its membership should be based on equitable geographical and sectoral representation;

9. *Commends* the Scientific and Technical Committee on the Decade for the work accomplished during the first half of the Decade, and encourages the Committee to continue its support for Decade activities, rotating one third of its membership every year;

10. *Also commends* the efforts of national committees and focal points for the Decade in raising the profile of disaster reduction activities at the national level, encourages them to continue in their efforts, and urges those Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees or focal points;

11. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to those countries that have generously provided financial and technical support for Decade activities;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs continues to bring closer together the operational and promotional efforts in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, particularly those activities implemented by the United Nations humanitarian and development agencies, thus paving the way for successful attainment of the goals and objectives of the Decade;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action available to forthcoming conferences concerned with development issues for their consideration as appropriate;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General, therefore, to ensure the effective implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World, in particular its Plan of Action, *inter alia*, through the closest possible cooperation and synergy between the secretariat of the Decade and those entities of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat relating to disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review and extend the mandate of the Steering Committee of the United Nations for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and other related organizational entities established by the Secretary-General in 1988 to continue to coordinate the activities of the participating organizations within the International Framework of Action for the

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[71] Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/31.

[72] A/49/453.

[73] A/CONF.172/9 and Add.1.

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, and to enable close cooperation between the Steering Committee and the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee, where appropriate;

16. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to participate actively in the implementation of the Plan of Action contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and to consider this issue at the forthcoming sessions of their respective governing bodies;

17. *Commends* those organizations that, in line with the open and participatory nature of the Decade, have already made significant contributions to the programme for the Decade;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appeal to all Member States, international financial institutions and the private sector to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for financing the activities envisaged by the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action;

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in order to secure the timely implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World and its Plan of Action, to make proposals to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on all possible ways and means to ensure the functional security and continuity of disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, taking into account the recommendations of the Conference;

20. *Expects* the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to be duly represented in those activities that commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

21. *Decides* to convene, not later than the year 2000, a second world conference on natural disaster reduction in order to carry out an overall review of the accomplishments of the Decade and map a strategy for continued disaster reduction activities into the twenty-first century;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session initial recommendations for a second world conference on natural disaster reduction, on the basis of the successful arrangements of the first Conference;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and of the recommendations of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

B

EARLY WARNING CAPACITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO NATURAL DISASTERS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993,

Recalling the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation,[67] the outcome of the World Conference On Natural Disaster Reduction, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, and specifically that early warnings and the effective dissemination of such information are key factors to successful disaster prevention and preparedness,

Considering the very large number of lives lost and the high amount of material damage that occurs yearly, caused by natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment,

Convinced of the need to increase awareness, prevention and mitigation of and preparedness for natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment,

Taking into account already existing early-warning capacities within the United Nations system, in particular within the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to avoid a duplication of work among United Nations bodies dealing with early-warning capacities,

Mindful that early warning for the prevention and mitigation of and preparedness for natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment is important for all countries, especially the developing countries,

Reaffirming that sustained economic growth and sustainable development are essential for the prevention of and the preparedness against natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment, and that special attention should be given to disaster prevention and preparedness by Governments concerned as well as by the international community,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on early-warning capacities within the United Nations system and to make proposals on how they may be improved and better coordinated in order to provide for an adequate response to natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment and, in this context, also to make concrete proposals on the transfer of technologies related to early warning, in particular to developing countries, taking into account chapter 34 of Agenda 21,[68] as well as the Principles of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report recommendations on the capacity of the United Nations system to coordinate effectively information about natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment and to pass on this information to regional, national and sectoral early-warning capacities.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

49/23. Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, in which the Council urged Member States, United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide and intensify their economic, financial and humanitarian assistance in favour of the Rwandese population and of the democratization process in Rwanda,

Recalling also its resolution 48/211 of 21 December 1993, entitled "Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 3 August 1994 on Rwanda[74] and of the statement by the President of the

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[74] S/1994/924; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*.

Security Council of 10 August 1994[75] in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning Rwanda",

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994 on emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda,[76]

Taking into consideration the serious consequences of genocide and of the destruction of the economic, social, educational and administrative infrastructure,

Expressing its grave concern over the disastrous humanitarian situation of the Rwandese population, including 2 million refugees and displaced persons who must be reintegrated into society and employment,

Recognizing that, as a result of successive episodes in the conflict, several categories of refugees are involved,

Considering the diversity of the victims of the conflict, namely, the refugees, the many orphans, the widowers and widows, the disabled, the young people in need of schooling and other casualities of the situation,

Emphasizing the need to consider the crisis in Rwanda in a regional context, in view of its implications for the countries of the region, in implementing the plan of action recommended by the Government of Rwanda, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity within the framework of the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front,[77] signed at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 August 1993,

Taking into account the fact that, because of the total collapse of the national economy, the lack of human and technical resources and the financial disaster in Rwanda, emergency assistance, rehabilitation and reconstruction are essential for the economic recovery and development of the country,

Recognizing that the Arusha Peace Agreement provides an appropriate framework for national reconciliation,

Expressing its gratitude to those States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have responded positively and continue to respond positively to the humanitarian needs of Rwanda, and to the Secretary-General, who has mobilized and coordinated the distribution of humanitarian assistance,

1. *Encourages* the Government of Rwanda to pursue its efforts with a view to creating conditions which would be conducive to the return of the refugees to their country and their resettlement and to the recovery by displaced persons of their property in peace, security and dignity;

2. *Congratulates* the Secretary-General on the efforts he has made to draw the attention of the international community to the humanitarian crisis which Rwanda is undergoing;

3. *Urges* all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to provide all possible financial, technical and material assistance with a view to facilitating the restoration of basic services, rehabilitating the economy and ensuring the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of Rwanda and the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons in Rwanda;

4. *Invites* all States, United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency assistance to facilitate the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons into society and the completion of the democratic process with a view to the restoration of a lasting peace in Rwanda;

5. *Urges* all States, in particular the donor countries, to contribute generously to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General on 14 July 1994 to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes to be implemented in Rwanda;

6. *Invites* all States and the international financial institutions to respond to the financial needs of Rwanda in order to permit it to ensure the restoration and normal functioning of State institutions;

7. *Requests* the Government of Rwanda and the other partners concerned (the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), including the States of the subregion, to meet without delay to consider the problems relating to Rwandese refugees at a subregional conference within the framework of the plan of action adopted under the Arusha Peace Agreement;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all possible assistance to support the strengthening of total peace in Rwanda and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider at its fiftieth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda".

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

49/24. Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda",

Bearing in mind the serious crisis which has shaken Rwanda to its very foundations,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees from Rwanda in the territories of neighbouring countries, namely, Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire,

Concerned about the evident impact of these massive flows of refugees on the basic infrastructure and on the life and property of local populations in the States which are neighbours of Rwanda,

Also bearing in mind the large-scale material destruction, the deterioration of the economic, social and health infrastructure and the ecological devastation in the areas receiving refugees from Rwanda,

Gravely concerned by the effects which epidemics in those areas are having on the health of the populations of the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda,

Observing that the humanitarian aid dispatched to those areas should as far as possible take into consideration the scale of the needs of the local populations,

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[75] S/PRST/1994/42; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[76] A/49/516.

[77] A/48/824-S/26915, annexes I-VII; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26915.

Recognizing that the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda, all of them least developed countries, continue to experience an extremely critical economic situation,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda for the sacrifices which they are making in granting refuge and hospitality to them,

Concerned about the paucity of the aid granted to the local populations of the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda, and stressing the need to continue providing and to step up special assistance to those countries,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the grave social, economic, health and ecological impact of the massive and unexpected presence of refugees in countries which are neighbours of Rwanda;

2. *Commends* the Governments of Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for the sacrifices which they have made and for their continuing commitment to do their utmost to assist the refugees from Rwanda, notwithstanding the constraints which their limited resources place upon them;

3. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls upon the international financial and development institutions, to provide all financial, technical and material assistance possible with a view to facilitating the restoration of the basic services destroyed in the countries receiving refugees from Rwanda;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the follow-up to the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

49/25. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

The General Assembly,

Recalling that 1995 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, which brought untold sorrow to mankind,

Stressing that this historic event established the conditions for the creation of the United Nations, designed to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Solemnly reaffirming the resolute commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligations which they assumed as Members of the Organization,

Stressing also that remaining legacies of the Second World War should be overcome and that all Member States should cooperate in creating a new environment of international harmony,

Considering that the Member States should make every effort to put an end to the existing armed conflicts, to prevent the emergence of such conflicts in the future and to settle disputes arising exclusively by peaceful means in conformity with the Charter and in such a manner that international peace, security and justice are not endangered,

Stressing further that it is in the common interests of mankind to promote actively the role and efficiency of the United Nations as a central element of the collective security system and as an effective instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. *Proclaims* the year 1995 as World Year of Peoples' Commemoration of the Victims of the Second World War;

2. *Calls upon* all States and peoples solemnly to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War;

3. *Decides* to hold a special solemn meeting on 18 October 1995 in commemoration of victims of the War;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution.

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

49/26. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that it has an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region;

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the holding of the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held at Brasilia on 21 and 22 September 1994, and takes note of the Final Declaration, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic, the Declaration on the Marine Environment, the Declaration on Business Cooperation in the South Atlantic and the decision on the establishment of the Permanent Committee of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic, adopted at the meeting;[78]

4. *Welcomes* the agreement reached at Brasilia to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the

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[78] A/49/467, annexes I-V.

World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[79] to promote and defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and also to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 14 October 1994,[80] submitted in accordance with its resolution 48/23 of 24 November 1993;

6. *Welcomes also* the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[81] for all States in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the Treaty region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

7. *Welcomes further* the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[82] leading to the conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

8. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by customary international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[83]

9. *Warmly welcomes* South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a lasting peace in Angola and Liberia, and welcomes in particular the initialling, on 31 October 1994, of the Lusaka Protocol by the Government of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola;

11. *Commends* the efforts of Member States and humanitarian organizations to render emergency humanitarian assistance to Angola and Liberia, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

12. *Congratulates* the Government of Nigeria for its valuable work as coordinator of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic since the meeting held at Abuja in 1990, and expresses its satisfaction at the constructive participation of all members of the zone during the same period;

13. *Welcomes* the offers made by the Governments of South Africa, Argentina and Benin to host the fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial meetings of the zone in 1995, 1996 and 1997;

14. *Welcomes also* the offer made by the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of ministers of trade and industry of the States of the zone in early 1995;

15. *Stresses* the importance to the zone of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, highlighting as a remarkable result the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[84] and Agenda 21,[65] as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[85] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[86] in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

16. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the objectives of the zone;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

74th plenary meeting
2 December 1994

49/27. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered anew the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991, 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992, 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, 48/27 A of 6 December 1993 and 48/27 B of 8 July 1994,

Recalling also the resolutions and decisions adopted on the question by the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted on the question by the Organization of American States,

Recalling the terms of the Governors Island Agreement[87] and of the New York Pact[88] related thereto,

Bearing in mind the donor conference held in Paris on 22 August 1994,

Stressing the need for continued support from the international community for technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti,

Welcoming the significant progress made in implementing the Governors Island Agreement, the New York Pact and the objectives of the United Nations as set forth in its resolutions,

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[79] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[80] A/49/524.

[81] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[82] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

[83] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[84] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol.I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol.III and Vol.III/Corr.1)(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[85] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[86] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[87] See A/47/975-S/26063, para. 5; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26063.

[88] A/47/1000-S/26297, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26297.

Welcoming also the return to Haiti on 15 October 1994 of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and, with him, the return of democracy in a spirit of national reconciliation,

Welcoming further the improvement in the situation of human rights following the return of President Aristide,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1994 on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti,[89] in particular his recommendations with regard to the mandate of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States which have accompanied the Haitian people in their efforts to return to a constitutional order and democracy;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his country, which is contributing to the establishment of a lasting peace, the advance of democracy, national reconciliation and the creation of the proper conditions for the implementation of the various programmes for the reconstruction and development of Haiti;

3. *Pays tribute* to the efforts of President Aristide, his Government, the Haitian leaders and the legitimate governmental bodies established to lead the country out of the crisis and return it to the community of nations;

4. *Commends* the progress in the preparations for holding as soon as possible parliamentary and municipal elections in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti, as a further stage in the strengthening of democracy in Haiti;

5. *Warmly welcomes* the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and thanks the former Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for his work;

6. *Commends* the cooperation between the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and requests the speedy return to Haiti of all members of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti with the task of verifying compliance by Haiti with its human rights obligations, namely, to promote respect for the rights of all Haitians and to contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions;

7. *Urges* the international community and governmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support the Government of Haiti as it works towards the national reconstruction and development of Haiti, in order to create a climate propitious to the establishment of a lasting democracy and full respect for human rights;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of the efforts of the United Nations system towards an appropriate response capable of providing humanitarian aid and of meeting the development requirements of Haiti;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti".

75th plenary meeting
5 December 1994

49/28. Law of the Sea

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the fundamental importance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[83] for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security,

Recognizing the universal character of the Convention and the establishment through it of a legal order for the seas and oceans which will facilitate international communication and promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the seabed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind, and considering also that the Convention provides the regime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Welcoming the adoption on 28 July 1994 of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982[90] (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), aimed at facilitating universal participation in the Convention,

Recognizing that the entry into force of the Convention on 16 November 1994 marks an historic event in international relations and in the development of international law,

Welcoming also the holding of the first meeting of the International Seabed Authority at its headquarters in Jamaica,

Noting with satisfaction the convening, on 21 and 22 November 1994 in New York, of a meeting of States parties to the Convention concerning the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea,

Noting that the Agreement provides that the institutions established by the Convention should be cost-effective,

Noting also that the Agreement provides that the International Seabed Authority shall have its own budget and that the administrative expenses of the Authority shall initially be met from the regular budget of the United Nations,[91]

Acknowledging that the International Seabed Authority is an autonomous organization under the Convention,

Emphasizing the principle stated in the Convention that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced, therefore, of the importance of the annual consideration and review of the overall developments relating to the law of the sea by the General Assembly, as the global institution having the competence to undertake such a review,

Conscious of the strategic importance of the Convention as a framework for national, regional and global action in the marine sector, as recognized also by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[65]

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[89] A/49/689.

[90] Resolution 48/263, annex.

[91] See resolution 48/263, paragraph 8, and also Section 1, paragraph 14, of the Annex to the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982.

Aware of the importance of the effective implementation of the Convention and its uniform and consistent application, as well as the need to promote harmonious interaction in the uses of the ocean and to create favourable conditions for peace and order in the oceans,

Recalling that in its resolution 37/66 of 3 December 1982 it approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and related resolutions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, as well as the functions resulting therefrom which were subsequently elaborated in the report of the Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly,[92]

Noting the additional responsibilities of the Secretary-General arising from the entry into force of the Convention,

Recognizing the impact on States of the entry into force of the Convention in the light of the rights and obligations arising therefrom and the increasing needs of States, especially developing States, for advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and to develop and strengthen their capabilities in order to enable them to benefit fully from the legal regime for the seas and oceans established by the Convention,

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, especially at subregional and regional levels, in order to ensure the orderly and sustainable development of the uses and resources of the seas and oceans,

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* at the entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 in order to achieve the goal of universal participation;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the establishment of the International Seabed Authority;

5. *Welcomes* the first meeting of States parties to the Convention concerning the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;

6. *Expresses its satisfaction also* at the progress being made in the establishment of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;

7. *Reaffirms* the unified character of the Convention;

8. *Calls upon* States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and to ensure consistent application of those provisions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement its decision contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 48/263 of 28 July 1994, taking into account the decisions and recommendations of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (hereinafter referred to as "the Preparatory Commission");

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within existing resources, such services as may be required for the meetings of States parties to the Convention and for the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to convene a meeting of States parties relating to the organization of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in New York from 15 to 19 May 1995 and, pursuant to the recommendations of the Preparatory Commission and the decision of the meeting of States parties of 22 November 1994, to designate before 16 May 1995 a United Nations staff member with secretariat support to be charged with making preparations of a practical nature for the organization of the Tribunal, including the establishment of a library;

12. *Decides* to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report of 16 November 1994,[93] prepared pursuant to paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 48/28 of 9 December 1993, and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the seas and oceans;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the functions and role of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, which has contributed to the wider acceptance and rational and consistent application of the provisions of the Convention,

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to him upon the adoption of the Convention[94] and to fulfil the functions consequent upon the entry into force of the Convention, in particular by:

(*a*) Preparing annually a comprehensive report, for the consideration of the Assembly, on developments relating to the law of the sea, taking into account relevant scientific and technological developments, which could also serve as a basis for reports to all States parties to the Convention, the International Seabed Authority and competent international organizations, and which the Secretary-General is required to provide under the Convention;[95]

(*b*) Formulating recommendations for the consideration of, and for action by, the Assembly or other appropriate intergovernmental forums, and undertaking special studies, including through the convening of meetings of groups of experts, aimed at a better understanding of the provisions of the Convention and facilitating their effective implementation;

(*c*) Preparing periodically special reports on specific topics of current interest, including those requested by intergovernmental conferences and bodies, and providing secretariat services to such conferences in accordance with decisions of the Assembly;

(*d*) Strengthening the existing system for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the law of the sea and related matters and developing, in cooperation with the relevant international organizations, a centralized system with integrated databases for providing coordinated information and advice, *inter alia*, on legislation and marine policy, taking into account chapter 17, paragraph 17.117 (e), of Agenda 21,[96] as well as establishing a system for notifying Member States and relevant international organizations and bodies of information of general interest submitted by States and intergovernmental bodies;

(*e*) Ensuring that the institutional capacity of the Organization can respond to requests of States, in particular developing States, and competent international organizations for advice and assistance and identify additional sources of support for national, subregional and regional efforts to implement the Convention, taking into account the special needs of developing countries;[97]

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[92] A/38/570, paras. 41 and 42.

[93] A/49/631 and Corr. 1.

[94] See resolution 37/66.

[95] Article 319 (2) (a) and 3 (a) (i) of the Convention.

[96] See also chapter 17, para. 17.116, of Agenda 21.

(*f*) Establishing appropriate facilities, as required by the Convention, for the deposit by States of maps, charts and geographic coordinates concerning national maritime zones and establishing a system for their recording and publicity as part of an integrated programme on the law of the sea and ocean affairs, distinct from the usual depositary functions of the Secretary-General;[98]

(*g*) Preparing for and convening the meetings of States parties to the Convention and providing the necessary services for such meetings, in accordance with the Convention;[99]

(*h*) Preparing for the meetings of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and providing the necessary services to the Commission, in accordance with the Convention;[100]

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the integrated programme for administering and supporting the conciliation and arbitration procedures for the resolution of disputes, as required of him under the Convention;[101]

17. *Calls upon* all States and competent international organizations to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his mandate;

18. *Invites* the competent international organizations to assess the implications of the entry into force of the Convention in their respective fields of competence and to identify additional measures that may need to be taken as a consequence of its entry into force with a view to ensuring a uniform, consistent and coordinated approach to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention throughout the United Nations system;[102]

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the impact of the entry into force of the Convention on related existing or proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session;

20. *Invites* the competent international organizations, as well as development and funding institutions, to take specific account in their programmes and activities of the impact of the entry into force of the Convention on the needs of States, especially developing States, for technical and financial assistance, and to support subregional or regional initiatives aimed at cooperation in the effective implementation of the Convention;

21. *Invites* Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the fellowship programme and educational activities on the law of the sea established by the Assembly in its resolution 35/116 of 10 December 1980;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take fully into account the requirements under the Convention and the present resolution in the preparation of an integrated programme on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, which should be duly reflected in the proposed programme budget for 1996-1997 and the medium-term plan for 1998-2003;

23. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report, in accordance with paragraph 15 (*a*) above, to the Assembly annually as from its fiftieth session on developments pertaining to the implementation of the Convention, as well as on other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

78th plenary meeting
6 December 1994

49/29. The Olympic Ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/10 of 25 October 1993, in which it commemorated the centenary of the founding of the International Olympic Committee by proclaiming 1994 as International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, on the observance of the Olympic Truce, which, *inter alia*, revived the ancient Greek tradition of *ekecheria* or "Olympic Truce", calling for all hostilities to cease during the Olympic Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world in the cause of peace,

Taking into account resolution CM/Res.1530(LX), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994,[11]

Reaffirming that the Olympic Ideal is to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recognizing that the Olympic Ideal is relevant to the United Nations Year for Tolerance, which will be commemorated in 1995, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/126 of 20 December 1993,

Noting with satisfaction the mutually beneficial cooperation agreements made between the International Olympic Committee and the relevant organs, organizations, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

Aware of the increasing humanitarian activities of the International Olympic Committee, such as food relief assistance to children in war-torn areas in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and also aware of the pledges by the Committee to help reconstruct sport installations destroyed by war, such as those used in the Winter Olympic Games at Sarajevo in 1984,

1. *Congratulates* the International Olympic Committee upon its centenary and for its activities organized to celebrate the observance of the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal in 1994 in cooperation with the International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the President of the International Olympic Committee transmitted to members of the General

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[97] See A/38/570, para. 42, and resolution 48/28, para. 14.

[98] See articles 16 (2), 47 (9), 75 (2), 76 (9) and 84 (2) of the Convention.

[99] Article 319 (2) (e) of the Convention.

[100] Article 76 (8) and Annex II of the Convention.

[101] See Annexes V, VII and VIII of the Convention.

[102] See chapter 17 of Agenda 21, in particular paras. 17.116 and 17.117.

Assembly concerning the 1994 International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal;[103]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite and encourage ministers of youth and sport or concerned officials of States Members of the United Nations to participate in the consideration by the Assembly at its fiftieth session of an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" on the eve of the centenary of the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896 at Athens, and also requests the Secretary-General to invite the President of the International Olympic Committee to attend;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to reaffirm during the fiftieth session of the Assembly the observance of the Olympic Truce, which will be observed during the next Summer Olympic Games, to be held at Atlanta, United States of America, in 1996;

5. *Invites* the President of the International Olympic Committee to mobilize the Olympic Movement in support of the forthcoming celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and of the United Nations Year for Tolerance in 1995;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal".

79th plenary meeting
7 December 1994

49/30. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts by Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies was held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994,

Recognizing the importance of the Managua Declaration[104] and the Plan of Action[105] adopted by the Conference,

Noting in particular that in the Plan of Action the Conference decided to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with established procedures, at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to undertake a study on ways in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to study the ways and mechanisms in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies".

80th plenary meeting
7 December 1994

49/62. Question of Palestine

A

COMMITTEE ON THE EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A and B of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 A and C of 15 December 1980, 36/120 A and C of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989, 45/67 A of 6 December 1990, 46/74 A of 11 December 1991, 47/64 A of 11 December 1992 and 48/158 A of 20 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[106]

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[43] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[44]

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Considers* that the Committee can continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in section VII its report;

4. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

5. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and thereafter;

6. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution

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[103] A/49/720, annex.

[104] A/49/713, annex I.

[105] Ibid., annex II.

[106] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/49/35).

towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting support and assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to take the necessary steps to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under resolution 194 (III), and other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations, and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

88th plenary meeting
14 December 1994

B

DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[106]

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in section V.B of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989, 45/67 B of 6 December 1990, 46/74 B of 11 December 1991, 47/64 B of 11 December 1992 and 48/158 B of 20 December 1993,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 48/158 B;

2. *Considers* that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to make a useful and constructive contribution through the organization of seminars and meetings of non-governmental organizations, as well as through its research and monitoring activities, the preparation of studies and publications, and the collection and dissemination of information in printed and electronic form on all issues pertaining to the question of Palestine;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources, including the further development of the United Nations information system on the question of Palestine,[107] and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (*b*) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 44/41 B, paragraph 2 of resolution 46/74 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 48/158 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continuing cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to lend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and requests them to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the observance, and requests the Committee to continue to organize, as part of the observance of the Day of Solidarity, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations.

88th plenary meeting
14 December 1994

C

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[106]

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in section VI of that report,

Recalling its resolution 48/158 C of 20 December 1993,

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[43] and of the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[44] and their positive implications,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with resolution 48/158 C;

2. *Considers* that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information helps to raise the awareness of the international community on the question and the situation in the Middle East in general, including the achievements of the peace process, and should continue to contribute effectively to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of the peace process;

3. *Requests* the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1994-1995, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America, and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organizations;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine in all fields, including materials concerning the recent developments in that regard and, in particular, the achievements of the peace process;

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[107] Ibid., para. 67.

(*c*) To expand its audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of such material;

(*d*) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including the occupied territories;

(*e*) To organize international, regional and national encounters for journalists;

(*f*) To provide, in cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development.

88th plenary meeting
14 December 1994

D

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

Recalling also relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 1994, submitted pursuant to the request made in its resolution 48/158 D of 20 December 1993,[108]

Convinced that achieving a final and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Aware that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is among the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,

Affirming also the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the territory occupied since 1967 and of Israeli actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem,

Affirming once more the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Aware of the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the signing by the two parties of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements[43] in Washington on 13 September 1993, as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[44] signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,

Noting with satisfaction the withdrawal of the Israeli army, which took place in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area in accordance with the agreements reached by the parties, and the initiation of the Palestinian Authority in those areas,

Also aware that the United Nations has participated as a full, extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups of the Middle East peace process,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the convening of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace in Washington on 1 October 1993,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the ongoing peace process, which began in Madrid, and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, and expresses the hope that the process will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Calls* for the timely and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties towards the negotiation of the final settlement;

4. *Stresses* the need for:

(*a*) The realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

(*b*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967;

5. *Also stresses* the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

6. *Urges* Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during this critical period;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

88th plenary meeting
14 December 1994

49/63. Admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 29 November 1994 that the Republic of Palau should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,[109]

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Palau,[110]

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[108] A/49/636-S/1994/1240; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1240.

[109] A/49/722.

[110] A/49/679-S/1994/1315; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1315.

Decides to admit the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations.

89th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/64. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1994 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[111]

Recalling the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations,

Recalling also its resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in particular resolutions 43/12 of 25 October 1988, 43/27 of 18 November 1988, 44/17 of 1 November 1989, 45/13 of 7 November 1990, 46/20 of 26 November 1991, 47/148 of 18 December 1992 and 48/25 of 29 November 1993,

Recalling further that in its resolutions 46/20, 47/148 and 48/25 it, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support for the establishment of an African economic community,

Taking note of the resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994,[11] and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its thirtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 13 to 15 June 1994,[112]

Considering the important statement made by the representative of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 3 October 1994,[113]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity, in particular in the political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Noting the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa,[114]

Also noting the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, and the support and assistance of the United Nations, to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts in Africa and the harmonious continuation of the process of democratization,

Deeply concerned that, despite the policies of reform being implemented by most African countries, their economic situation remains critical and African recovery and development continue to be severely hindered by the persistence of lower level commodity prices, the heavy debt burden and the paucity of funding possibilities,

Aware of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, of the entry into force on 12 May 1994 of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,

Deeply concerned also about the gravity of the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help refugees and, subsequently, African countries of asylum,

Acknowledging the assistance already rendered by the international community, particularly to refugees, displaced persons and African countries of asylum,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the continued and increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, to continue to involve the Organization of African Unity closely in all their activities concerning Africa;

4. *Commends* the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa, and also commends its good functioning;

5. *Commends* the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity for their ongoing cooperative activities in the resolution of conflicts in Africa, and stresses the need to enhance and strengthen the existing pattern of exchange of information and consultations, especially in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping operations;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with the Organization of African Unity in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urges* the United Nations, within existing resources, and encourages its Member States to help the Organization of African Unity to strengthen its conflict resolution capacity, in particular in the areas of:

(*a*) Establishment of an early warning system;

(*b*) Conflict prevention and management and settlement of disputes;

(*c*) Training of staff of the Organization of African Unity and African peace-keepers;

(*d*) Logistical support;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider ways and means of providing financial assistance to the conflict resolution activities of the Organization of African Unity;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance provided by the United Nations and its agencies to African countries in the context of the democratization process;

10. *Urges* the United Nations to continue to support the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa;

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[111] A/49/490.

[112] See A/49/313, annex II.

[113] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 15th meeting, and corrigendum.

[114] See A/48/322, annex II, AHG/Decl.3 (XXIX) Rev.1.

11. *Urges* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in this respect;

12. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requests United Nations agencies to continue to support those efforts;

13. *Stresses* that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasizes the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in this field;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to extend their support to the operation of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to holding sectoral meetings on the priority areas of cooperation, and in particular to support those meetings organized by the Economic and Social Council of the African Economic Community;

16. *Requests* the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programmes at the national and regional levels the activities which will enhance regional cooperation in their respective areas and to facilitate the realization of the objectives of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

17. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa in order to create interlinkages among them and to ensure the harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations;

18. *Emphasizes* the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[115] in particular in the areas of resource flows, debt relief and diversification of African economies;

19. *Recalls* the report prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and transmitted by the Secretary-General on the need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities;[116]

20. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular on the follow-up to and effective implementation of the New Agenda;

21. *Recalls* its resolution 48/214 of 23 December 1993, in paragraph 10 of which it invited the Secretary-General to reinforce the capabilities of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and Least Developed Countries of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat to follow up and promote the responses of the United Nations system and the international community to the development concerns of Africa, as expressed in the New Agenda;

22. *Endorses* the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1995 at Addis Ababa, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in September 1993 on cooperation between them in 1994-1995 and to adopt new and effective joint action;

23. *Calls upon* the relevant organs of the United Nations to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the social and economic problems, achievements and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of the cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations of the United Nations system.

89th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/65. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1993,[117]

Noting the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 17 October 1994,[118] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1994,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting the further application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute and in accordance with the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[119] and other relevant internationally legally binding agreements that have concluded relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of the Treaty, other relevant articles and with the object and purposes of the Treaty,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

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[115] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[116] A/48/335 and Add.1 and 2.

[117] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1993* (Austria, July 1994) (GC(XXXVIII)/2 and Corr.1); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/49/297 and Corr.1).

[118] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 33rd meeting, and corrigendum.

[119] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Noting from the Director General's statement that the Agency is now in a position to implement its ongoing monitoring and verification plan in Iraq,

Taking note of resolutions GOV/2711 of 21 March 1994 and GOV/2742 of 10 June 1994 of the Board of Governors and GC(XXXVIII)/RES/16 of 23 September 1994 of the General Conference of the Agency[120] in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[121] as well as the statements of the President of the Security Council of 31 March, 30 May and 4 November 1994;[122] expressing its grave concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has failed to discharge its safeguards obligations; and supporting all efforts, including ongoing bilateral discussions, which can contribute to the full implementation by the Democratic People's Republic of its safeguards agreement,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXVIII)/RES/6 on measures to resolve international radioactive waste management issues, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/7 on a plan for producing potable water economically, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/8 on the strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/10 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/15 on measures against the illicit trafficking in nuclear material, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/16 on the implementation of the agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/17 on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, GC(XXXVIII)/RES/19 on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) relating to Iraq and GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, adopted on 23 September 1994 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-eighth regular session,[120]

Taking note also of resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/14 on the amendment of article VI of the statute relating to the membership of the Board of Governors of the Agency,[120]

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/18 of the General Conference of the Agency inviting South Africa to resume participation in all activities of the Agency,[120]

Noting the adoption on 17 June 1994 and the opening for signature of the Convention on Nuclear Safety at the Agency headquarters at Vienna,[123]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Affirms its confidence* in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards systems of the Agency;

4. *Welcomes* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen the safeguards system;

5. *Welcomes also* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its technical assistance and cooperation activities;

6. *Commends* the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate without further delay with the Agency in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement and to allow the Agency to have access to all safeguards-relevant information and locations;

7. *Also commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April, 707 (1991) of 15 August and 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, and stresses the need for Iraq to continue its cooperation with the Agency in achieving the complete and long-term implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

8. *Calls upon* all States to take all necessary measures to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear material, and welcomes the initiatives taken by the Agency to intensify international cooperation efforts in this respect;

9. *Appeals* to all States to become parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/87. The situation in the Middle East

A

JERUSALEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, 46/82 B of 16 December 1991, 47/63 B of 11 December 1992 and 48/59 A of 14 December 1993, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

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[120] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Regular Session*, 19-23 September 1994 (GC(XXXVIII)/RES/DEC(1994)).

[121] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/403.

[122] S/PRST/1994/13, 28 and 64, respectively; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[123] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/449.

Recalling also Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1994,[124]

1. *Determines* that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
16 December 1994

B

THE SYRIAN GOLAN

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1994,[124]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[125] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, with the hope that substantial and concrete progress will be achieved on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks for the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981);

2. *Declares also* that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore is null and void and has no validity whatsoever, and calls upon Israel to rescind it;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,[126] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;

4. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling-block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

5. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
16 December 1994

49/88. Middle East peace process

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/58 of 14 December 1993 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/29 of 27 July 1994,

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to strengthening international peace and security,

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[43] and the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[44] and their 29 August 1994 Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities,

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington on 14 September 1993, the Washington Declaration,[127] signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994,

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[124] A/49/556.

[125] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[126] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

[127] A/49/300-S/1994/939, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/939.

Welcoming the Declaration of Casablanca, adopted at the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit,[128] held at Casablanca from 30 October to 1 November 1994,

1. *Welcomes* the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

2. *Stresses* the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, their 29 August 1994 Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration, signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994, which constitute important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement the agreements reached;

4. *Stresses* the need to achieve rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

5. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomes also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, and urges Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process;

7. *Considers* that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. *Encourages* regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

91st plenary meeting
16 December 1994

49/89. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[129]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its subsequent resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 48/52 of 10 December 1993, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade that began in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination and violations of basic human rights,

Welcoming the accession to independence of Palau on 1 October 1994,

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Also noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including particularly the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47, in which it declared the decade that began in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation - including racism and economic exploitation - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[130] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again its support* for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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[128] A/49/645, annex.

[129] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23).

[130] Resolution 217 A (III).

covering its work during 1994, including the programme of work envisaged for 1995;[131]

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence;

8. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers to terminate military activities in the Territories under their administration and to eliminate military bases there in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

9. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

10. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination and independence, and in particular:

(*a*) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

(*b*) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(*c*) To continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(*d*) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(*e*) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

12. *Also calls upon* the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1995 session;

13. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall carry out, during its 1995 session, a mid-term review of the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism[132] in the context of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

91st plenary meeting
16 December 1994

49/90. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization,[133]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 48/53 of 10 December 1993,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims of the Declaration, and mindful of the role of world public opinion in effectively assisting the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination and independence,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. *Considers it important* for the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to further mobilizing international public opinion in support of complete decolonization by the year 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and

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[131] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. I, sect. J.

[132] See A/46/634/Rev.1 and Corr.1

[133] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. II.

continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to increase the information on all the Territories under consideration by the Special Committee, selecting appropriate material for wider dissemination by reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the decolonization-oriented activities of all United Nations information centres;

(*d*) To maintain a working relationship with the appropriate regional and intergovernmental organizations, particularly in Africa and the Pacific and Caribbean regions, by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information;

(*e*) To solicit, in consultation with United Nations information centres, assistance in the dissemination of information on decolonization from non-governmental organizations;

(*f*) To continue to produce comprehensive press releases for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(*g*) To ensure that the necessary facilities and services to that end are made available;

(*h*) To report to the Special Committee on measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations with a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

91st plenary meeting
16 December 1994

49/91. United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for South West Africa as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence,[134]

Recalling also its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it established the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution S-18/1 of 23 April 1990, by which it admitted the Republic of Namibia to membership in the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 44/243 A of 11 September 1990, in which it decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia, having fulfilled the important mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 2248 (S-V) relating to the Territory, was to be dissolved, and in which it requested the Secretary-General immediately to arrange, in consultation with the Government of Namibia, to coordinate the transfer to the Government of Namibia of the programmes, activities and assets of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including archival collections consisting of, *inter alia*, major resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and other relevant documents and official correspondence, as well as, in particular, those relating to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia[135] and to the accession to international conventions and representation of Namibia in specialized agencies of the United Nations and intergovernmental organizations,

Recalling also its resolution 44/243 B, of 11 September 1990, in which it decided that the United Nations Fund for Namibia should continue to operate in order to ensure the orderly completion of all programmes and activities currently financed from it and as set forth in annex II of the resolution and that a report in that respect should be made to the General Assembly at an appropriate time, and also decided that the United Nations Institute for Namibia, having fulfilled its mandate to provide substantive support in its areas of competence in the struggle for freedom of the Namibians and the establishment of an independent Namibia and in view of the critical financial difficulties it was experiencing, should cease its operations on 30 September 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia;[136]

2. *Decides* that the one student remaining under the United Nations Fund for Namibia shall be transferred for administration purposes with the necessary funds until completion of his programme in 1996 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, administered by the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat;

3. *Decides also* that, since the activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia financed under the three accounts -- Nationhood Programme Account, General Account and United Nations Institute for Namibia Account -- have been completed, the three accounts of the Fund shall be closed and the assets transferred to the Government of Namibia to be utilized for the purpose for which they were given, namely, the education of Namibians;

4. *Decides further* that the Trust Committee for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, having completed its mandate, is hereby dissolved.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/137. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and its own resolutions, particularly resolutions 47/118 of 18 December 1992 and 48/161 of 20 December 1993, in which it recognized that there remained in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development and the need for a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to channel support to the efforts of the Central American Governments, as well as the desirability of increasing support by providing resources for the consolidation of the objectives set, in order to prevent the region's material limitations from diminishing or reversing the progress made,

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[134] By its resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the General Assembly proclaimed that South West Africa should thenceforth be known as "Namibia" and decided that the United Nations Council for South West Africa should be called "United Nations Council for Namibia".

[135] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

[136] A/49/782.

Recognizing the importance and validity of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents at the Esquipulas II summit meeting on 7 August 1987[53] and at their subsequent summit meetings, especially the fourteenth summit meeting, held at Guatemala City from 27 to 29 October 1993, the fifteenth summit meeting, held at Guácimo, Costa Rica, from 18 to 20 August 1994,[54] the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development, held at Managua on 12 and 13 October 1994,[38] and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, held at Tegucigalpa on 24 and 25 October 1994,[55] at which a framework of priorities for the formulation and implementation of an integrated strategy for sustainable development covering political, moral, economic, social and ecological matters was established,

Aware of the importance of supporting the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments for the consolidation of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and bearing in mind that the Central American Integration System constitutes the institutional framework for subregional integration through which integrated development can be promoted in an effective, orderly and coherent manner,

Convinced of the hopes that inspire the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and social justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, while fully respecting the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of the peace-keeping operations that have been carried out in Central America pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General,

Recognizing also the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained by means of new and innovative initiatives that take into account the new circumstances prevailing in the region, which necessitate a new course based on an integrated strategy for sustainable development in the region,

Reaffirming that there can be no peace in Central America without sustainable development or democracy, which are essential for transforming the region and realizing the hope of the Central American peoples and Governments that Central America may become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the important role of international cooperation in supporting the integrated proposal for sustainable development agreed on at the most recent meetings of Central American Presidents, in particular the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America,

Stressing the importance of honouring the commitments to accelerate the establishment of a new model of regional security in Central America, as established in the Tegucigalpa Protocol of 13 December 1991[137] and the Agenda and Programme of Specific Action for Sustainable Development adopted at the fifteenth meeting of Central American Presidents, at Guácimo,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the peace negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and the support of the Group of Friends of the Guatemalan peace process (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and the contribution by the Assembly of Civil Society and other Guatemalans, within the constitutional framework and the peace agreements,

Recalling its resolution 48/267 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided to establish the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General,

Stressing the great importance it attaches to the conclusion of the negotiations, the speedy termination of the internal armed conflict and the full compliance by both parties with the undertakings agreed to, all of which will help the people of Guatemala to overcome successfully the social and economic problems facing the country,

Taking into account the commitment expressed by both parties, the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, to achieve the full exercise of human rights and to seek peace through dialogue and negotiation,

Noting with satisfaction the holding of free and democratic elections in El Salvador, the progress made towards fulfilment of the outstanding commitments assumed under the Peace Agreement, the political will consistently expressed by the signatories thereto and the support of the various Salvadorian political forces for accelerating the resolution of crucial outstanding issues, which is essential to promote reconciliation and maintain and consolidate peace in El Salvador,

Also taking into account the efforts made by the Government of Nicaragua to promote broad national agreement as the best way of consolidating peace, national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development with social justice,

Welcoming with satisfaction the adoption of resolution 49/16 of 17 November 1994, entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters", in which the exceptional circumstances prevailing in the case of Nicaragua are recognized,

Recognizing that the consolidation of peace in Nicaragua is a key factor in the Central American peace process, as well as the need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support it needs to continue promoting its economic and social rehabilitation and reconstruction in order to strengthen democracy and overcome the aftermath of war and recent natural disasters,

Also recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America, and the importance for the gradual transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the ministerial conference between the European Union and the Central American countries and the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three)[138] through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that the process established by the International Conference on Central American Refugees was completed in May 1994, that the United Nations Development Programme has assumed the role of lead agency which was formerly performed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and that the mandate of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America,[51] through which both the United Nations system and the international community, and especially the cooperating countries, have supported activities supplementing the Central American peace process, has come to an end,

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[137] A/46/829-S/23310, annex III; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23310.

[138] The group of cooperating countries, known as the "Group of Three", consists of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Considering the Declaration of Commitments in favour of the populations affected both by uprootedness and by conflicts and extreme poverty in the framework of the consolidation of peace in Central America, adopted at Mexico City on 29 June 1994 at the final international meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, in which the Governments of the convening States emphasized the need to give continuity to the treatment of uprooted populations by changing the emphasis from emergency programmes to sustainable human development strategies in areas or populations given priority by the countries concerned for the consolidation of peace and the eradication of extreme poverty,

Aware that the Central American countries have concluded the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America,[38] an initiative that inaugurates a promising phase involving the reordering of regional priorities, the effective implementation of which calls for maximum effort on the part of the Governments and the various sectors of the Central American countries, as well as the support of the international community, in order to overcome the underlying structural causes of the crisis in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 October 1994 on the situation in Central America,[139]

Welcoming with deep satisfaction the Tegucigalpa Commitments on Peace and Development[140] adopted at the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at recent meetings of the Central American Presidents, especially their fifteenth meeting, held at Guácimo, Costa Rica, the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development, held at Managua, and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, held at Tegucigalpa, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to give the fullest possible support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments;

2. *Supports* the decision of the Central American Presidents to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, as set out in the Tegucigalpa Protocol,[137] and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries, in the framework of the integrated strategy for sustainable development and based on the latest Central American meetings, to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and full respect for human rights;

3. *Emphasizes* the decision of the Central American Presidents included in the Declaration of Guácimo[141] and adopted at the Managua Environment Summit, in which the national and regional strategy known as the Alliance for Sustainable Development -- a comprehensive Central American initiative in the political, moral, economic, social and environmental fields -- was concretized, translating that strategy into a programme of immediate action through which the Central American countries hope to become, with the support of the international community, an example of sustainable development for other regions;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth within a context of human development, as well as the progress achieved in strengthening democracy and consolidating peace in the region, as amply demonstrated by the successful holding of fair and transparent electoral processes in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama;

5. *Also emphasizes* the functioning of the Central American Integration System since 1 February 1993 and the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat, expresses its full support for the efforts made by Central Americans, under the political leadership of their Presidents, to stimulate and broaden the integration process in the context of the Central American Integration System, and calls on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to Central America so that it can steadily promote and strengthen subregional integration in order to make it an effective mechanism for achieving sustainable development;

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of creating a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces, the pre-eminence of civil authority, the elimination of extreme poverty, the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment and the eradication of violence, corruption, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and arms, a commitment made at the fifteenth meeting of Central American Presidents;

7. *Calls upon* the international community and the United Nations system to expand their technical and financial support for the professionalization of the police forces of the Central American countries in order to safeguard democratic institutions;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the signing of the Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca,[142] the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and the Agreement on a Timetable for the Negotiation of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Guatemala,[143] the Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict and the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations and Acts of Violence that have Caused the Guatemalan Population to Suffer;[144]

9. *Recognizes* the importance of the decision of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca to negotiate seriously and resolutely with a view to reaching peace agreements with no further delay;

10. *Calls upon* those concerned to advance speedily in the Guatemalan peace process in order to achieve, as close as possible to the 31 December deadline, agreement on a firm and lasting peace in keeping with the commitments made in the Framework Agreement;

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[139] A/49/489 and Corr.1.

[140] A/49/639-S/1994/1247, annex II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1247.

[141] A/49/340-S/1994/994, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/994.

[142] A/49/61-S/1994/53, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/53.

[143] A/48/928-S/1994/448, annexes I and II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/448.

[144] A/48/954-S/1994/751, annexes I and II; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/751.

11. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Group of Friends for their efforts in support of the Guatemalan peace process, as well as its appreciation for the contribution of the Assembly of Civil Society and other Guatemalans, within the constitutional framework and the peace agreements, for their efforts in support of that process;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, and, in the context of human rights, urges those concerned fully to comply with their commitments under the agreements already signed, including the agreement relating to the Mission;

13. *Also notes with satisfaction* the efforts of the Secretary-General, the agencies of the United Nations system and the international community as a whole to coordinate their support for the peace process and, in particular, for the implementation of the agreements, and encourages them to continue their assistance in favour of peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development in Guatemala;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his support for the Guatemalan peace process, through his representative, and his assistance in implementing the agreements;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of El Salvador and all the political forces involved in the peace process to make all possible efforts to fulfil their vital outstanding commitments in accordance with the "Timetable for the implementation of the most important outstanding agreements"[145] and fully to implement all aspects of the agreements, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of El Salvador, the Member States and the specialized agencies, to devise procedures for providing El Salvador, in the context of the Peace Agreement, with the necessary cooperation and assistance in the period after the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, in order to safeguard peace and the strengthening and consolidation of national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development;

16. *Requests* all States and invites the international development and financing institutions to react quickly and generously to the joint appeal of the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to provide the additional resources required for the full implementation of the Peace Agreement;

17. *Reiterates its recognition* of the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encourages them to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful implementation of all the commitments made by the parties to the El Salvador Peace Agreement, including efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for the reconstruction and development of the country, which are essential for the consolidation of peace and democracy in El Salvador;

18. *Recognizes* the achievements made by the people and Government of Nicaragua in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and reconciliation among Nicaraguans, as well as the political dialogue and process of economic and social consultation among all sectors of the country, in order to strengthen the bases for the country's reconstruction;

19. *Supports* the treatment accorded to Nicaragua in the light of its continuing exceptional circumstances, so that the international community and financial institutions can incorporate that treatment into programmes to support the country's economic recovery and social reconstruction;

20. *Expresses its approval* of the establishment of a support group for Nicaragua, which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, is playing an active role in supporting the country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development, particularly with regard to solving the external debt problem and securing investments and new resources that will allow the country's economic and social reconstruction programmes to continue, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to support those efforts;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance that the political dialogue and economic cooperation under way within the ministerial conference between the European Union and its member States and the Central American countries, with the participation of the Group of Three[138] as cooperating countries, have for the Central American countries' efforts to achieve peace, consolidate democracy and ensure sustainable development;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Central American countries every possible assistance for the consolidation of peace and the strategy of sustainable development in the region;

23. *Recognizes* the importance of implemented, updated and pending programmes, and, in view of the fact that the resources assigned to the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America have been used up, requests the agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and international institutions to mobilize the necessary resources to set in motion new national and regional programmes in support of the content of the Declaration of Guácimo,[141] the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America[38] concluded at the Managua Summit, and the Tegucigalpa Commitments on Peace and Development[140] adopted at the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, in order to prevent the progress made in Central America from being reversed and to ensure that peace is consolidated in the region by means of integrated, sustainable development;

24. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for carrying out their mandate under the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and requests the international community to continue supporting the region in the efforts needed to comply with the Declaration of Commitments adopted at Mexico City on 29 June 1994, as part of the new strategies for sustainable human development to eradicate extreme poverty and consolidate peace in the new Central American context;

25. *Emphasizes* the commitments on sustainable development adopted at the fifteenth meeting of Central American Presidents, the Central American Environment Summit for Sustainable Development and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America, and urges States Members and organs of the United Nations system to give them every support;

26. *Reiterates its full appreciation* to and thanks the Secretary-General for his efforts in favour of the pacification process in Central America, particularly in those countries where it is necessary to achieve and consolidate peace, national reconciliation, democracy and sustainable development, and to the groups of friendly countries which have made a direct contribution to attaining those ends;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

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[145] S/1994/612; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

49/139. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

A

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993,

Reaffirming also the guiding principles contained in section I of the annex to its resolution 46/182,

Taking note of the relevant decisions of operational agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system concerning their participation in a coordinated response to humanitarian emergencies,

Concerned about the impediments created by natural disasters and other emergencies to the efforts of the affected countries to achieve sustainable development,

Recognizing the increasing need for humanitarian assistance and adequate financial resources to ensure a prompt, timely and effective response by the United Nations to humanitarian and natural disasters and other emergencies, both for relief and for the continuum to development,

Recognizing also the need to strengthen further coordination of humanitarian assistance, in particular in the field, bearing in mind that coordination should be field-oriented,

Welcoming the efforts being undertaken in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to develop a coherent and complementary approach on the part of the relevant operational and development actors to the continuum-related activities,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, in particular in the context of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, to promote disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures,

Noting the encouraging results of the operation of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and its increasing utilization by the agencies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 21 June and 1 November 1994;[146]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on the informal consultations he conducted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1994/291 of 27 July 1994;

3. *Also takes note* of the measures outlined by the Secretary-General in his report[147] for strengthening field coordination of humanitarian assistance, and acknowledges the need further to develop and strengthen system-wide coordination, including cooperation among operational agencies, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 46/182, to improve the capability for a quick and coordinated response to natural disasters and other emergencies while preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action;

4. *Further takes note* of the measures and procedures recommended by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee regarding the in-country coordinator, and, with due regard to the provisions of paragraph 39 of the annex to resolution 46/182, requests the Secretary-General, through the Economic and Social Council in 1995, to report further on the matter, including the implications of those recommendations, taking fully into account the views of Governments on those recommendations;

5. *Stresses* the need for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, to meet frequently and to conduct its business in a transparent manner, *inter alia*, through the prompt dissemination of its conclusions;

6. *Acknowledges* the need further to develop and strengthen the cooperation between the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other concerned parties to improve the capability for a quick and coordinated response to natural disasters and other emergencies;

7. *Notes* that the usefulness of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund has been fully recognized by the operational agencies, in particular for enhancing their capacity to address promptly the urgent requirements of the initial phase of natural disasters and other emergencies that require a system-wide response in accordance with resolution 46/182;

8. *Recognizes* the need to maintain an adequate level of resources in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, and requests the Emergency Relief Coordinator, when resources fall below this level, to bring the matter to the attention of the States;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue taking measures to ensure the availability of resources in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, *inter alia*, by encouraging States to reimburse as a high priority projects that have been financed from the Fund and by requiring operational agencies to certify that advances from the Fund have been drawn in accordance with resolution 46/182, establishing the appropriate uses of the Fund;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of seeking in-kind donations to meet early emergency requirements;

11. *Also recognizes* the need to increase the resources available in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, including through timely repayment of funds, invites potential donors to make additional contributions to the Fund, and requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations to that effect, taking fully into account the need to secure contributions to the Fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General further to pursue efforts to improve and adjust the technical and procedural functioning of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and to explore ways and means for strengthening the complementarity between the Fund and the individual emergency funds of operational agencies;

13. *Calls upon* States to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance, taking into account the need for rapid-response funding as well as rehabilitation and long-term assistance requirements;

14. *Urges* all concerned operational and humanitarian organizations and agencies to cooperate and participate fully in the preparation of the consolidated appeals in order to ensure the prompt launching of such appeals, based on specific priorities;

15. *Requests* that in preparing appeals the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the agencies highlight funds borrowed from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and indicate which projects those borrowed funds supported;

16. *Stresses* the responsibility of organizations having drawn from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund to reimburse the Fund in the first instance from the voluntary contributions received

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[146] A/49/177-E/1994/80 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[147] A/49/177/Add.1-E/1994/80/Add.1, chap. II.

in response to consolidated appeals, and urges that resources advanced by the Fund be reimbursed fully and in a timely manner;

17. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee that the arrangement for financing rapid-response coordination from the interest earned by the Central Emergency Revolving Fund should be continued;

18. *Urges* all operational agencies to collaborate fully with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, particularly in the early phase of an emergency, in providing sufficient financial and human resources for rapid coordination arrangements in order to enhance the rapid-response capability of the system as a whole;

19. *Stresses* the need to create a sound and stable financial basis for the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and invites the Secretary-General to explore all solutions to achieve an adequate level of financing from the regular budget;

20. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.[148]

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

B

PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEERS, "WHITE HELMETS", IN ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, in particular, the guiding principles embodied in the annex thereto, 47/168 of 22 December 1992 and 48/57 of 14 December 1993,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/205 of 12 February 1993 and the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the Council of 1993,[149] as well as Council decision 1994/291 of 27 July 1994,

Recalling also its resolutions 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and 48/162 of 20 December 1993,

Recognizing, in the light of the increasing number and growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies, the need to utilize fully the national potential of countries in providing the United Nations, on a stand-by basis, with support for its activities in the area of humanitarian emergency assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Also recognizing the importance of enhancing the national capacity of countries in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, as well as the importance of eradication of poverty in developing countries, in order to reduce their vulnerabilities,

Welcoming national initiatives, such as the establishment of a national volunteer corps called "White Helmets", undertaken in order to strengthen the stand-by capacity of developing countries, to support the United Nations activities in the area of humanitarian emergency assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

Further recognizing the role of the United Nations Volunteers, including in the mobilization of resources oriented towards the provision of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the initiatives undertaken by the international community in order to facilitate quick and adequate response to humanitarian emergencies and to provide effective support to the rehabilitation and development efforts of affected countries;

2. *Encourages* voluntary national and regional actions aimed at providing the United Nations system, on a stand-by basis, with specialized human and technical resources for emergency relief and rehabilitation, and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction the establishment, in particular in developing countries, of national volunteer corps;

3. *Also encourages* those national volunteer corps to develop the appropriate capabilities in order to cooperate, at the field level and in their respective area of expertise, with the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 46/182 and other relevant United Nations resolutions;

4. *Invites* Governments to promote at the national level the development of innovative financial mechanisms to fund these national stand-by capacities, by involving, *inter alia*, the private sector;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 incorporating the views expressed by Governments and appropriate intergovernmental organizations and relevant entities within the United Nations system, in particular the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Volunteers, on ways and means of strengthening national and regional stand-by arrangements, including the establishment and full utilization of national volunteer corps, in the area of emergency humanitarian assistance, as well as in the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, taking into account existing mandates and activities of the United Nations system;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in this context, to include in his report for consideration at the substantive session of 1995 of the Economic and Social Council the results of his assessment of the potentials of:

(*a*) The provision by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Volunteers of coordination for activities to be undertaken by national volunteer corps, including the supportive role of the Resident Coordinator at the country level;

(*b*) The establishment of a distinct window within the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers for channelling funds for operational purposes;

(*c*) The use of databases within the United Nations system to coordinate and facilitate the rapid provision of assistance by national volunteer corps to the United Nations system;

(*d*) Experiences at the national level with regard to, *inter alia*, selection and training, deployment, status and security, and the effective utilization of stand-by arrangements;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, in the context of his annual report on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 46/182.

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

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[148] Resolution 49/59, annex.

[149] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III.

49/140. Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/119 of 18 December 1992 and 48/208 of 21 December 1993 concerning emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1994,[150]

Wishing the people of Afghanistan peace and prosperity,

Deeply concerned about the massive loss of human life, the destruction of property and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by fifteen years of war,

Affirming the readiness of the United Nations to assist the people of Afghanistan in their effort to resolve internal political differences, facilitating national *rapprochement* leading to the restoration of a fully representative, broad-based government and to the start of the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction in their country,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mahmoud Mestiri to head the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, and expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the special mission towards the restoration of peace, normalcy and national *rapprochement* and the objective of reconstruction and rehabilitation of war-stricken Afghanistan,

Expressing its support for the continuing efforts of the special mission, particularly the initial steps taken by that mission to begin a political process in which all segments of Afghan society are represented,

Appreciating the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other international organizations in support of the special mission,

Noting with mounting concern the prolongation of armed hostilities among the factions in the country, including indiscriminate attacks on civilians and other violations of international humanitarian law, including those imposing starvation on the civilian population, which have caused significant civilian casualties, displaced populations and destruction of the economic and social infrastructure of the country, in spite of repeated calls by the Security Council and the Secretary-General for a cessation of hostilities,

Deeply concerned about the problem of millions of anti-personnel land-mines in Afghanistan, which continue to prevent many Afghan refugees from returning to their villages and from working in their fields,

Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between the revitalization of the economy and the strengthening of the ability of Afghanistan to take effective steps towards those objectives and the ensuring of peace and normalcy in the country,

Stressing the importance of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the prosperity of its people, who have suffered many hardships during fifteen years of war and devastation and who have lost the opportunity for development throughout the conflict,

Aware that Afghanistan continues to suffer from an extremely critical economic situation as a land-locked, least developed and war-stricken country,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the international community to the acute problems of reconstruction in Afghanistan,

Affirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist Afghanistan in restoring basic services and the infrastructure of the country, and welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in this respect,

Appreciating the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in its continuing support for the repatriation of Afghan refugees from neighbouring countries,

Thanking all Governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded positively and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the statements on Afghanistan of the President of the Security Council of 24 January, 23 March, 11 August and 30 November 1994,[151]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and endorses the observations and recommendations set out therein;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national *rapprochement* and reconstruction in Afghanistan, in particular by promoting the earliest possible establishment of a fully representative and broad-based authoritative council with authority:

(*a*) To negotiate and oversee an immediate and durable cease-fire;

(*b*) To create and control a national security force to provide for security throughout the country and oversee the collection and safeguarding of all heavy weapons in the country;

(*c*) To form an acceptable transitional government, which could, *inter alia*, control the national security force, until conditions for free and fair elections are established throughout the country, possibly utilizing traditional decision-making structures, such as a grand assembly, to help establish those conditions;

3. *Calls upon* all Afghans, especially the leaders of warring parties, to agree on an immediate cease-fire and a speedy transfer of power and to support the special mission's efforts to facilitate national reconstruction, expedite the process leading to the speedy establishment of an acceptable transitional government and restore a fully representative and broad-based government for Afghanistan;

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(*a*) To respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity, strictly to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to respect the right of the Afghan people to determine their own destiny;

(*b*) To take all steps necessary to promote peace in Afghanistan, to stop the flow of weapons to the parties and to put an end to this destructive conflict;

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[150] A/49/688.

[151] S/PRST/1994/4, 12, 43 and 77, respectively; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to develop plans for national reconstruction and rehabilitation beginning in areas of peace and security, on the basis of the recommendations contained in his report;

6. *Urgently appeals* to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the restoration of the basic services and the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, and appeals to the international financial and development institutions to assist in the planning of the reconstruction of Afghanistan;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to respond to the consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 October 1994 to 30 September 1995, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

49/141. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/8 of 16 October 1991, by which it granted observer status to the Caribbean Community,

Recalling also that the purposes of the United Nations are, *inter alia*, to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Recalling further that the Charter of the United Nations contemplates the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Chaguaramas, signed at Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago, on 4 July 1973,[152] which established the Caribbean Community, created a permanent body for intraregional cooperation, consultation and coordination in order to enhance economic, social and cultural development, including the optimum utilization of available human resources for sustainable development,

Taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General of 11 June 1992 entitled "An Agenda for Peace"[6] and 6 May 1994 entitled "An agenda for development"[7] and the related consultations within the United Nations and regional organizations on those subjects,

Taking note of the communiqué of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Bridgetown from 4 to 7 July 1994,[153]

Affirming the need to strengthen the cooperation that already exists between entities of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community in the areas of economic and social development, as well as of political and humanitarian affairs,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the decision of the heads of Government of the Caribbean Community on the desirability of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, as well as their request for the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to pursue that matter with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;[154]

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between both secretariats in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their common objectives;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, to promote meetings between their representatives for consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures that will facilitate and broaden cooperation and coordination between them;

4. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community".

93rd plenary meeting
20 December 1994

49/142. United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/200 and 45/253 of 21 December 1990, dealing, respectively, with commodities and programme planning, in which the economic recovery and development of Africa were spelt out as one of the five overall priorities in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[155]

Reaffirming its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Reaffirming also its resolution 48/214 of 23 December 1993 on the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Mindful of the need for African countries to diversify their economies, particularly their primary commodities, with a view to modernizing African production, distribution and marketing systems, enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing African export earnings in the face of the persistent instability of the prices of most primary commodities, the continuous deterioration in Africa's terms of trade, the heavy burden of debt and debt service and the serious constraints they pose for African economies,

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[152] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 946, No. 13489.

[153] A/49/229, annex.

[154] See A/49/229, annex.

[155] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/47/6/Rev.1), vol. I, programme 45.

Noting with concern the continuous economic difficulties that African States encounter in their efforts to participate beneficially in world trade and the dependency of many countries, particularly in Africa, on a limited number of commodities for their export earnings,

Recognizing the need for further progress in diversifying the economies of those countries in view, in particular, of the conclusion of the negotiations of the Uruguay Round and the need for the international community to assist the efforts of the African countries to diversify their economies in order to benefit fully from the implementation of the Uruguay Round,

Stressing the need to facilitate access to bilateral and multilateral financing and technical cooperation, including South-South cooperation, for diversification projects in African countries, in particular the least developed among them,

Acknowledging the positive impact of substantive official development assistance transfers to Africa,

Recognizing the important role the private sector initiative has to play in identifying and launching sustainable diversification projects and programme implementation,

Reaffirming the commitment on resource flows, including private direct investment, as contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the New Agenda, and the important role they play for sustainable diversification projects,

Noting the operations of the second account of the Common Fund for Commodities, and noting also recent initiatives and discussion thereof to enable the activation of part of the resources of the first account with a view to supporting action aimed at developing the commodity market,

Bearing in mind the ongoing negotiations on the replenishment of the African Development Fund existing within the African Development Bank,

Noting that the development support of the Common Fund for Commodities accords highest priority to projects of the least developed and small producer/exporter countries,

Mindful of the need for African countries to increase and mobilize internal resources for sustainable development through, *inter alia*, policies for the promotion of domestic savings, improved and accessible banking facilities and further improvements in traditional practices of capital formation at local levels,

Taking note of the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities and on issues of diversification of African economies, specifically, the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities,[156]

1. *Reaffirms* the high priority attached, in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to Africa's economic recovery and development, including the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s as described in programme 45;[155]

2. *Urges* all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to incorporate the priorities of the New Agenda in their mandates, to allocate sufficient resources for their operation and to improve further the use of available resources;

3. *Recommends* that, as part of capacity-building assistance, interested African countries be assisted in monitoring the impact of the work being undertaken in the context of the implementation of the New Agenda and in ensuring the participation of community-based groups, particularly women;

4. *Renews its call* upon the international community to pursue vigorously its responsibilities and commitments under the New Agenda in order to provide full and tangible support to African efforts;

5. *Urges* the multilateral financial institutions, recipient countries and donor countries, within the conceptual framework and design and implementation of structural adjustment policies in Africa, to pay special attention to eradicating poverty and addressing the social impact of these policies, while focusing on public investment, fiscal reform, reform of public enterprises, export expansion and efficient public administration;

6. *Affirms* the need for further efforts to promote the diversification of African economies;

7. *Stresses* the need to fill gaps that may exist in the funding available for diversification of related activities in Africa;

8. *Urges* the international community to increase financial resource flows to Africa, as these are crucial in order to regenerate the growth and sustainable development of the African economies, to provide effective support to the political and economic reforms in which many African countries are now engaged and to help cushion adverse social consequences;

9. *Reaffirms* the recommendations stipulated in paragraphs 23 to 28 of the New Agenda concerning Africa's debt problem, and in that context invites the international community to address Africa's external debt crisis and the debt problems of African countries and to continue to give serious consideration to the proposal for the convening of an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness;

10. *Urges* States that have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the agreed international targets of devoting 0.7 per cent of gross national product to official development assistance and 0.15 per cent to least developed countries to implement as soon as possible the undertakings they have made in that regard, and urges all States to provide a better environment for the realization of the suggested estimate of the need to achieve an average 4 per cent real growth in annual financial resource flows to Africa, as outlined in paragraph 29 of the New Agenda;

11. *Recognizes* the urgent need to respond to the specific economic problems of African States in their efforts to diversify their economies and primary commodities, and the difficulty they encounter in utilizing the financial mechanisms already existing within international organizations;

12. *Invites* State participants in the African Development Fund existing within the African Development Bank to pay particular attention to the diversification of African commodities with a view to accelerating this process, and invites them to consider urgently making an initial adequate special contribution to finance the preparatory phase of commodity diversification projects and programmes in African countries;

13. *Invites* the relevant multilateral institutions to accord high priority to assistance for commodity diversification in Africa, in particular for the preparatory phase of such projects, taking into account the urgency of the matter;

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[156] See A/48/335 and Add.1 and 2.

14. *Urges* developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification efforts of African countries, *inter alia*, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification programmes;

15. *Reiterates its encouragement* to African countries to establish national diversification councils in conformity with General Assembly resolution 48/214, related to the establishment of new funding arrangements for diversification of Africa's commodities;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Inter-agency Task Force for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s accords high priority to the consideration of the diversification of African economies and to the coordination of activities of the relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in this field, and invites the Task Force to make available advisory services to the African Development Bank on questions related to the diversification of Africa's commodities;

17. *Invites* the Governing Body of the Common Fund for Commodities, when considering the future activities of the Fund:

(*a*) To take into account the special needs of the African countries that are highly dependent on a narrow range of commodities for their export earnings in its support of commodity development;

(*b*) To consider support measures, including feasibility studies, aimed at diversifying their export sector;

(*c*) To consider practical ways and adequate means of allowing and facilitating access to financing of preparatory studies for diversification projects in Africa, including through regional and subregional entities;

18. *Invites* the African Development Bank group to elaborate a set of criteria for the identification of diversification projects and to extend any other assistance as appropriate;

19. *Invites* donor countries to continue to emphasize, in their bilateral assistance programmes, the diversification of African economies, particularly commodities;

20. *Urges* African countries to continue their efforts to improve the investment climate, and urges donor countries to support those efforts by, *inter alia*, providing increased assistance to human resource development and to the rehabilitation and development of social and economic infrastructure;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/143. Financial situation of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its profound concern about the financial situation of the Organization,

Noting the views expressed by Member States during the general debate on the financial difficulties of the Organization which have resulted, *inter alia*, from the failure of Member States to discharge their financial obligations to the Organization in full and on time,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[157] and of his statement to the General Assembly on 12 October 1994 on the precariousness of the financial situation of the Organization,[158]

Noting also the views expressed by Member States during its consideration, in plenary meeting, of the financial situation of the Organization, under item 10 of the agenda of its forty-ninth session,

Aware of the importance and urgency of securing a viable financial basis for the Organization,

Aware also that the solution of the serious financial situation of the Organization calls for political efforts,

Reaffirming the role of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly with regard to budgetary and financial matters and the importance of making every effort to establish the broadest possible agreement in accordance with the practice established in the Fifth Committee and in conformity with Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986,

1. *Decides* to consider additional measures aimed at ensuring a sound and viable financial basis for the Organization;

2. *Also decides*, to this end, to establish a high-level open-ended working group under the chairmanship of the President of the General Assembly and with two vice-chairmen;

3. *Requests* the high-level working group to submit to it, through the Fifth Committee, a report on the progress of its work, with the broadest possible agreement, for review before the end of its forty-ninth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/215. Assistance in mine clearance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/7 on assistance in mine clearance, adopted without a vote on 19 October 1993,

Affirming its deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian problem caused by the presence of mines and other unexploded devices that have serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the populations of mine-infested countries and constitute an obstacle to the return of refugees and other displaced persons, to humanitarian aid operations and to reconstruction and economic development, as well as to the restoration of normal social conditions,

Stressing its grave alarm at the ever-increasing presence of mines and other unexploded devices as a result of armed conflicts,

Deeply concerned that the number of mines being laid each year exponentially outweighs the number of such mines that can be cleared during that time, and convinced of the necessity and urgency of an increase in mine-clearance efforts by the international community,

Recognizing the importance of recording, where appropriate, the location of mines,

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[157] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/49/1).

[158] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 28th meeting, and corrigendum.

Reiterating its dismay at the high number of victims of mines, especially among civilian populations, and taking note in this context of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/94 of 9 March 1994 on the effects of armed conflicts on children's lives,[159]

Bearing in mind the serious threat that mines and other unexploded devices pose to the safety, the health and the lives of personnel participating in humanitarian, peace-keeping and rehabilitation programmes,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 48/79 of 16 December 1993 on the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects[160] and the convening by the Secretary-General of a conference to review and amend that Convention, noting in particular, in this regard, the work of the group of governmental experts at present engaged in preparing the review of the Convention and especially the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[160] as a matter of priority,

Recalling also its resolution 48/75 K of 16 December 1993, calling for a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines,

Bearing in mind that significant progress needs to be achieved in these fields,

Recognizing that, in addition to the primary role of States, the United Nations has an important role in the field of assistance in mine clearance,

Welcoming, in this regard, the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of national mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population,

Noting with satisfaction the inclusion in the mandates of several peace-keeping operations of provisions relating to mine-clearance work carried out under the direction of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat, in the context of such operations,

Commending the activities already undertaken by the United Nations system, donor and recipient Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations to address solutions of problems relating to the presence of mines and other unexploded devices,

Commending in particular the activities already undertaken by the Secretary-General, especially the establishment in the Secretariat of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point within the United Nations for coordinating de-mining and related issues,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report on assistance in mine clearance[161] and takes note with interest of the proposals contained therein, as well as of the contributions by Member States and bodies that have observer status with the General Assembly, contained in the addendum to the report;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment by the Secretary-General of a voluntary trust fund to finance, in particular, information and training programmes relating to mine clearance and to facilitate the launching of mine-clearance operations;

3. *Appeals* to Member States as well as to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to contribute to the voluntary trust fund;

4. *Invites* all relevant multilateral and national programmes and bodies to include, in coordination with the United Nations, activities related to mine clearance in their humanitarian, social and economic assistance activities;

5. *Emphasizes again*, in this connection, the importance of coordination by the United Nations of activities related to mine clearance, including those by regional organizations, in particular activities relating to information and training;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make use of available resources to strengthen the coordination role of the United Nations, and encourages him to continue those efforts with a view to improving the effectiveness of assistance in mine clearance by the United Nations;

7. *Notes*, in this regard, the creation, in the context of the current reorganization of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, of a Mine Clearance and Policy Unit, which, with the support of other Secretariat units, especially the technical expertise provided by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, is responsible for carrying out the Department's functions as a focal point;

8. *Urges* Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General and, in particular, to provide him with all information and data as well as other pertinent resources which could be useful in strengthening the coordination role of the United Nations in the fields of mine awareness, training, surveying, mine detection and clearance, scientific research for mine-detection and clearance technology and information on and distribution of medical equipment and supplies;

9. *Calls upon* all States, especially those that have a capacity to do so, to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance, as appropriate, and to remove or otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines and booby-traps in accordance with international law;

10. *Calls upon* Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations that have the ability to do so to promote scientific research aimed at the rapid advancement of mine detection and clearance technology;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the convening, as early as possible, of an international meeting on mine clearance, to include a meeting of experts and a meeting of potential donors, in order to promote the work of the United Nations and international cooperation in this field;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly before its fiftieth session a report covering the activities of the United Nations on assistance in mine-clearance activities during the past year and especially the operation of the voluntary trust fund;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[159] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[160] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[161] A/49/357 and Add.1.

III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/66	Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/49/690)	53 and 64 (*f*)	15 December 1994	58
49/67	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (A/49/691)	54	15 December 1994	59
49/68	The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields (A/49/692)	55	15 December 1994	59
49/69	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water (A/49/693)	56	15 December 1994	60
49/70	Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (A/49/694)	57	15 December 1994	61
49/71	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/49/695)	58	15 December 1994	61
49/72	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia (A/49/696)	59	15 December 1994	62
49/73	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (A/49/697)	60	15 December 1994	63
49/74	Prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/49/698)	61	15 December 1994	64
49/75	General and complete disarmament (A/49/699)			
	A. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	62 (*d*)	15 December 1994	65
	B. Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	62	15 December 1994	66
	C. Transparency in armaments	62 (*e*)	15 December 1994	67
	D. Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines	62	15 December 1994	67
	E. Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat	62	15 December 1994	68
	F. 1995 Review and Extension Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	62	15 December 1994	69
	G. Assistance to States curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them	62 (*b*), (*f*), (*h*), (*i*)	15 December 1994	69
	H. Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons	62	15 December 1994	70

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, see sect. IX.B.2 .

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
	I. Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	62	15 December 1994	70
	J. Relationship between disarmament and development	62 (*b*)	15 December 1994	70
	K. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons	62	15 December 1994	71
	L. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	62	15 December 1994	71
	M. Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms	62 (*h*)	15 December 1994	72
	N. Regional disarmament	62 (*g*)	15 December 1994	73
	O. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	62 (*i*)	15 December 1994	73
	P. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	62	15 December 1994	74
49/76	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/49/700)			
	A. United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	63 (*d*)	15 December 1994	74
	B. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	63 (*c*)	15 December 1994	75
	C. Regional confidence-building measures	63 (*a*)	15 December 1994	76
	D. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	63 (*e*)	15 December 1994	76
	E. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	63 (*b*)	15 December 1994	77
49/77	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/49/701)			
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	64 (*a*)	15 December 1994	78
	B. Expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament	64 (*b*)	15 December 1994	79
	C. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	64 (*b*)	15 December 1994	79
	D. Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures	64 (*g*)	15 December 1994	80
49/78	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/49/702)	65	15 December 1994	81

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/79	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/49/703)	66	15 December 1994	81
49/80	Question of Antarctica (A/49/704).	67	15 December 1994	82
49/81	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/49/705)	68	15 December 1994	83
49/82	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/49/706)	69	15 December 1994	84
49/83	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (A/49/708)	71	15 December 1994	85
49/84	The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone (A/49/709)	72	15 December 1994	85
49/85	Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee (A/49/710)	73	15 December 1994	86
49/86	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/49/711)	153	15 December 1994	86
49/138	Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone (A/49/709)	72	19 December 1994	87

49/66. Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and its resolutions 48/62 of 16 December 1993, calling upon all Member States to participate in it, and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, endorsing the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters and inviting Member States to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General regarding their implementation,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures and on the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters have been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures in standardized form reported by States[2] and on guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters,[3]

Welcoming the decision of many Member States to exchange and to publish information annually on their military budgets and to implement the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, as appropriate,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military matters can help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency in all military matters,

Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters recommended certain areas for further consideration, such as the improvement of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,

1. *Recommends* the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available, using, for the time being, the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B;

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[2] A/49/190 and Add.1 and 2.

[3] A/49/225.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to implement the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, including, in particular, how to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/67. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapons systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Expressing regret that the Disarmament Commission was unable to develop guidelines from its deliberations under its agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",[4]

Convinced that genuine non-proliferation can be achieved only when transfer of high technology with military applications is in accordance with universally accepted, multilaterally negotiated, non-discriminatory legal treaties,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"[5] submitted in pursuance of its resolution 48/66 of 16 December 1993;

2. *Fully agrees* with the assessment that the application of new technologies for a qualitative improvement of weapons systems was seen as detracting from the efforts to reduce and eliminate the existing arsenals;[6]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow scientific and technological developments and to make a relevant assessment in keeping with the criteria presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session[7] and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop a database of concerned research institutions and experts with a view to promoting transparency and international cooperation in the applications of the scientific and technological developments for pursuing disarmament objectives such as disposal of weapons, conversion and verification, among others;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and assessments;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/68. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/44 of 9 December 1992 and 48/67 of 16 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1994 substantive session,[8] in particular on the work of Working Group II on agenda item 5, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",[9]

Recognizing that science and technology *per se* are deemed to be neutral, that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Mindful that the application of science and technology relevant to weapons of mass destruction, as well as to conventional weapons, should not lead to excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms through quantitative build-up or qualitative improvements of arms which threaten international peace and security,

Recognizing that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements in the fields of, *inter alia*, weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

Cognizant that international transfers of high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes are important for the economic and social development of States,

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[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/49/42), para. 22 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

[5] A/49/502.

[6] Ibid., para. 7.

[7] A/45/568.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/49/42).

[9] Ibid., para. 22.

Recalling that norms and guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

Mindful that cooperation in this field among supplier and recipient States should be enhanced by a firm common commitment to preventing transfers of high technology with military applications for exclusively peaceful purposes from being diverted to non-peaceful uses, and that such cooperation should be based on clearly defined and balanced rights and obligations, appropriate measures of transparency and verification, equity and fairness and predictability of incentives and benefits,

1. *Affirms* that scientific and technological achievements should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security, and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted;

2. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt and implement national measures, consistent with international law, regulating the transfer of high technology with military applications in order to seek to ensure that such transfers do not undermine international peace and security and that access is not denied to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes;

4. *Also invites* Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, seeking universally acceptable norms and guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/69. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990, 46/28 of 6 December 1991, 47/46 of 9 December 1992 and 48/69 of 16 December 1993,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,[10] signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament[11] to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Recalling further that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York in January 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoriums announced by several nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a comprehensive test ban,[12]

Recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved, and its call that all parties participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference,

Recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference[13] to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time,

Welcoming also the ongoing efforts being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference,

Recalling further the concluding statement made by the President of the Amendment Conference at the special meeting of States parties held on 10 August 1993,[14] in which broad agreement was found for:

(*a*) Pursuing work for a comprehensive test ban in the Amendment Conference and the Conference on Disarmament in a mutually supportive and mutually complementary manner,

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

[11] On 26 August 1969, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament decided to change its name to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. That negotiating body became the Committee on Disarmament as from the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[12] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No.* 27 (A/48/27), para. 31 (para. 2 of the quoted text).

[13] PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1, para. 26.

[14] A/48/381, annex.

(*b*) Holding another special meeting early in 1994 to review developments and assess the situation regarding a comprehensive test ban and to examine the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year,

(*c*) Promoting universality of a comprehensive test ban by having the President of the Amendment Conference liaise closely with the Conference on Disarmament and the five nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that in 1994 the Conference on Disarmament initiated the multilateral negotiation of a universal and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test ban, which would contribute effectively to the prevention of proliferation in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security;

2. *Notes* the intention of the President of the Conference to convene, after appropriate consultations and in the light of the work carried out by the Conference on Disarmament, another special meeting of the States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/69, to review developments and assess the situation regarding a comprehensive test ban and to examine the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference;

3. *Recommends* that arrangements be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

4. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoriums;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/70. Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/70 of 16 December 1993, in which the entire international community, for the first time, supported the commencement of multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive nuclear-test ban is one of the highest priority objectives of the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion of a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States and will contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the conviction that the exercise of utmost restraint in respect of nuclear testing would be consistent with the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Noting the aspirations expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water[10] to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, which are recalled in the preamble to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[15]

Welcoming the preparation of a rolling text in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament, as reflected in the report of the Conference and its appendix,[16] and noting the decision of the Conference to continue its work in inter-sessional meetings,

1. *Welcomes* the multilateral negotiation on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban of the Conference on Disarmament and the positive and substantial contributions to the elaboration of the rolling text made by States participating in those negotiations;

2. *Calls upon* participants in the Conference on Disarmament to advance work on the basis of the rolling text during the inter-sessional negotiating period with a view to making substantial progress;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament, upon the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee at the commencement of its 1995 session and renewal of its mandate, to proceed to a new phase of negotiation;

4. *Urges* all States participating in the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to negotiate intensively, as a high priority task, and to conclude a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects;

5. *Calls once more upon* all States to support the multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for a comprehensive nuclear- test-ban treaty and their conclusion without delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services for these negotiations;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive test-ban treaty".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/71. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987, 43/65 of 7 December 1988, 44/108 of 15 December 1989, 45/52 of 4 December 1990, 46/30 of 6 December 1991, 47/48 of 9 December 1992 and 48/71 of 16 December 1993 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to

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[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[16] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/49/27), sect. III.A.

63, and in particular paragraph 63 (*d*), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17]

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing also the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Recognizing the importance of credible regional security, including the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 48/71,[18]

1. *Urges* all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[15]

2. *Calls upon* all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Takes note* of resolution GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21, adopted on 23 September 1994 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-eighth regular session,[19] concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. *Notes* the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral working group on arms control and regional security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. *Invites* all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (*d*) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

6. *Also invites* those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

7. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

9. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report[20] or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/72. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987, 43/66 of 7 December 1988, 44/109 of 15 December 1989, 45/53 of 4 December 1990, 46/31 of 6 December 1991, 47/49 of 9 December 1992 and 48/72 of 16 December 1993 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

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[17] Resolution S-10/2.

[18] A/49/324.

[19] See International Atomic Energy Agency, ***Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-eighth Regular Session***, 19-23 September 1994 (GC(XXXVIII)/RES/DEC/(1994)).

[20] A/45/435.

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note with appreciation of the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Noting the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Noting also the proposal to hold consultations among five nations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region,

Considering that the eventual participation of other States, as appropriate, in this process could be useful,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[17] regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

1. *Reaffirms its endorsement*, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. *Urges once again* the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. *Welcomes* the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for this proposal and calls upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/73. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Welcoming the progress achieved in recent years in both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Noting that, despite recent progress in the field of nuclear disarmament, further efforts are necessary towards the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Also convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined strictly to abide by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing also that effective measures and arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament,[22] submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,[23] the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session,[24] the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,[25]

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[21] A/49/296.

[22] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[23] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C.

[24] Ibid., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

[25] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), sect. III.F.

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,[26] with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the decision adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Jakarta in September 1992,[27] as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul in August 1991,[28] calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Noting also the greater willingness to overcome the difficulties encountered in previous years,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted in previous years, in particular resolutions 45/54 of 4 December 1990, 46/32 of 6 December 1991, 47/50 of 9 December 1992 and 48/73 of 16 December 1993,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. *Recommends* that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. *Recommends also* that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/74. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[29]

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Jakarta in September 1992,[27] and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

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[26] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), para. 39.

[27] See A/47/675-S/24816, annex, chap. II, para. 47; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

[28] See A/46/486-S/23055, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1991*, document S/23055.

[29] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Noting that bilateral negotiations, begun in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, were conducted with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, *inter alia*, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1994 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,[30] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from those efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling in this context its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990, 47/51 of 9 December 1992 and 48/74 A of 16 December 1993, in which, *inter alia*, it reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

Recognizing that there was wide agreement in the Ad Hoc Committee that the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remained the fundamental task of the Committee and that the concrete proposals on confidence-building measures could form an integral part of such agreements,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. *Reaffirms its recognition*, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1994 session of the Conference and at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1995 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence, taking into account the work undertaken since 1985, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. *Recognizes*, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space;

10. *Urges* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to resume their bilateral negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/75. General and complete disarmament

A

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988[31] and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989,[32] adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

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[30] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/49/27), sect. III.D (para. 5 of the quoted text).

[31] See A/43/398, annex I.

[32] See A/44/603, annex I.

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,[33]

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session,[34]

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,[35] *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,[36] on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991, 47/52 D of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 D of 16 December 1993,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17]

1. *Takes note* of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;[37]

2. *Expresses grave concern* regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

6. *Takes note* of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

B

REVIEW OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1990S AS THE THIRD DISARMAMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 A of 4 December 1990, by which it adopted the text of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade and declared the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Noting the great changes in international relations that have occurred since the adoption of the Declaration in 1990,

Noting in particular the end of the cold war and bipolar rivalries between the East and the West, thus heralding a new era of cooperation in international relations,

Alarmed, nevertheless, at the outbursts of ethnic and nationalist conflicts as well as disturbing issues in arms control and disarmament in different parts of the world and the consequent deterioration in security situations in these areas, with negative implications for international peace and security,

Convinced of the need to review and assess the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and, if need be, to adapt them to meet the new challenges of the post-cold-war era,

1. *Decides* to undertake, at its fiftieth session, the middle of the Decade, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission, at its 1995 session, to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration as well as suggestions that may be put forward to ensure appropriate progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda of its 1995 substantive session an item entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade";

4. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment relevant matters which, in the view of Member States, require such review;

5. *Requests* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on such a review no later than 30 April 1995;

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[33] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session*, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS(1989)).

[34] Ibid., *Thirty-fourth Regular Session*, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS(1990)).

[35] The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament became the Committee on Disarmament as from the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[36] See A/46/390, annex I.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/49/27), sect. III.F.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

C

TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992 and 48/75 E of 16 December 1993 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms[38] constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the Register,[39] which includes the returns of Member States for 1993,

Welcoming also the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Stressing that the continuing operation of the Register and its further development should be reviewed in order to secure a Register which is capable of attracting the widest possible participation,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments",[40]

1. *Reaffirms its determination* to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 September 1994 on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development[41] and the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L and the annex and appendices to the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

4. *Decides*, with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to this end:

(*a*) Requests Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction;

(*b*) Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the 1994 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-second session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

6. *Invites* the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments;

7. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

D

MORATORIUM ON THE EXPORT OF ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND-MINES

The General Assembly,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/75 K of 16 December 1993, by which it, *inter alia*, called upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations, and urged States to implement such a moratorium,

Noting that there are approximately 85 million or more anti-personnel land-mines in the ground throughout the world and that many thousands of such mines continue to be laid in an indiscriminate manner,

Expressing deep concern that anti-personnel land-mines kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and reconstruction and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Welcoming the programmes of assistance which exist for demining and humanitarian support for the victims of anti-personnel land-mines,

Gravely concerned with the suffering and casualties caused to non-combatants as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use, of anti-personnel land-mines,

Recognizing that States can move most effectively towards the ultimate goal of the eventual elimination of anti-personnel land-mines as viable and humane alternatives are developed,

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[38] See resolution 46/36 L.

[39] A/49/352 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[40] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/49/27), sect. III.H.

[41] A/49/316.

Recalling with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General[42] concerning progress on the initiative in the aforementioned resolution,

Convinced that moratoriums by States exporting anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations are important measures in helping to reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices,

Noting with satisfaction that many States already have declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or sale of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices, with many of these moratoriums being declared as a result of the aforementioned resolution,

Believing that ongoing efforts to strengthen the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[43] particularly its Protocol II,[44] are an important part of the overall effort to address problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993 calling for assistance in mine clearance,

1. *Welcomes* the moratoriums already declared by certain States on the export of anti-personnel land-mines;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to declare such moratoriums at the earliest possible date;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken by Member States to implement such moratoriums and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament";

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its Protocols as the authoritative international instrument governing the responsible use of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices;

5. *Urges* States that have not done so to adhere to the Convention and its Protocols;

6. *Encourages* further international efforts to seek solutions to the problems caused by anti-personnel land-mines, with a view to the eventual elimination of such mines.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

E

STEP-BY-STEP REDUCTION OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Desiring to reduce, progressively and systematically, the threat posed by nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the respite from the intense competition in the accumulation of weapons-grade fissile materials, in the production of nuclear warheads and in the deployment of nuclear-weapon systems which characterized the cold war,

Mindful that processing of special fissionable material for weapon purposes and production of nuclear warheads continues at a steady pace in some States, and that many thousands of nuclear-weapon systems remain deployed at the brink of war,

Welcoming also the standing down of some nuclear-weapon systems from full alert and the elimination of certain types of weapons,

Mindful also that the military doctrines regarding the threat of use of nuclear weapons remain unaltered, and that most agreed reductions do not entail destruction of the nuclear warheads or delivery vehicles,

Welcoming further the steps taken to increase transparency in armaments and the emerging pattern of closing or converting nuclear-weapon production facilities,

Mindful further of the continuing lack of internationally verified inventories of the nuclear arsenals and that plans for the redirection of nuclear-weapon facilities to the task of dismantlement of the nuclear arsenals are only at an early state of development,

Wishing to further current efforts regarding multilateral negotiations and agreements, and conscious of the urgent need for expeditious action for this purpose,

Confident that the Conference on Disarmament can serve as an effective multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, as envisioned at its 1978 special session devoted to disarmament[45] and as evidenced recently by the successful conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[46]

Persuaded that agreement upon a five- to ten-year agenda on nuclear arms control would provide a needed overall sense of direction to global disarmament efforts,

Convinced that the successful pursuit of such an agenda would significantly advance the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals,

1. *Identifies* the following general areas for step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat:

Area A. Steps to counter, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The acquisition and processing of special fissionable material for nuclear-weapon purposes;

(*b*) The manufacture and testing of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(*c*) The assembly and deployment of nuclear-weapon systems;

by such means as:

- (i) Prohibiting the test explosion of nuclear weapons;
- (ii) Cutting off the production of special fissile materials for weapon purposes;
- (iii) Ending production of nuclear warheads;

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[42] A/49/275 and Add.1.

[43] See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

[44] Ibid., Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices.

[45] See resolution S-10/2, para. 120.

[46] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), appendix I.

(iv) Ending the production and testing of intermediate- and long-range ballistic missiles for nuclear-weapon purposes;

(v) Effective, legally binding measures to deter the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(vi) Other related measures;

Area B. Steps to actuate, *inter alia*:

(*a*) The withdrawal from deployment and disassembly of nuclear-weapon systems;

(*b*) The secure storage and dismantlement of nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(*c*) The elimination of special fissionable materials for nuclear-weapon purposes;

by such means as:

(i) Standing down nuclear-weapon systems from high-alert status;

(ii) Separating nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles;

(iii) Placing nuclear warheads in secure storage;

(iv) Converting delivery vehicles, where appropriate, to peaceful uses;

(v) Removing special nuclear materials from warheads;

(vi) Converting special nuclear materials to non-weapon purposes;

(vii) Other related measures;

Area C. Steps to prepare, under international auspices:

(*a*) An inventory of the nuclear arsenals, including:

(i) All special fissile materials, nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;

(ii) All facilities devoted to the processing, manufacture, assembly and deployment of those items;

(*b*) A reorientation of those facilities necessary to the task of implementing measures relating to area B;

(*c*) The closure or conversion to peaceful purposes of all other such facilities in furtherance of measures relating to area A;

2. *Asks* Member States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to consider steps which they might take unilaterally, bilaterally, or in cooperation with other States to promote progress in the identified areas, and fully to inform the international community of any steps taken in this regard;

3. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that in 1995 it:

(*a*) Develop from the three general areas identified in paragraph 1 of the present resolution a comprehensive set of practical, verifiable measures for possible negotiation in their next five- and ten-year periods;

(*b*) Determine from that set a year-by-year sequence and combination of negotiations on specific measures to be commenced during the next five- and ten-year periods, with due regard to steps taken pursuant to paragraph 2;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to include in its 1995 report to the General Assembly a section on efforts undertaken in accordance with the recommendation set out in paragraph 3;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

F

1995 REVIEW AND EXTENSION CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex to which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[15]

Noting the provisions of article X, paragraph 2, of that Treaty, which stipulates the holding of a conference twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods,

Desirous of ensuring the consolidation of the Treaty with a view to achieving ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Aware of the need for the Treaty to attain universal adherence,

Convinced that the decision on the extension of the Treaty should lead to further progress in nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the preamble and article VI of the Treaty,

Noting, therefore, the necessity of giving careful consideration to all possible options in order to take a decision that is appropriate and capable of strengthening the non-proliferation regime in the pursuit of the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Conscious of the fact that there are various interpretations which have been expressed concerning the application of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty,

1. *Calls upon* States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to give appropriate consideration to the import of the Treaty in its entirety and with special attention to its article X, paragraph 2;

2. *Invites* States parties to provide their legal interpretations of article X, paragraph 2, of the Treaty and their views on the different options and actions available, for compilation by the Secretary-General as a background document of the 1995 Review and the Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, well before the holding of that Conference.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

G

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR CURBING THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN SMALL ARMS AND COLLECTING THEM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 H of 6 December 1991, 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 H and 48/75 J of 16 December 1993, *Considering* that the circulation of massive quantities of small arms throughout the world impedes development and is a source of increased insecurity,

Considering also that the illicit international transfer of small arms and their accumulation in many countries constitute a threat to the populations and to national and regional security and is a factor contributing to the destabilization of States,

Basing itself on the statement of the Secretary-General relating to the request of Mali concerning United Nations assistance for the collection of small arms,

Gravely concerned at the extent of the insecurity and banditry linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and the other affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion,

Taking note of the first conclusions of the United Nations Advisory Mission sent to Mali by the Secretary-General to study the best way of curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and ensuring their collection,

Noting the interest shown by other States of the subregion in receiving the United Nations Advisory Mission,

Noting also the actions taken and those recommended at the meetings of the States of the subregion held at Banjul, Algiers and Bamako to establish close regional cooperation with a view to strengthening security,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by Mali concerning the question of the illicit circulation of small arms and their collection in the affected States of the Saharo-Sahelian subregion;

2. *Also welcomes* the action taken by the Secretary-General in implementation of this initiative;

3. *Thanks* the Government of Mali for the appreciable help which it has given to the United Nations Advisory Mission, and welcomes the declared readiness of other States of the subregion to receive the Mission;

4. *Congratulates* the Secretary-General on his action within the context of the relevant provisions of resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, and encourages him to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States which so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Invites* Member States to implement national control measures in order to check the illicit circulation of small arms, in particular by curbing the illegal export of such arms;

6. *Invites* the international community to give appropriate support to the efforts made by the affected countries to suppress the illicit circulation of small arms, which is likely to hamper their development;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this issue at its fiftieth session.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

H

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT WITH A VIEW TO THE ULTIMATE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the end of the cold war has increased the possibility of creating a world free from the fear of nuclear war,

Welcoming the efforts of the Russian Federation and the United States of America for nuclear disarmament and the conclusion of the two treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, and looking forward to their early entry into force,

Welcoming also the efforts of other nuclear-weapon States in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Attaching great importance to the contribution which the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[15] has made to the peace and security of the world since its entry into force in 1970,

Welcoming the positive developments in the negotiations for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty based on the consensus achieved at its forty-eighth session,

1. *Urges* States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of the universality of the Treaty;

2. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States to pursue their efforts for nuclear disarmament with the ultimate objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons in the framework of general and complete disarmament, and calls upon all States to implement fully their commitments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

I

CONVENING OF THE FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling that three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988,

Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international landscape, characterized by the end of the cold war, the relaxation of tensions at the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing relations among nations,

Stressing the central role of the United Nations for the promotion of disarmament, peace and security,

1. *Decides*, in principle, to convene, in 1997 if possible, the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the date to be determined at its fiftieth session;

2. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

J

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[17] concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, *Recalling also* the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,[47]

Recalling further its resolution 48/75 A of 16 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[27]

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 5 October 1994[48] and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;[49]

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

K

REQUEST FOR AN ADVISORY OPINION FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON THE LEGALITY OF THE THREAT OR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the continuing existence and development of nuclear weapons pose serious risks to humanity,

Mindful that States have an obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980, 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, 45/59 B of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 D of 6 December 1991, in which it declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter and a crime against humanity,

Welcoming the progress made on the prohibition and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction[50] and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,[46]

Convinced that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the threat of nuclear war,

Noting the concerns expressed in the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that insufficient progress had been made towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time,

Recalling that, convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, it has declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,[51]

Noting that Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

Recalling the recommendation of the Secretary-General, made in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[52] that United Nations organs that are authorized to take advantage of the advisory competence of the International Court of Justice turn to the Court more frequently for such opinions,

Welcoming resolution 46/40 of 14 May 1993 of the Assembly of the World Health Organization, in which the organization requested the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

Decides, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice urgently to render its advisory opinion on the following question: "Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

L

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the treaty concluded on 8 December 1987 between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,"[53] and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

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[47] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

[48] A/49/476.

[49] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

[50] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[51] Resolution 44/23.

[52] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once their Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reduction of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing implementation of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[53] in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

4. *Encourages* the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. *Encourages and supports* the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. *Invites* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

M

MEASURES TO CURB THE ILLICIT TRANSFER AND USE OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Recalling also its resolutions 48/75 F and 48/75 H of 16 December 1993 on international arms transfers and measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons, respectively,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve conflicts and to diminish tensions and accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security,

Recognizing that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons and especially their illicit transfer, often associated with destabilizing activities, are most disturbing and dangerous phenomena, particularly for the internal situation of affected States and the violation of human rights,

Stressing the need for effective national control measures on the transfer of conventional weapons,

Recognizing also the curbing of the illicit transfer of arms as an important contribution to the relaxation of tension and peaceful reconciliation processes,

Convinced that peace and security are inextricably interlinked with and in some cases imperative for economic development and reconstruction,

1. *Invites* the Disarmament Commission to:

(*a*) Expedite its consideration of the agenda item on international arms transfers, with special emphasis on the adverse consequences of the illicit transfer of arms and ammunition;

(*b*) Study measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

2. *Invites* Member States to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers and, in this context, to take immediate, appropriate and effective measures to seek to ensure that illicit transfers of arms are discontinued;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

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[53] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

(*a*) Seek the views of Member States on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illicitly transferred in interested countries, as well as on concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms;

(*b*) Study, within the existing resources, upon request from the concerned Member States, the possibilities of the collection of weapons illicitly transferred in the light of the experience gained by the United Nations and the views expressed by Member States and to submit a report on the result of his study to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

N

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991, 47/52 J of 9 December 1992 and 48/75 I of 16 December 1993 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,[17]

Taking note of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session,[34]

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note also of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

O

CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL AT THE REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/75 J of 16 December 1993,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that one of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise,

1. *Decides* to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

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[34] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/48/42), annex II.

P

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing also that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the treaty concluded on 8 December 1987 between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles[33] and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status, and bilateral agreements on the issue of de-targeting strategic nuclear missiles,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Noting also that the Russian Federation and the United States of America concurred that, once their Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms was ratified, they would proceed to deactivate all strategic delivery systems to be reduced under the Treaty by removing their nuclear warheads or taking other steps to remove them from alert status,

Noting further the agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America to intensify their dialogue to compare conceptual approaches and to develop concrete steps to adapt the nuclear forces and practices on both sides to the changed international security situation, including the possibility, after ratification of the Treaty on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, of further reductions of and limitations on remaining nuclear forces,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reduction made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. *Welcomes* the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the parties thereto, *inter alia*, the trilateral statement by the Presidents of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America signed on 14 January 1994,[35] and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure the Treaty's entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing implementation of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,[33] in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the treaty;

4. *Encourages* the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. *Welcomes* the accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[15] of Belarus and Kazakhstan as non-nuclear-weapon States and would welcome similar action on the part of Ukraine;

6. *Encourages and supports* the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. *Invites* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/76. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,[36]

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[35] A/49/66-S/1994/91, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/91.

[36] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1st meeting, paras. 110 and 111.

Bearing in mind its various resolutions on the subject, ncluding resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992 in which it ecided, *inter alia*, that the World Disarmament Campaign should e known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament nformation Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign oluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United ations Disarmament Information Programme",

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 9 eptember 1994 on the United Nations Disarmament Information rogramme,[57] and of 2 September 1994 on the Advisory Board on isarmament Matters[58] as it relates to the implementation of the isarmament Information Programme, as well as the Final Act of he Twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the rogramme,[59] held on 28 October 1994,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States ave already made to the Programme,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 9 eptember 1994 on the United Nations Disarmament Information rogramme;[57]

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to make ffective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament o elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions to the efforts of he Programme by the United Nations information centres and the egional centres for disarmament;

4. *Recommends* that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(*a*) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including ction by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, n the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, alanced and objective manner;

(*b*) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of nformation on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of alanced and factual information that takes into account a range of iews to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, isarmament and security;

(*c*) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and nformation between governmental and non-governmental sectors nd between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate he search for common ground;

5. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary rust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information rogramme;

6. *Commends* the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts f universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental rganizations active in the educational field in widening the worldwide availability of disarmament education, and invites him o continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular udget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and on-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

7. *Decides* that at its fiftieth session there should be a thirteenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade[60] and the need to ensure its success;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years;

9. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

B

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme,[61]

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,[62] the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, 45/59 A of 4 December 1990, 46/37 E of 6 December 1991, 47/53 A of 9 December 1992 and 48/76 C of 16 December 1993,

Noting also with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

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[57] A/49/371.

[58] A/49/360.

[59] A/CONF.174/L.2.

[60] See resolution 45/62 A, annex.

[61] A/49/504.

[62] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

1. ***Reaffirms*** its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General[63] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1994 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, within the framework of the programme, the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organizes regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

C

REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/21 of 15 November 1989, 45/58 M of 4 December 1990, 46/37 B of 6 December 1991, 47/53 F of 15 December 1992 and 48/76 A of 16 December 1993,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the subregion,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures,[64] which deals chiefly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Yaoundé in April and September 1994;

2. *Reaffirms its support* for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa;

3. *Also reaffirms its support* for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé in July 1992;

4. *Notes* the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to continue reviewing the studies carried out on the subject with a view to reaching agreements to that end;

5. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the initialling of the Non-Aggression Pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, which is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion, and encourages those States to sign the Pact as soon as possible;

6. *Also welcomes with satisfaction* the decision taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to participate in peace-keeping operations of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and, to that end, to establish units specializing in peace-keeping operations within their respective armed forces;

7. *Requests* Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist and to promote the training and preparation of units specializing in peace operations in the member countries of the Standing Advisory Committee;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

D

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament nd Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 10 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the nited Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 F of 9 December 1991 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and he Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

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[63] A/33/305.

[64] A/49/546.

Reaffirming its resolutions 46/36 F of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 G of 9 December 1992 on regional disarmament, including confidence-building measures,

Also recalling its resolution 48/76 E of 16 December 1993 on he regional centres,

Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulating that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,

Bearing in mind that the changed international environment has created new opportunities for the pursuit of disarmament, as well as posed new challenges,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the regional centres,[65]

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programmes of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the regional centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

1. *Commends* the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates;

2. *Encourages* the regional centres to continue intensifying heir efforts in promoting cooperation with subregional and egional organizations and among the States in their respective egions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view o strengthening peace and security;

3. *Also encourages* further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session;[54]

4. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the directors of the regional centres are locally based in order to revitalize the activities of the centres;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of resolution 46/37 F and of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

E

CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Weapons, signed in Moscow on 3 January 1993, aimed at reducing the strategic arsenals to an aggregate level not to exceed 3,500 deployed strategic warheads for each side no later than the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

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[65] A/49/389.

Stressing that an international convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1994 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced also that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ______________ on the __________ day of the ____________ one thousand nine hundred and ___________.

49/77. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,[66]

Recalling its resolutions 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, 47/54 G of 8 April 1993 and 48/77 A of 16 December 1993,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Noting the various suggestions for possible consideration by the Disarmament Commission, at an appropriate future date, including in particular the one for reconsideration of the subject "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes with regret* that the Disarmament Commission was unable to achieve agreement on guidelines and recommendations under its the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", consideration of which was concluded in 1994;

3. *Notes* the continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of its agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons", which is to be concluded in 1995;

4. *Notes also* that the Disarmament Commission held a preliminary exchange of views on its agenda item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991";

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament;

6. *Reaffirms also* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth

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[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/49/42).

erations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the iission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to continue to every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable give focused consideration to a limited number of priority s in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased oach;

. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 e Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General mbly,[17] and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 mber 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve fic recommendations on the items of its agenda, taking into nt the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning e Disarmament Commission";[67]

. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session, adopt the following items for deration at its 1995 substantive session:

a) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of national peace and security, with the objective of the nation of nuclear weapons;

b) International arms transfers, with particular reference to ral Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991;

0. *Also recommends* that, pursuant to the adopted three-item ed approach, the Disarmament Commission, at its 1994 izational session, consider including in the agenda of its 1995 antive session a new third item, and in this context notes, *alia*, the following proposals: "General guidelines for non-feration, with special emphasis on weapons of mass ction" and "Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Disarmament Decade";

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a d not exceeding four weeks during 1995 and to submit a antive report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the nament Commission the annual report of the Conference on nament,[68] together with all the official records of the forty- session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament rs, and to render all assistance that the Commission may e for implementing the present resolution;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and ation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a r of priority, all the necessary resources and services, ding verbatim records, to that end;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth on the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament nission".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

B

NSION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

he General Assembly,

aving considered the report of the Conference on nament,[68]

Conscious of the need for a comprehensive approach to the disarmament process and for improved functioning and efficiency of the multilateral arms control and disarmament machinery, as also envisaged in the report of the Secretary-General on new dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold-war era,[69]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 48/77 B of 16 December 1993, concerning, *inter alia*, the ongoing review by the Conference on Disarmament of its agenda, composition and methods of work, which highlighted the need for substantial enlargement of the present membership of the Conference,

Fully convinced that an enlarged membership is desirable in order to take advantage of the current propitious international climate to negotiate, on the solid basis of a more representative participation, a comprehensive test-ban treaty and other important agreements requiring universal adherence,

Recalling also that the Conference on Disarmament, which is funded from the regular budget, was granted, pursuant to resolution 48/77 B, supplementary administrative, substantive and conference support services, *inter alia*, in anticipation of its expansion,

Recalling further its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 regarding the establishment of the Conference on Disarmament, then the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,

Emphasizing the fact that, notwithstanding dramatic changes in the international situation and continuous consultations, there has been no expansion of the membership of the Conference during the last fifteen years,

Welcoming the fact that the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament reflects the intention of the Conference to reinstate its own procedures providing for periodic review of its composition,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament did not reach a consensus that would result in the expansion of its membership before the start of the 1994 session of the Conference, as urged by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/77 B, nor was it able to resolve this question thereafter, in spite of intensive efforts by the Friend of the Chair,

1. *Recognizes* the legitimate aspirations of the candidate countries to participate fully in the work of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. *Recalls* the report of 12 August 1993 of the Special Coordinator for membership designated by the Conference on Disarmament[70] and the subsequent statement made by the Special Coordinator on 26 August 1993,[71] recommending a dynamic solution to the question of membership, as well as the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1994 session;[68]

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a solution resulting, by the beginning of 1995, in a significant expansion of its composition, which would then include at least sixty countries.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

C

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,[68]

A/CN.10/137 of 27 April 1990.

Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, ment No. 27 (A/49/27).

[69] A/C.1/47/7.

[70] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/48/27), para. 13 (incorporating document CD/1214).

[71] Ibid., para. 14.

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Considering, in this respect, that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching concrete agreements,

Welcoming the ongoing negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved so far on the subject of improved and effective functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, as well as the decision to carry out consultations with a view to achieving consensus on the issue of its membership by the beginning of its 1995 session and the decision to continue consultations on the issue of the agenda at its 1995 session,

Recognizing that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of urgent and important areas for negotiations,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to continue as a priority task its negotiations to conclude a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

4. *Notes* the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the balance of its future work be considered more fully by the Conference before it decides which ad hoc committees, besides the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, should be established in 1995;

5. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament to make every effort to reach a solution on the expansion of its membership by the beginning of its 1995 session;

6. *Encourages* the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of adequate administrative, substantive and conference support services;

8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

D

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR APPROPRIATE TYPES OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988, in which it endorsed the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and its resolution 47/54 D, adopted without a vote on 9 December 1992,

Noting that since then national reports on the implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures have been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Reconfirming its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level,

Recalling that the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security, as endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, refer, *inter alia*, to confidence- and security-building measures in the context of maintaining and enhancing regional peace and security,

Welcoming progress at the global level in the promotion of transparency in the military field as a cornerstone for confidence-building, through the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, introduced by its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, the endorsement of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, contained in its resolution 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, and the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms under its resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions which foster mutual trust and understanding, defuse tensions and promote friendly relations among States,

Welcoming, in particular, the establishment of regional mechanisms, institutions or forums entrusted with the prevention and peaceful settlement of conflicts, and the development of confidence-building measures,

Recognizing the value of regional workshops, seminars and conferences on regional confidence-building and security, contributing to regional disarmament and security,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in all regions through appropriate measures to strengthen international peace and security,

Realizing with deep concern, however, that tensions in some regions rise and that even violent armed conflicts have erupted and continue, in some cases, despite all peacemaking and peace-keeping efforts,

Emphasizing that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on cooperation and openness and thus contribute to the wider objective of the renunciation of the threat or use of force,

1. *Stresses* the need for the development and implementation of confidence-building measures as a concrete means to facilitate the disarmament and arms limitation process and to improve the prospects for the peaceful settlement of disputes, thus contributing to maintaining and enhancing regional and international peace and security;

2. *Recommends* the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region;

3. *Recommends* to all States and regions that have already started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;

4. *Appeals* to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global activities, as an important step towards prevention of conflict and, in times of political

ension and crisis, as an instrument for peaceful settlement of onflicts;

5. *Calls upon*, in particular, all States in whose regions ilitary tensions exist, or armed conflicts occur, to make the best ossible use of confidence-building measures, among other ppropriate activities and if needed in cooperation with other tates, to ease tensions and to contribute to peacemaking and eace-building;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant nformation from all Member States;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-rst session an item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

9/78. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General onference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest f which is GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of 23 September 1994,[19] and oting the danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of nsion,

Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the egion of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to ternational peace and security,

Aware of the importance that all nuclear facilities in the region e placed under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic nergy Agency,

Encouraged by the recent positive developments in the Middle ast peace process, which would be further strengthened by States f the region undertaking practical confidence-building measures order to consolidate the non-proliferation regime,

1. *Calls upon* Israel and all other States of the region that are ot yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear eapons[15] not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire uclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and accede to the Treaty;

2. *Calls upon* the States of the region that have not done so place all their nuclear facilities under full-scope safeguards of e International Atomic Energy Agency as an important onfidence-building measure among all States of the region and as step towards enhancing peace and security;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General ssembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the resent resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth ession an item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the iddle East".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

9/79. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 f 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990, 46/40 of 6 December 1991, 47/56 of 9 December 1992 and 48/79 of 16 December 1993,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,[43] together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),[43] the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)[43] and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),[43]

Recalling the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Noting with satisfaction that, the conditions set forth in article 5 of the Convention having been met, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983,

Recalling also the commitment by the States that are parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto to respect the objectives and the provisions thereof,

Noting that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols,

Noting with satisfaction that a group of governmental experts has been established to prepare a conference to review the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto in conformity with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention,

Also noting with satisfaction that the group of governmental experts has held three meetings in 1994, making significant progress, with priority given to the question of anti-personnel land-mines,[72]

Noting also that the group of governmental experts and other international meetings have discussed possible restrictions on the use of other weapon categories at present not covered by the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto,

Reaffirming its conviction that a general and verifiable agreement on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants,

Desirous of reinforcing international cooperation in the area of prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons, in particular for the removal of minefields, mines and booby traps,

Noting in this respect its resolutions 48/7 and 49/215 on assistance in mine clearance,

1. *Registers its satisfaction* with the reports of the Secretary-General;[73]

2. *Welcomes* the fact that additional States have signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions

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[72] See A/49/275.

[73] A/49/421, A/49/275 and Add.1 and A/49/357 and Add.1.

on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or have acceded to the Convention;

3. *Urgently calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to this instrument will be universal;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of accessions to the Convention and the Protocols;

5. *Welcomes* the request made by States parties on 22 December 1993 that the Secretary-General convene at an appropriate time, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a conference to review the Convention, and establish a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the group of governmental experts in reviewing the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and in discussing other weapon categories at present not covered by the Convention;

7. *Takes note* of the decisions by the group of governmental experts to hold an additional meeting at Geneva from 9 to 20 January 1995 and to request the Secretary-General to convene the review conference at Geneva during the period from 25 September to 13 October 1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue furnishing needed assistance and to ensure the provision of services to the group of governmental experts and to the conference to review the Convention;

9. *Again calls upon* the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/80. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the interest of the international community in information on Antarctica,

Welcoming the provision by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to the Secretary-General of the final report of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting,[74] held at Kyoto, Japan, from 11 to 22 April 1994,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, including for international peace and security, the global and regional environment, its effects on global and regional climate conditions, and scientific research,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Recognizing that the Antarctic Treaty,[75] which provides, *inter alia*, for the demilitarization of the continent, the prohibition of nuclear explosions and the disposal of nuclear wastes, the freedom of scientific research and the free exchange of scientific information, is in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Taking into account the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties at Madrid on 4 October 1991,

Welcoming the designation, in the Protocol, of Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science and the procedures contained in the Protocol regarding the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems in the planning and conduct of all activities in Antarctica,

Commending the prohibition on mineral resource activities contained in the Protocol,

Welcoming the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,[76]

Welcoming also the continuing cooperation among countries undertaking scientific research activities in Antarctica, which may help to minimize human impacts on the Antarctic environment,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on Antarctica[77] and of the report of the Eighteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting,[74];

2. *Welcomes* the practice whereby the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties regularly provide the Secretary-General with information on their consultative meetings and on their activities in Antarctica, encourages the Parties to continue to provide to the Secretary-General and other interested States information on developments in relation to Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to submit that information in a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

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[74] See A/49/370.

[75] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[76] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1))(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II, chap. 17, para. 17.104.

[77] A/49/370.

3. *Notes* the role accorded by the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme in relation to Antarctic matters;

4. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Parties to extend invitations to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to attend future consultative meetings in order to assist them in the substantive work;

5. *Welcomes* the statement under chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[76] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, that States carrying out research activities in Antarctica should, as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, continue to:

(*a*) Ensure that data and information resulting from such research are freely available to the international community;

(*b*) Enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations to such data and information, including the encouragement of periodic seminars and symposia;

6. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take into account in their deliberations the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly as noted in paragraph 5 above;

7. *Requests* the Antarctic Treaty Parties to continue to make available information on Antarctica as a means of promoting further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the global and regional environment;

8. *Urges* the Antarctic Treaty Parties to consider becoming parties as soon as possible to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and so bring the Protocol into force, in order to ensure the implementation of strengthened measures for the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems;

9. *Urges* countries whose nationals undertake activities in Antarctica to ensure that all such activities are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of the Protocol;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/81. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, including its resolution 48/81 of 16 December 1993,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region,

Bearing in mind all the previous declarations and commitments, as well as all the initiatives taken by the riparian countries at the recent summits, ministerial meetings and various forums concerning the question of the Mediterranean region,

Recognizing the efforts realized so far and the determination of the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with a view to resolving the problems existing in the Mediterranean region and to eliminate the causes of tension and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and that the enhancement of cooperation among Mediterranean countries with a view to promoting the economic and social development of all peoples of the region will contribute significantly to stability, peace and security in the region,

Recognizing further that prospects for closer Euro-Mediterranean cooperation in all spheres can be enhanced by positive developments worldwide, particularly in Europe and in the Middle East,

Noting with satisfaction the positive developments in the Middle East peace process that will lead to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region and therefore to promoting confidence-building measures and a good-neighbourly spirit among the countries of the area,

Expressing satisfaction at the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts by all Mediterranean countries so as to strengthen economic, social, cultural and environmental cooperation in the region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Mediterranean region and their commitment to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[78]

Expressing its concern at the persistent tension and continuing military activities in parts of the Mediterranean that hinder efforts to strengthen security and cooperation in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,[79]

1. *Reaffirms* that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore calls for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Recognizes* that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development, as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area, will contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries through the existing forums;

4. *Commends* the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that will promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encourages them to pursue these efforts further;

5. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[15] and calls upon all other States in the region that have not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field

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[78] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[79] A/49/333 and Add.1.

of disarmament, thus creating the necessary conditions for strengthening peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

6. *Encourages* all States of the region to promote genuine openness and transparency in all military matters, particularly by participating in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as well as by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;

7. *Encourages* the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in facing terrorist activities, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation;

8. *Invites* all States of the region to address, through various forms of cooperation, problems and threats posed to the region, such as terrorism and criminal acts, as well as illegal drug production, consumption and trafficking, which jeopardize the friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society;

9. *Encourages* the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/82. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 48/82 of 16 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,[80]

Noting that the emerging international climate of confidence, trust and cooperation has been further enhanced by significant new developments in the Indian Ocean region, including the establishment of the democratic, non-racial Government of South Africa, as well as encouraging developments in the Middle East,

Welcoming these positive developments, which have been reflected in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean as providing favourable opportunities to pursue global and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean region,

Having considered new alternative approaches in the Ad Hoc Committee with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region,

Considering that confidence-building measures at different regional levels, building incrementally on cooperation among various regional and other parties, as appropriate, on specific issues, have made an important contribution to the attainment of the goals of peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region and that they should be pursued further,

Emphasizing the need for the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate with and participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, particularly at a time when the Committee is actively engaged in the task of developing new alternative approaches,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;[81]

2. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its elaboration of new alternative approaches, including those discussed during the session held in 1994, with a view to giving new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

3. *Notes* that the entry into force on 16 November 1994 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[82] enhances prospects for mutually accommodative measures of cooperation on a regional as well as global basis, including the freedom of the high seas, in conformity with the Convention;

4. *Reiterates its conviction* that the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council as well as major maritime users in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee is important and would greatly facilitate development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region;

5. *Requests* the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to apprise the Governments of the permanent members of the Security Council concerned and the major maritime users of the progress of work in the Committee, and to consult with them in order to encourage their renewed participation and cooperation in the work of the Committee;

6. *Recalls* the general recognition of the need to pursue both global and regional efforts in a complementary way, bearing in mind that the States of the region could provide their own specific constructive contribution to the strengthening of peace, security, stability and cooperation in the Indian Ocean region;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1995, of a duration of not more than five working days;

8. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

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[80] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

[81] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/49/29).

[82] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

49/83. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those which do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[83] was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that, with the full adherence in 1994 of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-nine sovereign States of the region,

Recalling that in 1992 the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico,[84] with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis subscribed to the Treaty of Tlatelolco on 18 February 1994,

Also noting with satisfaction the decision of the Government of Cuba to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco in the near future, thus contributing to a greater integration among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for the attainment of the aims of the Treaty,

Further noting with satisfaction that the amended Treaty of Tlatelolco is fully in force for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Suriname,

1. *Welcomes* the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the full adherence of Argentina, Belize, Brazil and Chile to the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

3. *Urges* the countries of the region that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/84. The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of the South Atlantic,[85] adopted on 22 September 1994 at Brasilia by the third meeting of member States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Determined to continue to contribute to the process of general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to strengthening international peace and security,

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations, and recognizing the importance of promoting social and economic development and international cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Recalling the principles and norms of international law applicable to maritime space, in particular the use of the high seas for peaceful purposes and the freedom of navigation and overflight,

Cognizant of the support received for the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[83] and for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the commitment made by the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, in accordance with internationally recognized legal instruments;

2. *Welcomes also* the recent progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for all States of Latin America and the Caribbean, which will permit the consolidation in the near future of the status of the whole region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Welcomes further* the efforts made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[86] leading to the conclusion of a treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

4. *Solemnly endorses* the objective of the States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic to turn the region of the South Atlantic into a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully for the achievement of the objective of turning the region of the South Atlantic into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

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[83] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[84] A/47/467, annex.

[85] A/49/467, annex II.

[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

49/85. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/54 G of 8 April 1993 and 48/87 of 16 December 1993,

Recalling its decision 48/499 of 14 September 1994,

Desiring to enhance the effectiveness of its First Committee in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and international security,

Stressing the need to organize the work of the First Committee in the most rational and effective way possible,

Recognizing the need to allow adequate time, during the annual sessions, to conduct intensive and focused consultations on the items under consideration in the First Committee,

Encouraged by the thematic approach adopted by the First Committee in the second phase of its work during the forty-ninth session,

1. *Decides* to adopt for the proceedings of the First Committee, pursuant to the thematic approach set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 48/87, a phased approach with respect to the items on the agenda of the Committee, as follows:

(*a*) General debate on all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(*b*) Informal thematic discussion of specific items under consideration in the First Committee;

(*c*) Consideration of all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(*d*) Action on all draft resolutions submitted under all disarmament and international security agenda items;

(*e*) General debate, consideration of and action on draft resolutions submitted under the item entitled "Question of Antarctica";

2. *Also decides* that the number of meetings of the First Committee during the regular session of the General Assembly shall be recommended by the members of the Bureau of the First Committee after consultations with delegations and the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the incoming Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work and effective functioning of the Committee;

4. *Requests* the First Committee to keep under review the programme of work adopted under paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to allocate appropriate support and a higher proportion of available conference space to the First Committee during the fiftieth session to enable it adequately to implement its work programme;

6. *Decides* to review at its fiftieth session the question of further rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee.

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/86. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also, in particular, its resolution 46/35 A, adopted without a vote on 6 December 1991, in which it welcomed, *inter alia*, the establishment, proceeding from the recommendations of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[87] of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint,

Recalling further its resolution 48/65, adopted without a vote on 16 December 1993, in which it commended the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint,[88] agreed to by consensus at its last meeting at Geneva on 24 September 1993,

Noting with satisfaction that there are more than one hundred and thirty States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[89] including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference,[90] and to provide such information and data in conformity with standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation[91] and the related provisions of the Final Document of the Third Review Conference, the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts and the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held from 19 to 30 September 1994,[92]

1. *Notes* that a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction requested the depositary Powers to convene a special conference in order to consider the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint;

2. *Welcomes* the final report of the Special Conference of States Parties to the Convention, adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to all States parties, whose objective shall be

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[87] See BWC/CONF.III/23.

[88] BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.

[89] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[90] BWC/CONF.III/23, part II.

[91] See resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex, article X.

[92] BWC/SPCONF/1.

to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties;

3. *Welcomes* the information and data provided to date, and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Powers of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference, as well as the decisions contained in the Final Report of the Special Conference, including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".

90th plenary meeting
15 December 1994

49/138. Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa[86] adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo in 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 48/86 of 16 December 1993, its earliest and latest on the subject, as well as all its previous resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Desirous of ensuring the implementation of the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[17]

Calling upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolutions CM/Res.1342 (LIV)[36] and CM/Res.1395 (LVI) Rev.1[93] on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth ordinary sessions, held at Abuja in May and June 1991 and at Dakar in June 1992, respectively,

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1529 (LX) on the implementation of an African nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994,[94]

Recalling resolution GC (XXXVIII)/RES/17 on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, adopted on 23 September 1994 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[95]

Welcoming the progress made at the fourth and fifth meetings of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Draft Treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, held at Windhoek from 16 to 25 March 1994 and at Addis Ababa from 11 to 14 May 1994, respectively,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the fourth and fifth meetings of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Draft Treaty on an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone;[96]

2. *Notes* the South African Government's offer of South Africa as the seat of the African commission on nuclear energy once it is established;

3. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the announcement by Algeria of its decision to deposit its instruments of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[15]

5. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Agency's verification activities in South Africa;[97]

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he has rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts;

8. *Encourages* the African States to continue their commendable efforts towards the finalization of the drafting of an African nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet jointly with the Intergovernmental Group of Experts of the Organization of African Unity early in 1995 at Pretoria in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

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[93] See A/47/558, annex I.

[94] See A/49/313, annex I.

[95] A/49/550, annex II.

[96] A/49/436, annex.

[97] See A/49/550, para. 4.

IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE (FOURTH COMITTEE)[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/31	Protection and security of small States (A/49/616)	74	9 December 1994	90
49/32	Effects of atomic radiation (A/49/617)	75	9 December 1994	90
49/33	Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/49/618)	76 and 147	9 December 1994	91
49/34	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (A/49/618)	76 and 147	9 December 1994	91
49/35	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/49/619)			
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees . .	77	9 December 1994	94
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	77	9 December 1994	94
	C. Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	77	9 December 1994	95
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	77	9 December 1994	95
	E. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	77	9 December 1994	96
	F. Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties	77	9 December 1994	97
	G. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees	77	9 December 1994	97
49/36	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/49/620)			
	Resolution A	78	9 December 1994	98
	Resolution B	78	9 December 1994	98
	Resolution C	78	9 December 1994	99

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), see sect. IX.B.3.

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
	Resolution D	78	9 December 1994	99
49/37	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects (A/49/621)	79	9 December 1994	100
49/38	Questions relating to information (A/49/622)			
	A. Information in the service of humanity	80	9 December 1994	104
	B. United Nations public information policies and activities	80	9 December 1994	104
49/39	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/49/623)	81	9 December 1994	106
49/40	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination (A/49/624)	82 and 18	9 December 1994	106
49/41	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/49/625)	83 and 12	9 December 1994	107
49/42	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/49/626)	84	9 December 1994	109
49/43	The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia (A/49/630)	148	9 December 1994	110
49/44	Question of Western Sahara (A/49/615)	18	9 December 1994	110
49/45	Question of New Caledonia (A/49/615)	18	9 December 1994	111
49/46	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/49/615)			
	A. General	18	9 December 1994	112
	B. Individual territories	18	9 December 1994	113
49/47	Question of Tokelau (A/49/615)	18	9 December 1994	118

49/31. Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/51 of 8 December 1989 and 46/43 of 9 December 1991, in which it recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[2]

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Concerned about the danger that mercenaries and terrorists, as well as drug traffickers, can represent for small States,

Condemning all acts of aggression, including those against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[3] on the implementation of resolution 46/43,

1. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report on the implementation of resolution 46/43;

2. *Recognizes* that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

3. *Stresses* the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States for all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application;

4. *Stresses also* the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation;

5. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

7. *Calls upon* the Security Council and other relevant organs of the United Nations to pay special attention to the protection and security of small States in the restructuring and revitalization of the work of the United Nations, especially within the context of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization and in the follow-up activities of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 June 1992 entitled "An Agenda for Peace".[4]

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/32. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 48/38 of 10 December 1993, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,[5]

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which mankind and the environment are exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on mankind and the environment,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-nine years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the completion in 1994 of the twelfth comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee, entitled *Sources and Effects of Ionizing Radiation*,[6] thereby providing to the scientific and world community its latest evaluations of the sources and effects of ionizing radiation;

3. *Requests* the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. *Endorses* the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. *Also requests* the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

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[2] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[3] A/49/353.

[4] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

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[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/49/46).

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IX.11.

49/33. Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the fact that States from several of the regional groups have expressed interest in becoming members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-seventh session,[7]

Decides to expand the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from fifty-three to sixty-one, that is, by not more than two seats for each of the regional groups that have expressed interest in having a greater representation in the Committee, and to ask the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the regional groups concerned, to appoint no more that eight new members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/34. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/39 of 10 December 1993,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and also of the importance of international cooperation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international cooperation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and cooperative space projects, which contribute to international cooperation, and the importance of further international cooperation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[8] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,[9]

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-seventh session,[7]

1. *Endorses* the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

2. *Invites* States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space[10] to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. *Notes* that, at its thirty-third session, the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 48/39;[11]

4. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-fourth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Continue its consideration of the question of early review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space;[12]

(*b*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(*c*) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-fourth session, should suspend consideration in its working group of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space pending the results of the work in the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, without prejudice to the possibility of reconvening its working group on that item if in the opinion of the Legal Subcommittee sufficient progress was made in the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its session in 1995 to warrant the reconvening of the working group;

6. *Notes* that deliberations on the question of the geostationary orbit have been undertaken by the Legal Subcommittee as reflected in its report,[11] on the basis of recent proposals which might provide a new and enhanced basis for future work;

7. *Endorses* the recommendations and agreements concerning the organization of work in the Legal Subcommittee;

8. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Chairman of the Legal Subcommittee should, at its thirty-fourth

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/49/20).

[8] A/49/280.

[9] See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982, and corrigenda (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

[10] Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

[11] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/49/20), sect. II.C.

[12] See resolution 47/68.

session, conduct extensive, open-ended informal consultations with all members of the Subcommittee on the working methods and agenda of the Legal Subcommittee, including the consideration of possible additional items for inclusion on the agenda as outlined in the report of the Committee;[13]

9. *Notes* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, at its thirty-first session, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 48/39;[14]

10. *Welcomes* the decision of the Committee to consider the matter of space debris, and the addition of a new item, entitled "Space debris", on the agenda of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

11. *Notes* that under that item the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee considered scientific research relating to space debris, including relevant studies, mathematical modelling and other analytical work on the characterization of the space debris environment;

12. *Endorses* the agreement of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, should focus its attention on the acquisition and understanding of data on the characteristics of the space debris environment, and that the Subcommittee should also at its thirty-second session develop a continuing, deliberate, specific multi-year plan for its work on this agenda item;

13. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(*a*) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;[9]

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including, *inter alia*, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear power sources in outer space;

(v) Space debris;

(*b*) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit and of its utilization and applications, including, *inter alia*, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1995 session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee: "Application of space technology for education, with particular emphasis on its use in developing countries"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Subcommittee's session, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee on the special theme;

14. *Considers*, in the context of paragraph 13 (*a*) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(*a*) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(*b*) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination;

(*c*) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(*d*) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral or multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

15. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should reconvene, at its thirty-second session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to continue its work;

16. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, as endorsed by the Committee and as contained in the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[15]

17. *Decides* that, during the thirty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space should be reconvened, and invites Member States to report to the Secretary-General on a regular basis with regard to national and international research concerning the safety of nuclear-powered satellites;

18. *Endorses* the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1995, as proposed to the Committee by the Expert on Space Applications;[16]

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[13] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/49/20), sect. II.E.5 and annex.

[14] Ibid., sect. II.B.

[15] A/AC.105/571, annex II.

[16] A/AC.105/555, sect. I.

19. *Emphasizes* the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

20. *Reaffirms its approval* of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of cooperation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments that have made, or expressed their intention to make, contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

22. *Invites* all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

23. *Requests* all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to cooperate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

25. *Notes* that, pursuant to its request in paragraph 22 of resolution 48/39, the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, discussed the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and that the Committee continued these discussions at its thirty-seventh session with a view to promoting an early conclusion on the matter by the Committee;

26. *Agrees* that a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could be convened in the near future, and also agrees that, prior to recommending a date for the conference, there should be a consensus recommendation on the agenda, venue and funding of the conference;

27. *Recommends* that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-second session, conduct a thorough analysis and define an agenda for such a conference, and agrees that the Subcommittee should discuss a broad range of themes and subjects that could be refined into a sharply focused and detailed agenda and should also continue its examination of other means of achieving the goals set for such a conference;

28. *Invites* interested Member States to submit additional ideas and proposals for a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in time for their consideration at the thirty-second session of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, and endorses the Committee's request that the Secretariat compile a document, in time for consideration at the thirty-second session of the Subcommittee, containing the various ideas regarding the agenda and organization for the conference submitted to the Committee;

29. *Agrees* that the discussions to be held by the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee should provide the basis for a prompt decision by the Committee on a recommendation to the General Assembly regarding the agenda, timing, funding and organization of such a conference;

30. *Recognizes* the contribution of the First Asia-Pacific Conference on Multilateral Cooperation in Space Technology and Applications, held at Bangkok in 1994, the Ministerial Conference on Space Application for Development, held at Beijing in 1994, and the second session of the regional Asia-Pacific Space Agency Forum, held at Tokyo in 1994, towards promoting regional cooperation in space activities, as well as the meetings mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report of the Secretary-General[9] on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and calls upon the regional commissions to support those initiatives;

31. *Recommends* that more attention be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

32. *Considers* that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions of space objects, including nuclear power sources, with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, calls for the continuation of national research on this question, for the development of improved technology for the monitoring of space debris and for the compilation and dissemination of data on space debris, and also considers that, to the extent possible, information thereon should be provided to the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee;

33. *Takes note with interest* of the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat[17] containing updated information on the implementation of Agenda 21[18] by the United Nations system, information on activities of the Programme on Space Applications related to environment and development, and suggestions as to how the activities of the Programme on Space Applications in this area might be expanded;

34. *Endorses* the agreement of the Committee that it would request the Commission on Sustainable Development to bring to the attention of its members the valuable role of space technology and applications in implementing sustainable development programmes;

35. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international cooperation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

36. *Emphasizes* the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of humanity, in particular that of the people of the developing countries;

37. *Takes note* of the views expressed during the thirty-seventh session of the Committee and during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

38. *Requests* the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

39. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to consider at its thirty-eighth session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

40. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their cooperation with the Committee and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

41. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in space activities for enhancing security

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[17] A/AC.105/547/Add.1.

[18] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

in the post-cold-war era"[19] and calls upon the competent bodies to take into account its contents;

42. *Takes note of* the recommendation of the Committee that the General Assembly, at its current session, in considering whether to revise the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,[20] should take no action at the present time;

43. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/35. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

A

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/40 A of 10 December 1993 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

Welcoming the signature by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington on 13 September 1993,[22] and the subsequent implementation agreements,

Commending the work of the Multilateral Working Group on Refugees of the Middle East peace process,

Welcoming the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming also the decision to transfer the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to its area of operation,

1. *Notes with regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III), has not yet been effected and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of concern;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and to private organizations for their valuable work in assisting refugees;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Secretary-General to transfer the headquarters of the Agency, requests the Commissioner-General to implement that decision in a manner which does not adversely affect the efficient and continued running of the Agency in all fields of its area of operation, and requests the Secretary-General to produce a detailed financial plan to present to the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East as soon as possible and in any case before the transfer takes place;

4. *Notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III),[23] and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate, but not later than 1 September 1995;

5. *Notes* the significant success of the peace implementation programme of the Agency during the first year after the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements;

6. *Welcomes* the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held in Washington on 1 October 1993, concerning urgent financial and economic assistance in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, also welcomes contributions by Member States to this end, and urges all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the occupied territories;

7. *Directs attention* to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General;

8. *Notes with profound concern* that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portends an almost certain decline in the living conditions of Palestine refugees and therefore has possible consequences for the peace process;

9. *Calls upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza, and urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

B

WORKING GROUP ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 48/40 B of 10 December 1993 and the previous resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, by which it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the

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[19] A/48/221.

[20] Resolution 34/68, annex.

[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/49/13).

[22] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[23] See A/49/509, annex.

Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[24]

Having considered the report of the Working Group,[25]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at the current minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group;

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

C

PERSONS DISPLACED AS A RESULT OF THE JUNE 1967 AND SUBSEQUENT HOSTILITIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXI) of 19 December 1967 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 and 259 (1968) of 27 September 1968,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolution 48/40 F of 10 December 1993,[26]

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities,

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[22] with regard to the modalities for the admission of persons displaced in 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Expresses the hope* for an accelerated return of displaced persons through the mechanism agreed upon by the parties in article XII of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements;

3. *Endorses*, in the meanwhile, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis, and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

4. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the above purposes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly before its fiftieth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

D

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, INCLUDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987, 43/57 D of 6 December 1988, 44/47 D of 8 December 1989, 45/73 D of 11 December 1990, 46/46 D of 9 December 1991, 47/69 D of 14 December 1992 and 48/40 D of 10 December 1993,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[27]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

1. *Urges* all States to respond to the appeal in its resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. *Strongly appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

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[24] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[25] A/49/570.

[26] A/49/441.

[27] A/49/439.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D, 46/46 D, 47/69 D and 48/40 D;

4. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. *Appeals* to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. *Appeals also* to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

7. *Requests* the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

E

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 212 (III) of 19 November 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

Taking note of the letter dated 15 September 1994 from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East addressed to the Commissioner-General, contained in the report of the Commissioner-General,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolutions 48/40 E,[28] 48/40 H[29] and 48/40 J[30] of 10 December 1993,

Recalling Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,[31]

Affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949[32] to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Aware of the fact that Palestine refugees have, for over four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Also aware of the continuing needs of Palestine refugees throughout the occupied Palestinian territory and in the other fields of operation, namely in Lebanon, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing its appreciation for the role which has been played by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East over the years in the service of the Palestine refugees, and aware of the importance of its presence and the increase in its work in the new circumstances,

Further aware of the valuable work done by the refugee affairs officers of the Agency in providing protection to the Palestinian people, in particular Palestinian refugees,

Deeply concerned about the critical financial situation of the Agency and its effect on the continuity of provision of necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Aware of the initiation of the new peace implementation programme of the Agency,

Convinced of the necessity of the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to the occupied Palestinian territory as part of the area of operation of the Agency,

Welcoming the signing in Washington on 13 September 1993 of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[22] and the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[33]

Taking note of the agreement reached on 24 June 1994, embodied in an exchange of letters between the Agency and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[34]

Recalling its decision 48/417 of 10 December 1993 on the establishment of a working relationship between the Advisory Commission of the Agency and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, as well as to all the staff of the Agency, for their tireless efforts and valuable work;

2. *Expresses its appreciation also* to the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and requests it to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed on its activities, including the full implementation of decision 48/417;

3. *Acknowledges* the support of the host Governments and the Palestine Liberation Organization for the Agency in the discharge of its duties;

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[28] A/49/440.

[29] A/49/442.

[30] A/49/443.

[31] Resolution 22 A (I).

[32] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[33] A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/727.

[34] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/49/13), annex I.

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilain Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide scrupulously by its provisions;

5. *Also calls upon* Israel to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

6. *Calls once again upon* the Government of Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side;

7. *Requests* the Commissioner-General to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory;

8. *Notes* that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and subsequent implementation agreements has had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which is henceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory;

9. *Notes also* that the functioning of the Agency remains essential in all fields of operation;

10. *Notes further* the significant success of the peace implementation programme of the Agency during the first year following the signing of the Declaration of Principles;

11. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease the current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

F

REVENUES DERIVED FROM PALESTINE REFUGEES' PROPERTIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of its resolution 48/40 G of 10 December 1993,[35]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine covering the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 August 1994,[36]

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[37] and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the Conciliation Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the Conciliation Commission in its twenty-second progress report,[38] and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. *Calls once more upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

G

UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM "AL-QUDS" FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987, 43/57 J of 6 December 1988, 44/47 J of 8 December 1989, 45/73 J of 11 December 1990, 46/46 J of 9 December 1991, 47/69 J of 14 December 1992 and 48/40 I of 10 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[39]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994,[21]

1. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with its resolution 35/13 B of 3

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[35] A/49/488.

[36] A/49/509, annex.

[37] Resolution 217 A (III).

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

[39] A/49/505.

November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/36. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the principles of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[37] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[40]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, and relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people,

Convinced that occupation itself represents a primary violation of human rights,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[41] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[42]

Noting the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington on 13 September 1993,[22] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[33]

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. *Demands* that Israel cooperate with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate;

3. *Deplores* those policies and practices of Israel which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, as reflected in the reports of the Special Committee covering the reporting period;[41]

4. *Expresses the hope* that, in the light of the recent positive political developments, those policies and practices will be brought to an end immediately;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available such additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(*c*) To circulate regularly to Member States the periodic reports mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

(*d*) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(*e*) To report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[41] and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,[42]

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[40] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[41] A/49/67, A/49/172 and A/49/511.

[42] A/49/598 to A/49/601.

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Stressing that Israel, the occupying Power, should comply strictly with its obligations under international law,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions,[43] to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the most recent of which is resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories[41] and the reports of the Secretary-General,[42]

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and its Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Washington on 13 September 1993,[22] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed at Cairo on 4 May 1994,[33]

Noting the withdrawal of the Israeli army, which took place in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area in accordance with the agreements reached between the parties, and the initiation of the Palestinian Authority in those areas,

Concerned about the continued violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, especially the use of collective punishment, closure of areas, annexation and establishment of settlements, and the continued actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory,

Concerned in particular about the dangerous situation resulting from actions taken by the illegal, armed Israeli settlers in the occupied territory, as illustrated by the massacre of Palestinian worshippers by an illegal Israeli settler in Al-Khalil on 25 February 1994,

Convinced of the positive impact of a temporary international or foreign presence in the occupied Palestinian territory for the safety and protection of the Palestinian people,

Expressing appreciation to the countries that participated in the Temporary International Presence in Hebron for their positive contribution,

Convinced also of the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 904 (1994),

1. *Determines* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council are illegal and have no validity, and demands that Israel desist forthwith from taking any such measures or actions;

2. *Reaffirms in particular* that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 are illegal and are an obstacle to a comprehensive settlement;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the return of a number of deportees to the occupied Palestinian territory and calls upon Israel to facilitate the return of the remainder;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to accelerate the release of all remaining Palestinians arbitrarily detained or imprisoned, in line with agreements reached;

5. *Calls* for complete respect by Israel, the occupying Power, of all fundamental freedoms of the Palestinian people, pending the extension of the self-government arrangements to the rest of the West Bank;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

D

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Syrian Golan occupied since 1967 has been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its previous relevant resolutions, the last of which was 48/41 D of 10 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1994,[44]

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[43] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[44] A/49/601.

Recalling further its previous relevant resolutions in which, *inter alia*, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision of 14 December 1981 taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[32] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Welcoming the convening at Madrid of the Peace Conference on the Middle East on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 aimed at the realization of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace, and stressing the need for rapid progress in all bilateral negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions on the occupied Syrian Golan, and in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decisions;

2. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and in particular to desist from the establishment of settlements;

3. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect;

4. *Further calls upon* Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

5. *Deplores* the violations of the Geneva Convention by Israel;

6. *Calls once again upon* Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/37. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 48/42 and 48/43 of 10 December 1993,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its recent sessions,

Convinced that peace-keeping operations constitute a considerable part of the efforts by the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in this regard,

Recognizing that the peacemaking activities of the Secretary-General and of organs of the United Nations, which are actions to bring hostile parties to agreement essentially through peaceful means such as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, constitute an essential function of the United Nations and are among the important means for the prevention, containment and resolution of disputes, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking note of the statements of the President of the Security Council of 3 May[45] and 4 November 1994,[46] and, in particular, welcoming the improvements in respect of consultations with troop-contributing countries reported therein,

Bearing in mind that the increase in activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping requires both increasing and better managed human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[47] having examined the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations,[48] and taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General[49] and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 27 July 1994[50] concerning stand-by peace-keeping arrangements,

Noting the various proposals and ideas regarding United Nations peace-keeping put forward during the general debate at its forty-ninth session,

Noting also the existence of humanitarian activities in support of certain United Nations peace-keeping operations and the usefulness of bilateral arrangements between concerned Member States for consultations on providing legal protection to the personnel participating in such activities,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;[48]

Definition and implementation of mandates

2. *Emphasizes* that respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic

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[45] S/PRST/1994/22; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[46] S/PRST/1994/62; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/49/1).

[48] A/49/136.

[49] S/1994/777; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

[50] S/PRST/1994/36; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

jurisdiction of any State is crucial to common efforts, including peace-keeping operations, to promote international peace and security;

3. *Stresses* the need to address effectively the underlying causes of conflict;

4. *Also stresses* that peace-keeping operations contribute to, but are not a substitute for, political settlement of disputes and should be preceded and accompanied, as appropriate, by the use of all possible means for the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and urges parties involved in long-standing operations to find political solutions to outstanding disputes;

5. *Expresses its belief* that it is of paramount importance that there be a clear and precise formulation of the mandate of peace-keeping operations, based on a comprehensive analysis and assessment of the situation on the ground by the Secretary-General and the Security Council and incorporating objectives achievable within a clear time-frame, which objectives should contribute to a political solution and be clearly related to the availability of the resources essential for their implementation;

6. *Underlines* the importance of considering, on a case-by-case basis, the establishment of demilitarized zones and the use of preventive deployment of troops, as indicated its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993;

7. *Stresses* the importance, taking into account the principles that have guided peace-keeping operations and the increasingly complex nature of those operations, of the elaboration of a set of principles and guidelines and the need to consider on a case-by-case basis the coordination between political, military, civilian and humanitarian aspects, as well as the need for United Nations peace-keeping operations to continue to fulfil their mandates impartially, and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to develop further common definitions of terms used in peace-keeping and related activities;

Consultation and coordination mechanisms

8. *Stresses* that, while the Security Council bears primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Charter also provides for General Assembly functions and powers in this regard and that, in addition to its responsibility for financing peace-keeping operations, the Assembly could, *inter alia*, recommend, in accordance with relevant articles of Chapter IV of the Charter, principles and guidelines for the conduct of peace-keeping operations, for their effective management and, consistent with the Charter, for encouraging support of their mandates;

9. *Notes* that the views of troop-contributing countries[51] are of critical importance, and calls for enhanced arrangements for consultations and exchange of information with troop-contributing countries regarding peace-keeping operations, including their planning, management and coordination, throughout the duration of those operations;

10. *Welcomes* the recent practice of members of the Security Council, including its President, of attending meetings between the Secretariat and troop-contributing countries, agrees with the Secretary-General that this constitutes a step towards the development of improved mechanisms for effective consultation, and considers that such consultations are particularly important when the Council is considering changes to or significant extensions of the mandates of existing missions;

11. *Also welcomes* the statement of the President of the Security Council of 4 November 1994 on consultations between members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat;[46]

12. *Notes* the important role played by countries of the region concerned in supporting peace-keeping operations, welcomes the recognition, in the statement of the President of the Security Council of 4 November 1994, of the practice of informal communication between the President of the Council or Council members and non-members, and encourages the inclusion of countries of the region concerned, on a case-by-case basis, in those communications when they relate to decisions regarding a peace-keeping operation that may affect them directly;

13. *Recommends* the regular transmission of situation reports to troop-contributing countries, members of the Security Council and, where possible, other Member States on all peace-keeping operations;

Evaluation of operations

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, once again, to provide periodically to Member States analytic reports on the performance of all peace-keeping operations;

15. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the start-up phase of the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping,[52] and expresses its belief that a continuing process of in-depth evaluation of various phases and aspects of peace-keeping operations is important to the deliberations on improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping;

Command and control

16. *Stresses* the need for a unified and well-defined United Nations command and control structure, incorporating a clear delineation of functions between United Nations Headquarters and the field, and notes that while operational matters should essentially be the responsibility of the force commander, Headquarters is responsible for overall control and political direction;

17. *Confirms*, as a leading principle, that a peace-keeping operation should be under the operational control of the United Nations in accordance with its mandate, taking into account the intended tasks of the unit provided and according to the agreement between the Secretary-General and the troop-contributing countries, and that the appropriate channel for raising specific national concerns regarding the course of actions pursued in an operation is through Headquarters;

18. *Also stresses* the need for effective coordination between the field headquarters and contingent commanders on issues affecting the planning and management of a peace-keeping operation;

19. *Urges* that immediate steps be taken to strengthen current arrangements in the United Nations for political direction, military command and control and consultations, as well as to improve coordination, when required, with the humanitarian and other civilian aspects of peace-keeping operations, both at Headquarters and in the field;

Enhancing the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping

Finances

20. *Reaffirms* that the financing of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter and reiterates its call upon all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full

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[51] It was understood that the Secretariat interpreted the term "troop-contributing" in a broad sense, including contributions of various sorts, not only troops.

[52] E/AC.51/1994/3 and Corr.1.

and on time, commends those Members States which have offered voluntary contributions in addition to their assessed ones, and encourages other Member States, including those directly concerned in a dispute that has resulted in deployment of a peace-keeping operation, to do the same, including contributions in kind, in accordance with their financial capacity and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

21. *Expresses deep concern* about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on the reimbursement of troop contributors, many of which are developing countries, placing an additional burden on all troop-contributing countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to United Nations peace-keeping operations and, consequently, the effective implementation of the mandates;

22. *Takes note* of the important proposals on rationalization of the budgetary process contained in section V of the report of the Secretary-General on improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping[53] and the proposals in the report of the Secretary-General on the effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations;[54]

23. *Recommends* that decisions on the allocation of additional resources for peace-keeping operations should be taken without prejudice to decisions on the allocation of future resources intended for international cooperation for development;

24. *Calls* for a better mechanism of financial control, including reinforcement of audit and inspection mechanisms, and recalls its establishment of the Office of Internal Oversight Services by resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994;

25. *Stresses* the need to delegate the appropriate degree of financial and administrative authority to force commanders or special representatives, while ensuring that measures relating to responsibility and accountability are strengthened in order to increase the capacity of missions to adjust to new situations and specific requirements;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States with a view to concluding, as soon as possible, his current review of the rates of reimbursement for depreciation of contingent-owned equipment deployed at the request of the United Nations and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

27. *Stresses* the importance attached to the ongoing review of current arrangements for compensation for death, injury or illness attributable to peace-keeping service, intended to develop equitable arrangements, takes note of the report of the Secretary-General in this regard,[54] and encourages appropriate forums to consider this matter on an urgent basis;

Resources

28. *Welcomes* the work of the Stand-by Forces Unit of the Planning Division of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat and notes that some Member States have made commitments to the Secretary-General in this regard, looks forward to the completion of the compilation of lists of units, forces, capabilities or resources that Member States would in principle be prepared to put at the disposal of the United Nations on a case-by-case basis, subject to the agreement of the Government concerned, and recommends that the list be periodically updated and brought to the attention of Member States;

29. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the United Nations logistics capability, considers that a first step is the operational support manual for all areas of logistics support, and in this connection looks forward to the completion of all chapters of that manual and their issue to troop contributors;

30. *Considers* that all the implications of creating limited stockpiles of equipment should be examined in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations;

31. *Notes* the growing weight of the civilian component in peace-keeping operations, requests, in this respect, the Secretary-General to develop a proposal for regularly updated data banks recording the type and availability of resources that Member States could provide, at the request of the United Nations, for civilian duties, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to include civilian personnel, such as police, in the current stand-by arrangements and planning;

32. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider the endowment of a memorial medal honouring civilian participants in order to encourage their activities;

Planning, organization and effectiveness

33. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue with his plans to strengthen the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, in order to ensure the best structure and capacity for successfully managing such operations, bearing in mind the need to give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation, and notes the organizational approach of the Secretary-General as set out in his report on improving the capacity of the United Nations for peace-keeping;[53]

34. *Welcomes* the creation of a Policy and Analysis Unit and a Planning Division within the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, and considers that those units should be further developed to improve the capacity of the United Nations to manage peace-keeping;

35. *Considers* it important that force commanders and other key personnel be associated with the planning of peace-keeping operations from the outset and that they should, where feasible, participate in preparatory technical missions to the field, which should be designed with clear terms of reference, and also considers that deployment of some of the members of technical missions to the field at an early stage of an operation is useful;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen further the civilian police function within the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, with particular attention to planning, training, logistical support and standardized doctrine and procedures, noting, in this connection, the views expressed in his progress report on the start-up phase of the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping;[52]

37. *Requests* the Secretariat immediately to make all necessary arrangements for the updating and reissue of *The Blue Helmets*[55] in 1995;

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

38. *Stresses* the need for security of personnel to be an integral part of the planning of any peace-keeping operation, and stresses also that appropriate measures should be taken to ensure their safety and security;

39. *Welcomes* the adoption by its Sixth Committee of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel;[56]

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[53] A/48/403-S/26450; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/26450.

[54] A/48/945 and Corr.1.

[55] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.I.18.

[56] The text is contained in the annex to resolution 49/59, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.

40. *Recognizes* that overall responsibility for the safety and security of the members of a peace-keeping operation lies with the Secretary-General, who also has to follow the development of the situation, make timely adjustments in the safety and security arrangements when the situation so requires and cooperate closely with troop-contributing countries and the Security Council in this regard, and urges the Secretary-General to initiate a dialogue with Member States on possible additional safety measures that can be taken in situations where current measures are deemed inadequate;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep troop-contributing countries and the members of the Security Council informed as appropriate on evacuation plans and arrangements;

42. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator, within existing resources, in order to facilitate better coordination to ensure the security of the personnel participating in peace-keeping operations;

Model agreement

43. *Notes* the importance of concluding arrangements between the United Nations and troop contributing countries before deployment occurs, and stresses that, as far as possible, those arrangements should be along the lines of the model agreement outlined in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 May 1991;[57]

Public information

44. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations to adopt a more proactive approach to public information policy for peace-keeping operations, to keep local populations informed of the nature of United Nations operations, with a view, *inter alia*, to facilitating constructive communication between the parties to provide, where possible, troop-contributing countries with materials on peace-keeping operations that may assist them in their domestic public information efforts and to provide the international media with objective information so as to promote a more accurate understanding of United Nations actions; and encourages the Committee on Information to review ways to strengthen public information activities in support of peace-keeping;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve support for the planning and implementation of public affairs programmes in peace-keeping missions, including their print and broadcast needs, and, drawing upon the experience of the United Nations and national expertise, to develop programmes and materials to train public affairs officers;

46. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to train Headquarters and mission staff in dealing with the media, in presenting the case for a peace-keeping operation and commenting on it as it progresses;

Training

47. *Recognizes* that, while the training of personnel for peace-keeping operations is essentially the responsibility of Member States, the United Nations should establish basic guidelines and performance standards and provide descriptive materials;

48. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop manuals, including a curriculum module, and a programme of correspondence instruction which will enable Member States to train personnel provided for United Nations peace-keeping operations in a standardized and cost-effective manner in accordance with agreed common standards, skills, practices and procedures, and looks forward to those manuals and other materials being made available to Member States;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General to investigate the means to strengthen the leadership cadre available for peace-keeping, *inter alia*, by coordinating relevant training for potential force commanders and other senior military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping leadership and management duties;

50. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to establish, on a trial basis, a peace-keeping training coordination programme; such a programme, administered by the United Nations, could include training-the-trainer workshops, specialized training in community relations and conflict resolution, arrangements to organize and rapidly dispatch training teams, at the request of Member States, to assist in national training efforts, seminars in mission management and short orientation courses at Headquarters or in the field for staff officers before deployment to a new mission;

51. *Encourages* Member States that have peace-keeping training programmes to share information and experience and, if requested, to enable personnel from other Member States to participate in the work of national staff colleges to help in the development of training programmes and to receive personnel from other Member States interested in such programmes;

52. *Encourages* the establishment of peace-keeping training centres, on a national or regional basis as deemed appropriate, for military and civilian personnel;

53. *Recommends* that the Training Unit, as the focal point for peace-keeping training in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, act as a coordinating centre on peace-keeping training matters between the United Nations and national and international peace-keeping training centres to develop links with counterpart bodies and to encourage the exchange of training materials with and between Member States;

54. *Encourages* Member States to examine the feasibility of developing, in their regions, small short-term training teams from Member States experienced in peace-keeping to assist other Member States;

55. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to examine the feasibility of establishing a training advisory group providing a link to national and regional peace-keeping training institutions to assist the Department of Peace-keeping Operations in the periodic review of training requirements;

Cooperation with regional organizations

56. *Stresses* the need, bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter, to enhance the cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and those regional arrangements and organizations able to assist it in its peace-keeping activities in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition, and encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to consider ways and means to assist those regional arrangements and organizations in the activities described above;

57. *Notes* the recent initiative of the Secretary-General to convene an informal meeting at Headquarters with representatives of regional arrangements and organizations and with other intergovernmental organizations;

58. *Also notes* the recent work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization in elaborating the text of the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security;[58]

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59. *Recommends* that, should any of the proposals contained in the present resolution result in budgetary implications for the

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[57] A/46/185 and Corr.1, annex.

[58] The text is contained in the annex to resolution 49/57, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.

biennium 1994-1995, such additional costs should be accommodated within the appropriation level approved by the General Assembly for that biennium;

60. *Decides* that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects;

61. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

62. *Invites* Member States to submit further observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1995, outlining practical proposals on specific items in order to allow for more detailed consideration by the Special Committee;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee by 30 March 1995;

64. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/38. Questions relating to information

A

INFORMATION IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,[59]

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,[60]

Urges all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources and their free access to information, and recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process":

(*a*) To cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(*b*) To ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(*c*) To provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(*d*) To enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(*e*) To aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public, private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

(i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;

(*f*) To provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication[61] of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

B

UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its primary role in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information,

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[59] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/49/21).

[60] A/49/385.

[61] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-first Session, Belgrade, 23 September to 28 October 1980*, Vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. III.4, resolution 4/21.

Also reaffirming that the Secretary-General should ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the priority areas defined by the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information,

Taking note of all reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee on Information at its sixteenth session,

1. *Decides* to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in respect of the public information policies and activities of the United Nations, to implement fully the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of its resolution 48/44 B of 10 December 1993;

3. *Decides*, however, following the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, to discontinue United Nations information efforts in support of the eradication of apartheid;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the valuable contribution of the Department of Public Information in support of the eradication of apartheid;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the continuous and major publications of the Department of Public Information,[62] and urges all efforts to ensure timely production and dissemination of its major publications, in particular the *UN Chronicle*, the *Yearbook of the United Nations* and *Africa Recovery*, maintaining consistent editorial independence and accuracy and taking the necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions wherever they occur;

6. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of *Development Forum*,[63] and encourages the Joint United Nations Information Committee to continue its consideration of the matter;

7. *Requests* the management of the Department of Public Information to review its publications and proposals for publications to ensure that all publications fulfil an identifiable need, that they do not duplicate other publications inside or outside the United Nations system and that they are produced in a cost-effective manner, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its seventeenth substantive session;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance attached by Member States to the role of United Nations information centres in effectively and comprehensively disseminating information, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, about United Nations activities;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the trial of integrating United Nations information centres with field offices of the United Nations Development Programme,[64] and invites the Secretary-General to continue the integration exercise whenever feasible, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the views of the host country, while ensuring that the information functions of the United Nations information centres are not adversely affected, and to report thereon to the Committee on Information;

10. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly in relation to the opening of new United Nations information centres, and invites the Secretary-General, as well, to make such recommendations as he may judge necessary regarding the establishment and location of these centres;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the allocation of resources to United Nations information centres in 1993[65] and calls upon him to continue to study ways and means to rationalize and effect equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its seventeenth session;

12. *Welcomes* the action by some Member States with regard to financial and material support to United Nations information centres in their respective capitals;

13. *Notes* the progress made towards finalizing arrangements for a United Nations information component at Warsaw, and requests the Secretary-General to continue, within existing resources of the Department of Public Information, preparations with the Government of Poland to that end;

14. *Notes also* the progress made by the Secretary-General and the German authorities towards establishing, within existing resources of the Department of Public Information, a United Nations information centre at Bonn;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken, or being taken, by the Secretary-General regarding the establishment, reactivation and enhancement of the United Nations information centres at Sana'a, Bujumbura, Dar es Salaam and Dhaka;

16. *Notes* the action being taken by the Secretary-General regarding the reactivation of the United Nations information centre at Tehran, and calls upon him to report to the Committee on Information at its seventeenth session on the full reactivation of that information centre;

17. *Welcomes* the continued enhanced cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the University for Peace in Costa Rica as a focal point for promoting United Nations activities and disseminating United Nations information materials;

18. *Takes note* of the requests of Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Gabon, Guinea, Haiti and Slovakia for information centres or information components;

19. *Expresses its full support* for the wide and prompt coverage of United Nations activities through a continuation of United Nations press releases in both working languages of the Secretariat;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means to improve the access of United Nations radio to airwaves world wide, bearing in mind that radio is one of the most cost-effective and far-reaching media available to the Department of Public Information;

21. *Takes note* of the recommendations and observations by Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General[66] and invites Member States that wish to do so to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 February 1995, their observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling them to develop their own information and communication capacities freely

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[62] A/AC.198/1993/5.

[63] A/AC.198/1994/3.

[64] A/AC.198/1994/5.

[65] A/AC.198/1994/6.

[66] A/AC.198/1994/8.

and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its seventeenth session;

22. *Recommends*, in order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group, the Group of 77 and China, in close contact with members of the Committee, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with representatives of the Department;

23. *Takes note* of the request by Belarus and Ukraine to consider the development and implementation of a system-wide programme for the tenth anniversary in 1996 of the Chernobyl disaster;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its seventeenth session and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

25. *Decides* that the seventeenth session of the Committee on Information should last ten working days, and invites the Bureau of the Committee to explore ways and means of making optimum use of the Committee's time;

26. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/39. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations[67] and the action taken by the Special Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the item,[68]

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 48/45 of 10 December 1993, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/40. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[69]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70]

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

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[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. VII.

[68] A/49/384.

[69] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. IV.

[70] See A/46/634/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

Reaffirming also that any economic or other activity that nstitutes an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples d obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism is a ect violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming further that the natural resources are the heritage the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-overning Territories,

Concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, nancial and other interests that exploit the natural and human sources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the detriment the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and deprive em of their right to control the wealth of their countries,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of on-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the ssembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean ommunity,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial d Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and dependence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their rritories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in eir best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering Power that deprives the lonial peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the exercise their legitimate rights over their natural resources, or bordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign onomic and financial interests, violates the solemn obligations it as assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms its concern* over the activities of those foreign onomic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit e natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous pulations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in e Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their uman resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving em of their right to control the resources of their Territories and npeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate spirations for self-determination and independence;

4. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other terests in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories which e impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the ranting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, ntained in its resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate olonialism;

5. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet one so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its esolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, dministrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and e bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate nterprises in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories that are etrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new vestments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of ose Territories;

6. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the arine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-overning Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, is a threat to the tegrity and prosperity of those Territories;

7. *Invites* all Governments and organizations of the United ations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the ermanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

8. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, through all means at his disposal, to inform world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration;

11. *Appeals* to the mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to continue their efforts for the full implementation of the Declaration;

12. *Decides* to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having also considered the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General[71] and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[72]

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item,[73]

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[71] A/49/216 and Add.1.

[72] A/AC.109/L.1824.

[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. VI.

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all its other resolutions on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 46/181 of 19 December 1991, endorsing the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70]

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration have not been fully achieved,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Noting also that, in accordance with its resolution 48/193 of 21 December 1993, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994,

Noting further that some Non-Self-Governing Territories participated in the Conference as associate members of regional commissions,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of Non-Self-Governing Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing that, because the development options of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community, as well as other regional organizations, for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the Non-Self-Governing small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 47/189 of 22 December 1992,

Recalling its resolution 47/22 of 25 November 1992 on cooperation and coordination of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;[74]

2. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

4. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspiration of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

7. *Also requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Further requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations, entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of

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[74] See E/1994/114.

Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held in New York in June 1990;[75]

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies to take into account the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[76] in particular its application to small island Non-Self-Governing Territories;

10. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate programmes that will support the sustainable development of small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and to adopt measures that will enable those Territories to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

11. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to submit the proposals as a matter of priority to their governing and legislative organs;

12. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

13. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. *Welcomes* the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and calls upon the executive bodies of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider contributing to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters and to look to the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States for guidance concerning their roles in natural disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery, taking into account the outcome of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

15. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

16. *Urges* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

17. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

19. *Commends* the Economic and Social Council for its debate[77] and its resolution 1994/37 of 29 July 1994 on this issue and requests it to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

20. *Requests* the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that those bodies take the necessary measures to implement the resolution, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/42. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/48 of 10 December 1993,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,[78] prepared pursuant to its resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

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[75] A/CONF.147/5-TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

[76] See A/CONF.167/9 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[77] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Plenary Meetings*, 41st, 44th and 46th to 48th meetings (E/1994/SR.41, 44 and 46 to 48).

[78] A/49/413.

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/43. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory through the use of force,

Stressing the importance of efforts to restore peace in the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia as well as to preserve its territorial integrity within the internationally recognized borders, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories comprising the United Nations Protected Areas are integral parts of the territory of the Republic,

Alarmed and concerned by the fact that the ongoing situation in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia is de facto allowing and promoting a state of occupation of parts of the sovereign Croatian territory, and thus seriously jeopardizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Rejecting the odious policies and practices of ethnic cleansing and their consequences, and all other violations of international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing that the Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia must be peacefully reintegrated into the rest of the country, under the close supervision of the international community,

Stressing the importance of the mutual recognition of the international borders by all States in the region of the former Yugoslavia, and recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions on this matter,

1. *Expresses its commitment* to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia;

2. *Calls upon* all parties and, in particular, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to comply fully with all Security Council resolutions regarding the situation in Croatia and to respect strictly its territorial integrity, and in this regard concludes that their activities aimed at achieving the integration of the occupied territories of Croatia into the administrative, military, educational, transportation and communication systems of the Federal Republic are illegal, null and void, and must cease immediately;

3. *Requests* the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cease immediately any military and logistic support to the self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia;

4. *Strongly condemns* the Serbian self-proclaimed authorities in the Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia for their militant actions that have resulted in ethnic cleansing of the United Nations Protected Areas and for their constant refusal to comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the principle that all statements or commitments in the Serbian-controlled parts of Croatia made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void;

6. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons from the area of the former Yugoslavia to return voluntarily to their homes safely and with dignity, with the assistance of the international community, and in this regard notes that the 1991 census is the basis for defining the population structure of the Republic of Croatia;

7. *Urges* the restoration of the authority of the Republic of Croatia in its entire territory, and also urges the utmost respect for human and minority rights in the territory of Croatia, including the right to autonomy in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and established international standards, and for efforts to achieve a political solution within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

8. *Calls for* mutual recognition between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) within their existing internationally recognized borders;

9. *Commends* the persistent efforts of the United Nations Protection Force in performing its duties in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of its role for the overall peace process and for the success of the peaceful reintegration of Serbian-controlled territories of Croatia;

10. *Also calls for* full respect of the cease-fire agreements in the territory of Croatia, and urges the resumption of direct negotiations in close cooperation with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/44. Question of Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 48/49 of 10 December 1993,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices, *Recalling further* Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991 and 809 (1993) of 2 March 1993 relating to the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the two parties,

Noting the adoption by the Security Council on 29 March 1994 of resolution 907 (1994),

Taking note of the statement by the President of the Security Council on 29 July 1994,[79]

Welcoming the appointment of Mr. Erik Jensen as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and the progress made, under his leadership, by the Identification Commission of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara,

Stressing the importance and usefulness of the resumption of direct talks between the two parties mentioned above in order to create a propitious atmosphere conducive to a speedy and effective implementation of the settlement plan,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[80]

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General,[81]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General and the personnel of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for their action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan;

3. *Reiterates its support* for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), in which the Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

4. *Reaffirms* that the goal on which all were agreed consists of the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the people of Western Sahara, organized and conducted by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and without any military or administrative constraints, in conformity with the settlement plan;

5. *Endorses* the contents of the statement of 29 July 1994 by the President of the Security Council in which the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the progress made to date on the issues outlined in the report of the Secretary-General[82] towards the implementation of the settlement plan, commended, in particular, the work of the Identification Commission and the efforts of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 907 (1994) and urged the two parties to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the settlement plan;

6. *Expresses the hope* that direct talks between the two parties will soon resume in order to create a propitious atmosphere conducive to a speedy and effective implementation of the settlement plan;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/45. Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia,[80]

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of 14 and 15 December 1960, respectively,

Noting the importance of the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in cooperation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, including measures in the area of environmental protection and action with respect to drug abuse and trafficking, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

Noting also, in this context, the importance of equitable economic and social development, as well as continued dialogue among the parties involved in New Caledonia in the preparation of the act of self-determination of New Caledonia,

Welcoming the strengthening of the Matignon Accords review process through the increased frequency of coordination meetings,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of contacts between New Caledonia and neighbouring countries of the South Pacific region,

1. *Urges* all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia and building on the positive outcome of the mid-term review of the Matignon Accords, to maintain their dialogue in a spirit of harmony;

2. *Invites* all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians according to the letter and the spirit of the Matignon Accords, which are based on the principle that it is for the populations of New Caledonia to choose how to control their destiny;

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[79] S/PRST/1994/39; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1994*.

[80] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. VIII.

[81] A/49/492.

[82] S/1994/819; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*.

3. *Welcomes* measures which have been taken to strengthen and diversify the New Caledonian economy in all fields, including the commissioning of the new nickel mine by the Société métallurgique de nickel at Kopeto and the establishment of new aquaculture projects, and encourages further such measures in accordance with the spirit of the Matignon Accords;

4. *Also welcomes* the importance attached by the parties to the Matignon Accords to greater progress in housing, employment, training, education and health care in New Caledonia;

5. *Acknowledges* the contribution of the Melanesian cultural centre to the protection of the indigenous culture of New Caledonia;

6. *Notes* the positive initiatives aimed at protecting New Caledonia's natural environment, notably the "Zonéco" operation designed to map and evaluate marine resources within the economic zone of New Caledonia;

7. *Acknowledges* the close links between New Caledonia and the peoples of the South Pacific and the positive actions being taken by the French and provincial authorities to facilitate the further development of those links, including the development of closer relations with the member countries of the South Pacific Forum;

8. *Welcomes in particular*, in this regard, continuing high-level visits to New Caledonia by delegations from countries of the Pacific region and high-level visits by delegations from New Caledonia to member countries of the South Pacific Forum;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/46. Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands

A

GENERAL

The General Assembly,

Having considered the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[83]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to those Territories, including, in particular, those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the individual Territories covered by the present resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, containing the principles which should guide Member States in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories, in view of the target set by the United Nations to eradicate colonialism by the year 2000,

Noting the decision of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as administering Power to effect a policy change aimed at enhancing its relations with its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Noting with satisfaction the participation of New Zealand in the work of the Special Committee,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of each Territory, and bearing in mind the necessity of promoting economic stability and diversifying and strengthening further the economies of the respective Territories as a matter of priority,

Conscious of the particular vulnerability of the small Territories to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and in this connection bearing in mind deliberations in all related international conferences, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at which Agenda 21[18] was adopted, the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Aware also of the usefulness both to the Territories and to the Special Committee of the participation of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee,

Expressing its conviction that referendums and other forms of popular consultation on the future status of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are an appropriate means of ascertaining the wishes of the peoples in those Territories with regard to their future political status,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide the most effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to those Territories at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Powers should be kept under review,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the development of some Territories by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank,

Bearing in mind the fragile economy of the small Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters and environmental degradation, and recalling its resolutions and the report of the Pacific Regional Seminar to Review the Political, Economic and Social Conditions in the Small Island Non-Self-Governing Territories,[84] held at Port Moresby in June 1993, in connection with the Plan of Action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,[70] as well as the position taken by the territorial Governments, contained in the report of the Seminar,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa, Anguilla,

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[83] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. IX.

[84] A/AC.109/1159.

Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands;

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that it is ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in that connection calls upon the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territories in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination, in conformity with the legitimate political status options clearly defined in resolution 1541 (XV);

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories as will enable their people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Calls upon* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as an administering Power, to give due consideration to any proposals made by the Territories under its administration in the framework of its review of policy and management of its Caribbean dependent Territories, as well as of any future policy changes affecting them;

6. *Requests* the administering Powers to encourage and facilitate the participation of elected representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration and other appropriate authorities or personalities duly mandated by those representatives in the work of the Special Committee and its Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance, as well as in the work of its seminars;

7. *Reiterates the view* that factors such as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way serve as a pretext to delay the speedy exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination;

8. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Powers under the Charter to promote the economic and social development and to preserve the cultural identity of those Territories, and recommends that priority should continue to be given, in consultation with the territorial Governments concerned, to the strengthening and diversification of their respective economies;

9. *Urges* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the territorial Governments concerned, to take or continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to own, develop or dispose of the natural resources of those Territories, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

10. *Also urges* the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to protect and conserve the environment of the Territories under their administration against any environmental degradation, and requests the specialized agencies concerned to continue to monitor environmental conditions;

11. *Calls upon* the administering Powers, in cooperation with the respective territorial Governments, to continue to take all necessary measures to counter problems related to drug trafficking, money laundering and other offences;

12. *Urges* the administering Powers to foster or continue to foster close relations between the Territories and other island communities in their respective regions and to promote cooperation between the respective territorial Governments and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

13. *Also urges* the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in its work by providing timely and up-to-date information for each Territory under their administration, in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter, and by facilitating the dispatch of visiting missions to secure firsthand information thereon and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants;

14. *Appeals* to the administering Powers to continue or to resume their participation in meetings and activities of the Special Committee and to ensure the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the eradication of colonialism by the year 2000, and calls upon them to continue to give their full support to the action of the Special Committee towards the attainment of that objective;

16. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to initiate or to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territories;

17. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the text entitled "Challenges and opportunities: a strategic framework", which was adopted unanimously by the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations[75] held in New York in June 1990;

18. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of the question of the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

B

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

I. *American Samoa*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Noting that efforts in American Samoa are currently aimed at increasing the production of food crops for local consumption,

Noting also the efforts of the Governor to reduce government spending and the Territory's budget deficit,

Noting further that American Samoa is one of two Territories of the United States of America in which employers are allowed to pay workers less than the mainland minimum wage to ensure compatibility with the prevailing cost of living,

Noting that the Territory, similar to isolated communities with limited funds, continues to experience a shortage of qualified medical personnel, *Aware* that one third of the population is dependent on village-based water systems which often lack basic sanitary conditions,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the economic and social development of the Territory in order to alleviate its financial problems;

2. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with relevant regional and international institutions, to assist the Territory in increasing its agricultural output;

3. *Urges* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to ensure that salaries paid to employees are on a par with the cost of living in the Territory;

4. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue its efforts to assist in alleviating the shortage of medical personnel in the Territory;

5. *Also requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to extend adequate water services with appropriate sanitary conditions to the whole population of the Territory and, in this framework, to study the feasibility of making the Government's central water system available to all;

6. *Notes* that a period of thirteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate such a mission as early as possible.

II. *Anguilla*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Aware that the educational system in Anguilla is facing severe problems, including overcrowding and insufficient equipment and supplies in the schools, as well as a high percentage of undertrained teachers and the loss of teachers to the private sector and to other parts of the civil service,

Aware also of the inability of the educational system in Anguilla to alleviate the problem of scarcity of skilled national personnel, particularly in the fields of economic management and tourism, and that educational reform is of paramount importance to the achievement of the long-term economic goals of the Territory,

Noting that the Government is placing great emphasis on manpower development and training,

Noting also that the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 is expected to be financed by external donors through grants and concessional loans,

Aware that the exploitation of deep-sea resources would help reduce the risk of depleting the Territory's own fishing resources as a result of overfishing,

Recalling the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory in 1984,

1. *Requests* the administering Power, in considering, adopting and/or implementing policy decisions likely to affect its dependent Territories, to continue to grant the highest attention to the interests, needs and wishes of the territorial Government and the people of Anguilla;

2. *Calls upon* national, regional and international institutions specializing in the field of education to grant Anguilla funds and equipment and to make available to the Territory teacher-training courses, to enable it to overcome its educational problems;

3. *Calls upon* all countries, institutions and organizations endowed with expertise in manpower training to grant Anguilla assistance in this field;

4. *Invites* the international donor community to contribute generously to the Government's Public Sector Investment Programme for 1991-1995 and to grant the Territory all possible assistance to enable it to reach the main development objectives established by the Executive Council of the Territory;

5. *Requests* all countries and organizations with deep-sea fishing experience to facilitate the acquisition by the fishing sector of the Territory of larger boats and fishing equipment and to provide the Territory's fishermen with deep-sea fishing training programmes;

6. *Notes* that a period of ten years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited Anguilla and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

III. *Bermuda*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Bearing in mind the general elections held in the Territory in November 1993 and the proposed referendum on Bermuda's independence to be held in 1994,

Noting the negative effects of the international recession on the economy of Bermuda,

Noting also the recent review of the criminal justice system in the Territory,

Noting with concern the incidence of crime in the secondary schools, and noting also the planned restructuring of the public school system,

Expressing the view that the removal of military bases and installations from the Territory could expedite the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Noting that the Territory has never been visited by a United Nations visiting mission,

1. *Expresses the view* that the referendum on the future status of Bermuda is an appropriate means for the people of the Territory to decide their own future;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the economy of the Territory has begun to recover and that the territorial Government continues to place emphasis on the general good management of the economy of Bermuda;

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[85] See A/C.4/49/SR.5.

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure that the criminal justice system is fair to all inhabitants of the Territory;

4. *Notes* the plans of the territorial Government to restructure the entire educational system with a view to facilitating wider access to higher education and to training more Bermudan students in the skills required to satisfy the employment needs of the Territory;

5. *Notes also* the decision by Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to close their respective military bases in Bermuda in 1995;

6. *Again calls upon* the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory as early as possible.

IV. *British Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Noting the request of the Territory for a review of its Constitution, and noting also the appointment by the administering Power of the Constitutional Review Commission,

Also noting the measures taken by the territorial Government to develop the agricultural, industrial, educational and communications sectors,

Further noting the desire of the Territory for membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other regional and international organizations,

Noting that the Territory's unmet manpower requirements continue to be a critical constraint to its economic growth,

Recognizing the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to take into account the wishes and interests of the Government and the people of the Territory in connection with the constitutional review;

2. *Also requests* the administering Power and all financial institutions to continue to provide assistance to the Territory in order to enable it to mitigate the effects of the international economic recession and to pursue its development programmes;

3. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power to facilitate the admission of the Territory to associate membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as its participation in other regional and international organizations;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to continue its technical assistance to the British Virgin Islands, bearing in mind the vulnerability of the Territory to external economic factors and the scarcity of skilled workers in the Territory;

5. *Calls upon* all countries and organizations with expertise in the development of skilled labour to assist the territorial Government in every possible way in the implementation of its educational and manpower training programmes;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the measures being taken by the territorial Government to prevent drug trafficking and money laundering, and urges the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in those endeavours;

7. *Notes* that a period of eighteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

V. *Cayman Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Noting that an amended Constitution was brought into force in the Cayman Islands on 1 February 1994,

Aware of the economic priorities established by the territorial Government,

Noting that there is an urgent need for the training of nationals in the technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields,

Noting also the actions taken by the territorial Government to implement its localization programme to promote increased participation of the local population in the decision-making process in the Cayman Islands,

Noting further the Territory's dependence on imported agricultural products,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the territorial Government, the Governments of other countries of the region and the administering Power to prevent and repress illicit activities such as money laundering, funds smuggling, false invoicing and other related frauds, as well as the use of and trafficking in illegal drugs,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to provide the territorial Government with all required expertise to enable it to achieve its economic aims;

2. *Urges* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current programme of securing employment for the local population, in particular at the decision-making level;

3. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue and increase their programmes of assistance to the Territory with a view to strengthening, developing and diversifying its economy;

5. *Also calls upon* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all necessary measures to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and other related crimes, as well as drug trafficking;

6. *Notes* that a period of seventeen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon

the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

VI. *Guam*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Recalling that in a referendum held in 1987, the people of Guam endorsed a draft Commonwealth Act that would establish a new framework for relations between the Territory and the administering Power, providing internal self-government for Guam and recognition of the right of the indigenous Chamorro people to self-determination for the Territory,

Aware of the continued negotiations between the administering Power and the territorial Government on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act and on the future status of the Territory, with particular emphasis on the questions of the evolution of the relationship between the United States of America and Guam, self-determination of the Chamorro people and participation of Guam in international organizations,

Noting the appointment on 3 November 1993 by the administering Power of a Special Representative for Guam Commonwealth Issues,

Cognizant that the administering Power continues to implement its programme of transferring surplus federal land to the Government of Guam,

Noting that the people of the Territory have called for a reform in the programme of the administering Power with respect to the thorough and expeditious transfer of property to the people of Guam,

Conscious that immigration into Guam has resulted in the indigenous Chamorros becoming a minority in their homeland,

Aware of the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam through commercial fishing and agriculture and other viable activities,

Noting with concern the escalating crime rate in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to conduct expeditiously its negotiations with the territorial Government on the draft Guam Commonwealth Act and on the future status of the Territory;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the appointment by the administering Power of a Special Representative for Guam Commonwealth Issues will facilitate the ongoing discussions on the political status of Guam;

3. *Requests* the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

4. *Also requests* the administering Power to continue to recognize and respect the political rights and the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people and to take all necessary measures to respond to the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the immigration issue;

5. *Further requests* the administering Power to continue to support appropriate measures by the territorial Government aimed at promoting growth in commercial fishing and agriculture and other viable activities;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in crime prevention;

7. *Notes* that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since the last United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

VII. *Montserrat*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[45]

Noting the position of the territorial Government that while independence is both desirable and inevitable, it should be preceded by economic and financial viability sufficient to sustain Montserrat as an independent State,

Expressing concern at the high incidence of drug trafficking and money laundering in the Territory,

Taking into account the membership of Montserrat in regional and international bodies and the outstanding request of the Territory for readmission to associate membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Aware of the territorial Government's policy to continue to train and develop local human resources,

Aware also of the territorial Government's policy to achieve optimal self-sufficiency in food production within five years,

Recalling that the last United Nations visiting mission to the Territory took place in 1982,

1. *Requests* the administering Power to work towards promoting the economic and social development of the Territory with a view to its attaining self-determination and independence;

2. *Notes* the expressed preference of the territorial Government for independence within a political union with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

3. *Requests* the administering Power and competent regional and international organizations, as well as countries in a position to do so, to grant the Government of Montserrat every assistance it requires to achieve its stated goal of improving the efficiency and productivity of the public service through training at all levels;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to take, as a matter of urgency, the necessary steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

5. *Urges* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and other multilateral financial institutions, to continue to expand their assistance to the Territory in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of Montserrat in accordance with its medium-term and long-term development plans;

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue its assistance to the Territory in the prevention of drug trafficking and money laundering;

7. *Notes* that a period of twelve years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and calls upon the

administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of a visiting mission to Montserrat as early as possible.

VIII. *Turks and Caicos Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,[85]

Noting recent changes to the Constitution of the Territory and the intention of the territorial Government to continue to campaign for further constitutional changes,

Noting also the different views expressed by the elected representatives of the Turks and Caicos Islands on the question of the future status of the Territory,

Aware of the decision of the administering Power to implement a policy change aimed at establishing better dialogue, coordination and cooperation between itself and its Caribbean dependent Territories,

Noting the emergency measures taken by the territorial Government to cut the budget deficit and government spending,

Noting also the commitment of the territorial Government to reform the public service to achieve greater efficiency and to implement its policy of localization of employment,

Noting further the territorial Government's expressed need for development assistance to achieve its stated goal of economic independence by 1996,

Noting the territorial Government's decision to establish an investment bank in order to attract substantial investments world wide for much-needed projects,

Noting also that 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported and that the Government has exerted efforts to improve the agriculture and fisheries sectors,

Aware of the efforts of the territorial Government to develop a management plan to control all marine resources exploitation,

Aware also of the tourism policy of the territorial Government to establish national standards for the tourism industry,

Noting the number of unqualified teachers and the number of expatriate staff in the educational system of the Territory,

Noting with interest the statement made and the information on the overall political, economic and social situation in the Turks and Caicos Islands, provided in March 1993 by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Reiterates* that it is ultimately for the people of the Territory themselves to determine their own future through the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Invites* the administering Power, in implementing policy changes concerning its dependent Territories, to continue to take fully into account the wishes and interests of the Government and people of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

3. *Calls upon* the territorial Government to continue to promote alternative employment opportunities for those civil servants whose employment will be terminated as a result of the public service reform and the planned reduction of employees in the service;

4. *Also calls upon* the territorial Government to initiate a comprehensive training programme to ensure that the employment of expatriates in the Territory's labour force is not prejudicial to the recruitment of suitably qualified and available islanders;

5. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other institutions of the United Nations system to explore concrete ways of assisting the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands to reach its stated goal of achieving economic independence by 1996;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the increase in aid, particularly financial assistance, granted to the territorial Government by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and invites the latter to maintain this level of assistance;

7. *Calls upon* all national, regional, interregional and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to take all necessary steps to assist the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the establishment and/or operation of its investment bank;

8. *Urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the territorial Government in increasing the efficiency of the agricultural and fisheries sectors;

9. *Also urges* the administering Power and the relevant regional and international organizations to support the efforts of the territorial Government to address the problem of environmental pollution and degradation;

10. *Calls upon* all countries and organizations with experience in the training of teachers to extend generous assistance to the Territory in this field, with particular emphasis on the training of its nationals;

11. *Draws the attention* of the administering Power to the statement made and the information on the political, economic and social situation in the Territory, provided in March 1993 by an elected member of the Territory's Legislative Council to the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

12. *Notes* that a period of fourteen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

IX. *United States Virgin Islands*

The General Assembly,

Referring to resolution A above,

Bearing in mind the results of the referendum on political status of the Territory held on 11 October 1993,

Noting the continuing interest of the territorial Government in seeking associate membership in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and observer status in the Caribbean Community, and noting also its inability, for financial reasons, to participate in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization,

Aware of serious fiscal problems of the territorial Government and of the measures it is implementing to decrease the budget deficit,

Noting the necessity of further diversifying the Territory's economy, *Noting also* that the question of the transfer of Water Island to the Territory is still under consideration,

Noting further that in 1993 the territorial Government purchased the assets of the West Indian Company, which had significant property and development interests in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour,

Noting with concern the escalating crime rate in the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

1. *Reiterates its request* to the administering Power to facilitate as appropriate the participation of the Territory in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Caribbean Community, as well as in various international and regional organizations, in accordance with the policy of the administering Power and the terms of reference of such organizations;

2. *Requests* the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in its efforts to balance the budget and to diversify the Territory's economy;

3. *Invites* the administering Power, as a matter of urgency, to facilitate the transfer of Water Island to the territorial Government;

4. *Notes* the purchase by the territorial Government of the assets of the West Indian Company in the Territory;

5. *Requests* the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in crime prevention;

6. *Notes* that a period of seventeen years has elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/47. Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of Tokelau,[86]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Cognizant of the three options on future status for Non-Self-Governing Territories contained in Principle VI of the annex to its resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting with appreciation that for the first time Tokelau came together as one people and nation to speak to the United Nations Visiting Mission, in order to address the question of Tokelau's act of self-determination,

Aware of the special problems facing Tokelau by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1994,[87] dispatched in July at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand and of the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power,[88]

Noting with satisfaction the continuing exemplary cooperation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to Tokelau and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV);

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the *Ulu-o-Tokelau* (highest authority of Tokelau), the Elders of Tokelau, the Council of *Faipule* (joint chairmen of the General *Fono*), the *pulenuku* (village mayors) and all other representatives of the people of Tokelau, as well as the administering Power, for the courtesies, cooperation and assistance extended to the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau;

3. *Takes note* of the solemn declaration read by the *Ulu-o-Tokelau*, on behalf of the people and their leadership, indicating a strong preference for a future status of free association with New Zealand;

4. *Notes* that the people of Tokelau, through the General *Fono*, the Council of *Faipule* and other institutions, expressed their readiness to assume full governmental responsibility and to conduct their own affairs within the framework of a constitution which is currently being drafted;

5. *Also notes* the determination of the people of Tokelau to exercise their right to self-determination following the establishment and effective functioning of all branches of government in accordance with their own constitution;

6. *Welcomes* the assurances of the Government of New Zealand that it will meet its obligation to the United Nations with respect to Tokelau and abide by the freely expressed wishes of the people of Tokelau with regard to their future status;

7. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1994;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

83rd plenary meeting
9 December 1994

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[86] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. X.

[87] A/AC.109/2009.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/92	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/49/727/Add.1)	87 (*a*) and (*b*)	19 December 1994	121
49/93	Net flows and transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries (A/49/727/Add.2)	87 (*c*) and (*d*)	19 December 1994	122
49/94	Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries (A/49/727/Add.2)	87 (*c*) and (*d*)	19 December 1994	123
49/95	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership (A/49/728/Add.10)	88	19 December 1994	125
49/96	United Nations conference on South-South cooperation (A/49/728/Add.10)	88	19 December 1994	126
49/97	Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	127
49/98	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s: High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	127
49/99	International trade and development (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	128
49/100	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	130
49/101	United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	131
49/102	Transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours (A/49/728/Add.1)	88 (*a*)	19 December 1994	132
49/103	Food and agricultural development (A/49/728/Add.2)	88 (*b*)	19 December 1994	132
49/104	Commodities (A/49/728/Add.3)	88 (*c*)	19 December 1994	134
49/105	Cultural development (A/49/728/Add.4)	88 (*d*)	19 December 1994	135
49/106	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (A/49/728/Add.5)	88 (*e*)	19 December 1994	136

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee, see sect. IX.B.4.

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/107	Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) (A/49/728/Add.6)	88 (*f*)	19 December 1994	136
49/108	Industrial development cooperation (A/49/728/Add.6)	88 (*f*)	19 December 1994	137
49/109	United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (A/49/728/Add.7)	88 (*g*)	19 December 1994	137
49/110	International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries: International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (A/49/728/Add.8)	88 (*h*)	19 December 1994	139
49/111	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	139
49/112	Support for the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) programme (A/49/729/Add.6) . .	89	19 December 1994	141
49/113	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	141
49/114	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	142
49/115	Observance of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	142
49/116	Unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	142
49/117	Convention on Biological Diversity (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	143
49/118	Fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources (A/49/729/Add.6) .	89	19 December 1994	143
49/119	International Day for Biological Diversity (A/49/729/Add.6)	89	19 December 1994	144
49/120	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (A/49/729/Add.2)	89 (*b*)	19 December 1994	144
49/121	United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (A/49/729/Add.3)	89 (*c*)	19 December 1994	144
49/122	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/49/729/Add.5)	89 (*e*)	19 December 1994	145
49/123	United Nations Development Programme and the *Human Development Report* (A/49/730)	90	19 December 1994	146
49/124	United Nations University (A/49/731) . . .	91	19 December 1994	146
49/125	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/49/731)	91	19 December 1994	147
49/126	Agenda for development (A/49/732)	92	19 December 1994	148

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/127	International migration and development (A/49/733)	158	19 December 1994	148
49/128	Report of the International Conference on Population and Development (A/49/733) .	158	19 December 1994	149
49/129	Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas* (A/49/726) .	12	19 December 1994	151
49/130	Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	152
49/131	Question of declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	152
49/132	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	153
49/133	Report of the Committee for Development Planning: general review of the list of the least developed countries (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	153
49/134	Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	153
49/135	Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	154
49/136	Public administration and development (A/49/726)	12	19 December 1994	154
49/234	Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa (A/49/729/Add.4)	89 (*d*)	23 December 1994	155

/92. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the eclaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular e Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the eveloping Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy r the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in e annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which ovide the overall framework for sustained economic growth and stainable development, and recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991, 47/152 of 18 December 1992 and 48/185 of 21 December 1993 on the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy,

Aware that the Declaration, the Strategy and the agenda for development are mutually supportive and closely interlinked in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;[2]

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[2] A/49/328.

2. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet submitted their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the Strategy to do so;

3. *Decides*, in order to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and of the Strategy and to facilitate the deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on the subject, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade";

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive and analytical report for the purpose of reviewing and appraising in 1996 the implementation of the commitments and agreements of the Declaration and the Strategy, with particular emphasis on those commitments and agreements that are not fully implemented, and to identify the constraints to implementation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the agenda for development will, as appropriate, provide impetus to and will strengthen the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/93. Net flows and transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 47/178 of 22 December 1992 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21,[3] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1994*,[4] in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "International resource transfers and financial development", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries,[5]

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting that capital flows to capital-importing developing countries have been increasing strongly and that the net transfer of resources to them has been positive for the past four years, reaching the highest level recorded so far, and noting also that the most dynamic components of this development have been private short-term capital, including repatriation, and foreign direct investment,

Noting that only a limited number of developing countries have benefited from the increase in the transfer of financial resources from developed countries,

Noting also that the future course of the net transfer of resources to developing countries depends on a growth-oriented supportive international economic environment and on sound domestic economic policies,

Noting further that the resources needed to finance investment for development have benefited from a substantial increase in export earnings in a considerable number of developing countries,

Noting with concern that developing countries have continued to experience a deterioration in their terms of trade, which has reduced the resources available for their economic growth and development, and that, in this context, instability in the terms of trade is higher in those countries that depend on a few export commodities,

Stressing the unpredictable character of short-term private capital movements, which are particularly subject to interest-rate variations and other possible fluctuations in the domestic and international economic environment,

Noting that in the 1990s the net transfer of resources from the Bretton Woods institutions to developing countries has been negative in real terms, although it has been positive to countries in Africa and to some countries in Asia, and noting also that the net transfer of regional banks taken together has been positive in the 1990s,

Noting also the recent decline in the overall level of official development assistance,

Concerned about the persistent insufficiency of resources for most developing countries over the past decade for their sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[6]

Noting that the historic achievement represented by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is expected to strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade investment, employment and income growth throughout the world,

Welcoming the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, although it did not result in an increase in commitments compared with the ninth replenishment,

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol.II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.C.1 and corrigendum.

[5] A/49/309 and Corr.1.

[6] See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Report and Annexes* (TD/364/Rev.1)(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect.A.

Bearing in mind that all countries, particularly the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, to narrow imbalances and to cooperate with the developing countries so as to enhance the ability of those countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting that the Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 1994,[7] and the annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions, held at Madrid from 4 to 6 October 1994, recognized the need for private and official resource flows to developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the need to increase efforts to ensure the flow of substantial resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(*a*) The developed countries should consider increasing financial flows to developing countries in order to assist them in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts and to facilitate their sustained economic growth and sustainable development through, *inter alia*, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(*b*) Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance should, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; and substantial new and additional funding for sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 should be required;

(*c*) To increase the effectiveness of development assistance, developed and developing countries should strive towards a true partnership, which includes, *inter alia*, ownership and broad-based participation in recipient countries, implementation of domestic economic policies tailored to local conditions, efficient administration, transparent institutions and strong institutional capacities, including at the local level;

(*d*) In many developing countries, where the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards alleviating their external debt burden;

(*e*) All countries should undertake, in accordance with their specific situations, efforts at the national level to implement structural adjustment policies and reforms conducive to the flow of external resources, including relevant laws to promote foreign private capital investment and an open framework for international trade;

(*f*) Governments should fully implement the Uruguay Round agreements, including the specific provisions for developing countries included in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,[8] signed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 12 to 15 April 1994, and support an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based multilateral trading system that improves access to the markets of all countries, in particular access for the exports of developing countries in order to ensure their sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(*g*) Producers and consumers of individual commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(*h*) Developing countries should continue to strengthen their efforts in the area of vertical and horizontal diversification in order to enlarge their export bases and, in this context, assistance should be provided to them to enable those countries which have not yet reached this stage to create the conditions appropriate to attract foreign capital;

(*i*) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should cooperate more closely in order to promote an international financial system which is more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth through, *inter alia*, a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reducing the risk of financial crisis, improving the stability of exchange rates, stabilizing and striving for low real interest rates in the long run and reducing uncertainties of financial flows;

(*j*) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should take appropriate measures to create a favorable international economic environment;

(*k*) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive for multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries, and in this context, more effective participation by developing countries should be encouraged;

(*l*) Consideration should be given to ways to coordinate macroeconomic policies effectively in competent, broad-based multilateral forums;

(*m*) Consideration should be given by the international community to ways of dealing, as appropriate and in cooperation with national Governments, with the possible negative effects of sudden outflows of private capital from developing countries on the development programmes of these countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, and utilizing all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, to report thereon in the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1995*, and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/94. Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989, 45/214 of 21 December 1990, 46/148 and 46/151 of 18 December 1991 and 47/198 of 22 December 1992, and reaffirming its resolution 48/182 of 21 December 1993,

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[7] See A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/827.

[8] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7), vol. 1.

Reaffirming its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership and 48/166 of 21 December 1993 on an agenda for development,

Noting the improvement in the debt situation of a number of developing countries since the second half of the 1980s and the contribution that the evolving debt strategy, as applied by the international community, has made to this improvement,

Noting with appreciation the debt relief measures undertaken by creditor countries both within the framework of the Paris Club and through their cancellations and equivalent relief of bilateral official debt,

Noting also that, owing to uneven developments in the context of the evolving international debt strategy, further progress, including concrete measures and innovative approaches, is essential for the achievement of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries, particularly the poorest and most heavily indebted countries,

Welcoming the fact that some developing countries have made substantial progress towards resolving their debt difficulties,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-service problems of indebted developing countries, as an element adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address and resolve those problems through effective relief measures, including, where appropriate, substantial debt-reduction measures, bearing in mind the special and critical situation of the most indebted developing countries in Africa and the least developed countries,

Stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with various types of debt of many developing countries, on the basis of an equitable and durable approach and, where appropriate, addressing the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts with respect to economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to raise savings and investments, to reduce inflation and to improve economic efficiency, taking into account the need to address the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty, and their individual characteristics, as well as the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

Expressing its concern that in a number of developing countries which are making continuous and strenuous economic reform efforts, the burden of debt and debt service continues to constitute a major obstacle to the revitalization of economic growth and development of those countries, in particular of the least developed countries,

Noting that those developing countries which have continued, at great cost to themselves, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion have done so despite serious external and domestic financial constraints,

Stressing the need for continuing global economic growth and the necessity of a continuing supportive international economic environment with regard to, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries,

Noting, while addressing the debt problems of developing countries, the situations in some creditor countries with economies in transition,

Taking note of the result of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development, held at Jakarta from 13 to 15 August 1994, and its findings and recommendations,[9]

Also taking note of the communiqué of the fifty-first Meeting of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs, held at Madrid on 1 October 1994, and the communiqué of the forty-ninth Meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, held at Madrid on 3 October 1994,

Further taking note of the communiqué of the Summit of the group of seven major industrial countries, held at Naples, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 1994,[10]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the developing country debt situation as of mid-1994;[11]

2. *Recognizes* that a durable solution to the debt problems of the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries suggests even more favourable terms of debt relief measures, including a reduction of the stock of debt, and encourages the Paris Club and its members to pursue vigorously efforts to improve the terms applied to the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries, including, where appropriate, a reduction in bilateral official debt sufficient to help them to exit from the rescheduling process and thus contribute to the prospect of those countries for resuming growth and development;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through, *inter alia*, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, the effective stewardship of international interest rates and increased resource flows, as well as improved access to technology for the developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to implement fully the agreements of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations[12] and to continue its support for an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based international trading system that improves access to markets of all countries in order to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account special and differential treatment agreed for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as technical assistance for developing countries, thereby enhancing their opportunities for, *inter alia*, alleviating their debt problems;

5. *Welcomes* the write-off by certain creditor countries of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and invites them, whenever possible, to cancel official development assistance debt or provide relief with similar effect for the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa;

6. *Calls upon* the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantially alleviating the debt burden of low-

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[9] A/49/367, annex I.

[10] A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/827.

[11] A/49/338.

[12] *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

income countries, taking into account the specific situation of each country;

7. *Encourages* private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries;

8. *Notes with concern* the continuing existence of the debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income countries, including, in particular, those in Africa, and invites creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to address these obligations effectively;

9. *Stresses* the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes and the eradication of poverty by the developing countries so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

10. *Also stresses* the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups;

11. *Notes* the high proportion of multilateral debt of a number of developing countries, and invites the international financial institutions to examine proposals to tackle the problems of those countries with regard to multilateral debt, taking into account the specific situation of each country, while preserving the preferred creditor status of the multilateral financial institutions, in order to ensure that they can continue to provide concessional financing to those developing countries to assist their development;

12. *Urges* the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

13. *Invites* the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis;

14. *Calls upon* the international community, including the relevant international institutions, to build upon the momentum gained from various recent meetings that addressed debt issues and to address the debt problems of developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, in the elaboration of an agenda for development in order to further promote effective, equitable and durable solutions to these problems;

15. *Invites* creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

16. *Recognizes* the need to assist developing countries to mobilize the resources needed for their development efforts, and recognizes also that debt relief could contribute towards releasing domestic resources and to sustaining their development efforts, in particular their social development efforts;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/95. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

Taking note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General on an agenda for development, as requested in its resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of 21 December 1993,[13]

Noting with interest the role of the Secretary-General in encouraging all countries to engage in a constructive dialogue for advancing development and in facilitating their efforts in that regard,

Stressing the importance of a fruitful dialogue to ensure a favourable political and economic environment for advancing international cooperation for development,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the note by the Secretary-General on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership;[14]

2. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

3. *Also reaffirms* that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development as well as improving the international economic environment that is conducive to such development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue;

4. *Further reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community, and requests the Secretary-General, drawing upon statements made by Member States on various economic and social issues within the context of the debates on those issues held in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to propose for consideration various issues or themes that represent mutual interests, which would involve benefit to all countries and which are also relevant to the elaboration of an agenda for development;

5. *Invites* the working group on the agenda for development to give consideration to the proposal of the Secretary-General that advantage be taken of the presence of high-level representatives during the early part of the sessions of the General Assembly to conduct a dialogue and to convene special sessions of the Assembly on major themes relevant to the current and emerging economic and social issues in the global agenda, including those identified under the agenda for development;

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[13] A/48/689, A/48/935 and A/49/665.

[14] A/49/542.

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/96. United Nations conference on South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to international economic cooperation and development adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[15] the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[16] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[17] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[18] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[19] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[20] and Agenda 21,[3] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[21] which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77,[22] adopted on the occasion of the eighteenth annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in New York on 30 September 1994, in which the Ministers called upon the United Nations to consider convening an international conference on South-South cooperation in 1996,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as well as its resolution 48/172 of 21 December 1993 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of 21 December 1993 on an agenda for development, as well as its resolution 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

Recalling also its resolution 46/205 of 20 December 1991 on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development, as well as its resolution 47/152 of 18 December 1992 on international cooperation for economic growth and development,

Recalling further its resolution 46/155 of 19 December 1991 on the report entitled *The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission*[23] and resolution 48/164 of 21 December 1993 on the follow-up to that report,

Taking note of the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the International Conference on African Development held at Tokyo in 1993, which emphasizes the importance of strengthening cooperative links among developing countries for sharing their experience and know-how, and welcoming the convening of an Asia-Africa Forum in Indonesia from 12 to 16 December 1994,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening international cooperation, especially that between developed and developing countries, as well as other international directions of such cooperation,

Conscious of the need for enhanced collaboration between developing countries themselves in the fields of economic, technical and South-South cooperation,

Conscious that increased international support to activities in economic and technical cooperation among developing countries will contribute significantly to the strengthening of international cooperation for a global partnership between all countries, particularly between developing and developed countries,

Welcoming the increased role undertaken by the United Nations system to support activities in economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, and stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development and the growth of developing countries,

Noting the ongoing work of the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report, pursuant to resolution 48/164, on the state of South-South cooperation,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to the provisions of resolution 48/164, to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report containing an overview and analysis of South-South cooperation world wide, to be entitled "State of South-South cooperation", and also containing recommendations to strengthen such cooperation, keeping in view the proposal to convene a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation;

2. *Requests* the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, at its ninth session from 30 May to 3 June 1995, to include in its agenda an item entitled "New directions for technical cooperation among developing countries";

3. *Decides* to convene, in consultation with Member States, an intergovernmental meeting of experts in New York in 1995, within existing resources or utilizing extrabudgetary resources, to recommend, taking into account the outcomes of the meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing

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[15] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[16] Resolution S-18/3, annex.

[17] Resolution 45/199, annex.

[18] Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

[19] Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

[20] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[21] A/CONF.171/13, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[22] A/49/462 and Corr.1, annex.

[23] New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

Countries and the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and with a view to expanding South-South cooperation on a global scale, practical modalities and substantive issues to be taken into account by the Secretary-General in undertaking the above-mentioned report.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/97. Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/201 of 21 December 1990, 46/207 of 20 December 1991, 47/184 of 22 December 1992 and 48/54 of 10 December 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare reports on institutional developments, taking into account all relevant proposals related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

Welcoming the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular the positive results of the mid-term review of the work programme,

Welcoming also the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 12 to 15 April 1994, in particular the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization,[24]

Taking note of the Declaration of the Trade and Development Board on the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[25]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,[26]

Recognizing that there should be constructive and effective cooperation between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization, based on their complementary functions,

1. *Notes* the ongoing exchange of views between the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the issue of establishing a relationship between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization;

2. *Urges* all Governments, competent regional economic integration organizations and the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies and of other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to present their views to the Secretary-General on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on further institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade and, in preparing that report, to solicit the views of all Governments, competent regional economic integration organizations and the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/98. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s: High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/206 of 21 December 1990, in which it endorsed the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[19] 46/156 of 19 December 1991 on the implementation of the Programme of Action and 47/173 of 22 December 1992 on the implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling also its resolution 48/171 of 21 December 1993, in which it decided to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to conduct a mid-term global review, in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action and its resolution 45/206, of the implementation of the Programme of Action, to be held in the early part of September 1995 or any other suitable date during the second half of 1995,

Taking note of the declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries,[27] held at United Nations Headquarters on 4 October 1994, in pursuance of the decision taken at the Ministerial Meeting held at Dhaka in February 1990,

Recalling further that the prime objective of the Programme of Action is to arrest the further deterioration in the socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, to reactivate and accelerate their growth and development and to set them on the path of sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Expressing serious concern about the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries as a whole,

Also expressing concern about the limited progress achieved so far in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recognizing that the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action is of particular significance as it will provide an opportunity to the international community to set out new and corrective policies and measures, including strengthened external support to the least developed countries in all areas, to support their efforts so as to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade,

Stressing the importance of timely and adequate preparations for the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Also stressing that adequate resources should be provided to ensure the full and effective participation of the least developed countries in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

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[24] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7), vols. 1 and 27-31.

[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/49/15), vol. II, chap. I, sect. A, decision 416 (XLI).

[26] A/49/363.

[27] A/49/506, annex.

Recalling decision 412 (XL) of 29 April 1994 of the Trade and Development Board on the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action,[28]

Taking note of agreed conclusions 413 (XL) of 29 April 1994 of the Trade and Development Board on the review of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[28] which was underpinned, *inter alia*, by *The Least Developed Countries 1993-1994 Report*,[29]

1. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the international community to the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, and calls upon all Governments, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take concrete measures to implement fully and effectively the Programme of Action in all areas as a matter of priority;

2. *Stresses* that progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action will require effective implementation of national policies and priorities by the least developed countries for their economic growth and development, as well as strong and committed partnership between those countries and their development partners;

3. *Calls upon* the donor countries to fulfil their aid commitments as contained in the Programme of Action on a priority basis and to adjust them upwardly to reflect fully the additional resource requirements of the least developed countries, including those added to the list of least developed countries following the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

4. *Decides*:

(*a*) To convene the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s in New York from 26 September to 6 October 1995, to be preceded by a one-day meeting of senior officials on 25 September 1995. In the event that any Member State offers to host this Meeting, the Trade and Development Board, at its spring session in 1995, would accordingly consider that offer. The Meeting shall carry out the mid-term global review, consider new measures as necessary, and report to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(*b*) To convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with representatives of the least developed countries in early 1995 in Geneva, for a duration of one week, in order to prepare for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting;

(*c*) To organize regional follow-up meetings by the relevant United Nations regional commissions, in close coordination with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to improve and strengthen existing cooperation arrangements at the regional and subregional levels and provide appropriate inputs to the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting;

(*d*) To invite the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to undertake sectoral appraisals in their respective fields on the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(*e*) To request that an inter-agency meeting be convened in early 1995 to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as part of the preparations for the mid-term global review;

5. *Also decides* to defray the cost of participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting by the utilization of unexpended extrabudgetary funds from the voluntary trust fund established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and through the reallocation of existing resources of the regular budget, if necessary. Extrabudgetary resources should also be explored for this purpose, including for financing the cost of participation of one representative from each least developed country in the meeting referred to in paragraph 4 (*b*) above;

6. *Welcomes* the steps initiated by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to convene preparatory expert group meetings, and invites donors to provide adequate extrabudgetary resources for that purpose, including for the preparation of substantive documentation;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General, in resolution 46/156, to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative from each least developed country at the spring session of the Trade and Development Board, as well as the adequate participation of least developed countries at the preparatory, expert and sectoral meetings for the mid-term global review process;

8. *Urges* all countries, as well as multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions, to take the necessary steps to ensure appropriate preparations for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting;

9. *Requests* all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to submit reports containing a review of the implementation of the Programme of Action within their fields of competence, with special emphasis on areas where commitments have remained unfulfilled, and proposals for new measures as necessary, as further inputs to the preparation for the mid-term global review;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, with a view to ensuring that the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has sufficient capacity to undertake an effective follow-up of the outcome of the mid-term global review, and to follow up the conclusions and recommendations relating to the least developed countries adopted by major United Nations conferences;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting and on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/99. International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[16] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[17] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[18] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[19] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] Agenda 21[3] and the various agreements that provide an overall policy framework for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in order to address the challenges of the 1990s,

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[28] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/49/15), vol. I, chap. I, sect. A.

[29] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.D.4.

Recalling its resolutions 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended,[30] on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, 47/183 of 22 December 1992 on the eighth session of the Conference and 48/55 of 10 December 1993 on international trade and development,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular its contribution, within its mandate, to trade and development,

Emphasizing the importance of an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trading system,

Also emphasizing that a favourable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic recovery and growth of the world economy, in particular for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, from 12 to 15 April 1994, and noting that the Uruguay Round agreements[12] represent an historic achievement, which is expected to contribute to strengthening the world economy and to lead to more trade, investment, employment and income growth throughout the world and in particular to the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries,

Noting that the Uruguay Round agreements represent a substantial liberalization of international trade, the strengthening of multilateral rules and disciplines to ensure more stability and predictability in trade relations, the establishing of rules and disciplines in new areas and the founding of a new institutional framework in the form of the World Trade Organization, with an integrated dispute settlement mechanism which should avoid unilateral actions against international trade rules,

Recognizing that the developing countries have made a major contribution to the success of the Uruguay Round, in particular by accepting the challenges of trade liberalization reforms and measures, and stressing that there is a need for positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth in international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development,

Also recognizing that subregional and regional economic integration processes, including those among developing countries, which have intensified in recent years, impart substantial dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for all countries, and stressing that in order to maintain the positive aspects of such integration arrangements and to assure the prevalence of their dynamic growth effects, Member States and groupings should strive to be outward oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system,

Expressing concern that during the reform programme leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture, least developed countries and net food importing developing countries may experience negative effects in terms of the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable terms and conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs, and stressing, in this context, the importance of establishing appropriate mechanisms, as provided in paragraph 3 of the decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed and net food-importing developing countries of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,[8] and stressing also the need to keep under review the specific needs of the least developed countries and to continue to seek the adoption of positive measures that will facilitate the expansion of trading opportunities in favour of those countries,

Recognizing the importance of assisting in particular African countries and island developing countries so that they benefit fully from the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements,

Recognizing also that the full integration of countries with economies in transition into the multilateral trading system would have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and sustainable development, and stressing, in this context, the importance of promoting the trade of developing countries with economies in transition, as well as regional economic integration processes and cooperation among economies in transition and between them and developing countries,

Stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and the corresponding know-how, in particular by and to the developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of the developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision on trade, environment and sustainable development adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session,[31] and, in this context, recognizing in the spirit of a new global partnership for sustainable development the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment, trade and development issues,

Recognizing the significance of the establishment in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an ad hoc working group on trade, environment and development, thus encouraging the interaction of the Conference with other institutions with mandates in this area, in particular the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part and resumed second part of its fortieth session[32] and the first part of its forty-first session,[33] and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the policies and measures contained in the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in February 1992;

3. *Stresses* the urgent need for trade liberalization, including through substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations, and improved access to the markets of all countries, in particular those of the developed countries, in order to generate global economic growth and sustainable development for the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

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[30] See resolutions 2904 A (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

[31] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1), paras. 25-38.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/49/15), vol. I.

[33] Ibid., vol. II.

4. *Stresses also* the importance of the urgent and full implementation of the agreements contained in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the significance of the entering into force of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization by 1 January 1995;[24]

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of the provisions contained in the Final Act, which confers special and differential treatment for developing countries, including giving special attention to the situation of the least developed countries;

6. *Emphasizes also* the need for continued evaluation of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements to ensure the expansion of world trade in order to promote sustained global economic growth and sustainable development;

7. *Deplores* any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed measures of trade liberalization through resort to unilateral actions over and above those agreed to in the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that environmental and social concerns should not be used for protectionist purposes;

8. *Recognizes* that, in order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, environment and trade policies should be made mutually supportive, and in this context, takes note with satisfaction of the decision taken at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee to establish a Committee on Trade and Environment;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of giving special attention to the least developed countries, with a view to enhancing their full participation in the multilateral trading system, and emphasizes the importance of commitments pertaining to special and differential measures to mitigate any adverse effects of the implementation of the Uruguay Round;

10. *Emphasizes also* that African countries should benefit fully from the results of the Uruguay Round, and stresses the need for technical assistance for African countries to enable them, *inter alia*, to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the Final Act so that they can identify adaptive measures to enhance their competitiveness and facilitate their access to the markets of developed countries;

11. *Requests* preference-giving countries to consider improvements in their preferential schemes, and invites the 1995 Policy Review on the Generalized System of Preferences to examine possible adaptations to the system, taking into account paragraphs 134 to 140 of the Cartagena Commitment;

12. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the appropriate focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment, services and sustainable development, and requests the Conference to continue its role in the field of trade and environment, including policy analysis, conceptual work and consensus-building, with a view to ensuring transparency and coherence in making environmental and trade policies mutually supportive, taking into account the work done by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other competent and regional economic institutions;

13. *Stresses* the need for the full integration of the economies in transition, as well as other countries, into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports, including through, in accordance with multilateral trade rules, the reduction and elimination of discriminatory tariff and non-tariff measures, and the further liberalization of their trade regimes, including *vis-à-vis* developing countries, and also stresses, in this context, the usefulness of studies and technical assistance provided by the United Nations system regarding trade and trade-related problems that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the multilateral trading system;

14. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to focus and intensify its technical assistance in the light of the Uruguay Round agreements, with the aim of increasing the capacities of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, African countries and island developing countries, so that they may participate effectively in the international trading system;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make proposals for translating into concrete action the commitments made at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee regarding the least developed countries and net food-importing countries.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/100. Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/202 of 21 December 1990 and 47/186 of 22 December 1992 and its other relevant resolutions and those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing that, in addition to the general problems facing developing countries, many island developing countries experience specific trade- and financing-related handicaps and that many of these factors subsist concurrently in island developing countries, resulting in economic and social vulnerability and dependence, particularly in those countries that are small and/or geographically dispersed,

Mindful of the fact that in the 1990s, island developing countries, particularly the small island developing countries that have extremely open and volatile economies, are facing an international economic environment that may adversely affect their trading opportunities,

Stressing the need for support measures to enable the island developing countries to obtain maximum benefit from the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations,[8]

Underscoring the importance of international cooperation to support policies and measures of island developing countries in the area of trade so as to complement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[34] adopted at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held at Bridgetown from 25 April to 6 May 1994,

Noting that many island developing countries are least developed countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States, organizations and bodies, within and outside the United Nations system, that have responded to the special needs of island developing countries;

2. *Welcomes* the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[34] and the Declaration of Barbados,[35] adopted at the Global Conference on the

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[34] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, 25 April-6 May 1994* (A/CONF.167/9 and Corr.1 and 2) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[35] Ibid., annex I.

Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (hereinafter referred to as the Barbados Conference);

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on a development strategy for island developing countries;[36]

4. *Welcomes* the efforts made by island developing countries at national and regional levels to enhance their international competitiveness and to expand their trading opportunities;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to implement all the commitments achieved and the recommendations made at the Barbados Conference and to take the necessary action to give effective follow-up to the Programme of Action, and, in relation to trade and development issues with respect to island developing countries, reiterates the appeals made in paragraph 6 of resolution 47/186;

6. *Notes* the valuable role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in support of island developing countries, as recalled in resolution 47/186, and welcomes the provision made in paragraph 13 of its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 for strengthening the capacity of the Conference to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to convene, during its session in 1996, a high-level panel to discuss the challenges faced by island developing countries, particularly in the area of external trade, and to assist the Commission in its review of the implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the Barbados Conference, and also invites the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to organize that panel in cooperation with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, *inter alia*, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the concerns and needs of island developing countries;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, and, in recognition of the complementarity between the follow-up to the Barbados Conference and ongoing island developing country programmes, further requests the Secretary-General to take measures to provide for integrated reporting on, and synergetic consideration of, these issues.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/101. United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency

The General Assembly,

Recalling the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[6] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, in which, *inter alia*, was launched the concept of trade efficiency and the process leading to the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency,

Recalling also its resolution 47/183 of 22 December 1992, entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", in which it endorsed the convening of a United Nations international symposium on trade efficiency,

Considering that the outcome of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency held at Columbus, Ohio, United States of America, from 17 to 21 October 1994,[37] is a concrete and practical contribution to the development objectives and efforts of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of trade as a major instrument of economic growth and sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries, and the need to find solutions to microeconomic issues of international trade which can significantly contribute to more open, dynamic and efficient trade relations,

Conscious of the significant importance information technology and the application of efficient trading practices will have in the coming years in enhancing the competitiveness of countries and enterprises through the use of electronic trade,

Noting the valuable contribution made by various organizations from within and outside the United Nations system, and in particular by Working Party IV of the Economic Commission for Europe, to the successful conclusion of the Symposium,

Reaffirming the need to give priority attention to the problems facing the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and encouraging all developing countries to continue to be active participants in international trade affairs and to adopt proved and successful business methods and techniques,

1. *Expresses its deep gratitude* to the Government and the people of the United States of America, as well as to the city of Columbus, Ohio, for hosting the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, for the hospitality extended to the participants and for the facilities made available to the Symposium;

2. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration on Trade Efficiency,[37] embodying a policy framework and a set of practical actions and recommendations for more efficient trade worldwide, which can generate substantial benefits to all countries;

3. *Also welcomes* the official launching of the Global Trade Point Network, which, by electronically interconnecting trade points worldwide, will allow all member countries to trade more efficiently with each other and assist those that have so far remained at the fringe of international trade to participate actively and profitably in it, in particular the least developed countries and small and medium-sized enterprises in all countries;

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the high-level participation in the Symposium and with the innovative procedures introduced for making the proceedings of the Symposium more dynamic and action-oriented, including better interaction among the governmental and non-governmental participants;

5. *Invites* all States to take an active part in the implementation of the Declaration and stresses the importance of all actors, in particular private sector actors, and the close cooperation between private sector actors and national and local government authorities for purposes of such implementation;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for organizing the Symposium, which underscored the importance of market forces and trade liberalization to achieve economic development, demonstrated the necessity of combining policy and practice, fostered increased cooperation among developed countries, developing countries and economies in transition and encouraged an open exchange of views on practical, market-oriented solutions

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[36] A/49/227 and Add.1 and 2.

[37] See TD/SYMP.TE/6.

to problems of economic development with all the actors on trade, both public and private;

7. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts to promote the use of the global marketplace to support development and the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration, in particular the establishment of trade points and their integration in the Global Trade Point Network, based on open systems and internationally recognized standards which guarantee equality of access for all countries to the network of trade points, with the cooperation, as appropriate, of the private sector and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system;

8. *Stresses* the importance of an integrated effort within the United Nations system in the implementation of the concept of trade efficiency, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts in the trade efficiency areas and to do so through close cooperation with relevant bodies and organizations so as to take full benefit of the synergies existing among them;

9. *Notes* the interest of the Trade and Development Board in considering follow-up action to the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, and expresses its interest in being apprised of developments in this respect in the context of its consideration of the sub-item "Trade and development" under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/102. Transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/169 and 48/170 of 21 December 1993,

Recalling also the agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Governmental Experts from Land-locked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, convened by the Trade and Development Board in New York from 17 to 19 May 1993,[18] and in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the above Meeting pertaining to the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours,

Recognizing that the overall socio-economic development efforts of these countries, seeking to enter world markets through the establishment of a multicountry transit system, are impeded by a lack of territorial access to the sea as well as by remoteness and isolation from world markets,

Supporting the current efforts being undertaken by the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours through relevant multilateral, bilateral and regional arrangements to address the issues regarding the development of a viable transit infrastructure in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Transit transport systems of the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours: current situation and proposals for future action",[19]

Noting that the report, as stated in paragraph 1 of its introduction, represents a first approximation only towards a fuller elaboration of more concrete programmes of action for dealing with the issues,

Recognizing that to be effective, a transit transport strategy for the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours should incorporate actions that address both the problems inhering in the use of existing transit routes and the early development and smooth functioning of new, alternative routes,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening international support measures to address further the problems of newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe and relevant regional organizations and in accordance with approved programme priorities and within existing financial resources, to elaborate a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours and to make a comprehensive analysis and study of the transit system for Central Asian countries, paying particular attention to the development of all new, appropriate and feasible alternative transit routes and corridors, including the shortest ones;

2. *Invites* donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions, within their mandates, to provide newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours with appropriate financial and technical assistance for the improvement of the transit environment for these countries;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the relevant international and regional organizations referred to in the present resolution, to study the possibility of holding, within existing financial resources, a regional symposium for the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours, with the participation of other interested States, on transport and transit issues in the region, upon completion of the comprehensive analysis and study requested in paragraph 1 above and before this issue is taken up by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/103. Food and agricultural development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[16] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[17] the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[18] the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[19] the Cartagena Commitment,[6] Agenda 21,[3] and the various consensus agreements and conventions that were adopted in the context of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

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[18] See TD/B/40(1)/2-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/4.

[19] A/49/277.

Reaffirming also its resolutions 45/207 of 21 December 1990, 47/149 of 18 December 1992 and 47/193 of 22 December 1992,

Recognizing that freshwater resources are a scarce commodity in a growing number of countries and that there is a need to increase food production in developing countries, in part through the improved use of irrigation and water-resource management suitable for agricultural production, and stressing in this context the need to give special attention to the issues agreed upon by the Commission on Sustainable Development, in particular those in paragraph 139 of the report of the Commission on its second session,[40]

Recognizing also the importance of rehabilitating and upgrading present projects and conserving scarce water and land resources by the improved use of irrigation and water-resource management for agricultural production,

Stressing the importance of the full implementation of the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and, in particular, recognizing the importance of the work undertaken by the Commission in the area of freshwater resources,

Stressing with concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing in many countries, particularly in Africa,

Reaffirming its commitment to helping to improve the living conditions of rural women, recognizing their critical role as farmers and food producers,

Stressing the need to provide the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that operate in the areas of food and agriculture with adequate resources to implement their mandates,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating food production and productivity in developing countries through appropriate policies, taking fully into account Agenda 21, in particular its chapter 14, and of ensuring a sustainable economic environment, including a more open trading system, for the development of a viable agricultural sector and improved food security,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General on food production, including agro-industrial products, international markets for agricultural and tropical products and global food security;[41]

2. *Notes with concern* that, in the face of the enormous challenges in the area of agricultural development and food security, the overall resource allocation for the development of food and agriculture in developing countries has continued to decline;

3. *Urges* the international community to place food and agricultural development high on the development agenda and to mobilize resources at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels in support of sustainable productive agriculture and food security in developing countries;

4. *Affirms* that increasing food production and improving access to food by low-income people in developing countries will contribute to the alleviation of poverty and the elimination of malnutrition and help to raise their standard of living;

5. *Notes* that the agreements reached in the context of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations[8] have established a basis for initiating a process of reform of trade in agriculture and will have an important impact on the development of food production, agro-industrial products and international markets for agricultural and tropical products and on global food security;

6. *Urges* all countries, particularly developed countries, to strengthen their efforts to create a more favourable international economic environment, in particular a more open agricultural trading system which will stimulate food production and productivity in developing countries, and in this context stresses the importance of the urgent and full implementation of the agreements contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* the individual and collaborative efforts of the food and agricultural bodies based in Rome, namely, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, calls upon these organizations to strengthen their collaboration in the area of food and agriculture, including with the United Nations Development Programme, and welcomes the programmes of these organizations directed to food production for food security in low-income food-deficit countries, including the initiation of two special programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organization;

8. *Attaches special importance* to the assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to developing countries on policy transformation and technical assistance in the light of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round and in the context of the Uruguay Round decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed and net food-importing developing countries;

9. *Urges* the international community to give special attention to the promotion and revitalization of economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries through, *inter alia*, a more diversified food and agricultural sector, focusing in particular on agro-industrial activities in developing countries;

10. *Invites* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions working in the field of food and agriculture to support developing country efforts in the development of small and medium-sized agro-industries and cooperatives and in the improvement of processing, transportation, distribution and marketing modalities of their food and other agricultural products;

11. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa[42] and hopes that the Convention will attract the support of the international community for solving the important problem confronting, in particular, Africa in that area, and in that regard supports the contribution made by, *inter alia*, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to deal with the problem of land degradation in Africa and invites those organizations to consider extending their programmes to other affected regions;

12. *Urges* relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the multilateral financial institutions and non-governmental organizations to strengthen their efforts towards a comprehensive assessment of freshwater resources, with the aim of identifying the availability of such resources, making projections of future needs and identifying problems to be considered by the General Assembly at its special session in 1997;

13. *Requests* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions to assist interested developing countries in the formulation and implementation of national water policies and strategies;

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[40] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1).

[41] A/49/438.

[42] A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

14. *Invites* Governments, international organizations and, as appropriate, scientific/technical organizations to promote sustainable water use for food production and rural development by improving the efficiency of current water use for irrigation in developing countries, particularly at the village level;

15. *Requests* the relevant regional and international organizations to assist the cooperative efforts of developing countries in the area of conservation, sustainable use and integrated management of water, and stresses the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, particularly in the area of fresh water;

16. *Welcomes* the pledges that have been made by Member States to the Fourth Replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and in that context invites countries that have not yet done so to consider their pledges as soon as possible, taking into account the decisions taken by the Fund's Special Committee on Resource Requirements and Related Governance Issues;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, focusing in particular on the use of freshwater resources, as well as on the effects of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations on food production, including agro-industrial products and global food security in developing countries;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the sub-item entitled "Food and agricultural development" under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/104. Commodities

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/200 of 21 December 1990, 47/185 of 22 December 1992 and 48/214 of 23 December 1993, and stressing the urgent need for their full implementation,

Welcoming the importance attached in Agenda 21,[3] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to issues related to commodities in the context of sustainable development,

Recalling the commitments on market access made in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations[8] and the importance attached therein to increased export opportunities for developing countries,

Recognizing that in many developing countries, in particular African countries and least developed countries, the commodity sector remains the principal source of export revenues, employment, income and savings, an important field for investment and a significant contributor to the reactivation of growth and development,

Noting the recent increase of some commodity prices, recognizing that this may not constitute a long-term trend, and recognizing also the need for a better functioning of commodity markets and the necessity of stable and more predictable commodity prices, including avoiding excessive price fluctuations and searching for long-term solutions to commodity problems,

Concerned about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes,

Mindful of the need for developing countries, especially African countries and least developed countries, to diversify their economies and in particular the commodity sector, with a view to modernizing their production, distribution and marketing systems, enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings in the context of the general decline of primary commodity prices,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the commodity situation, developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors and actions required to develop such linkages in the context of diversification;[43]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness;

3. *Expresses* the urgent need for supportive international policies to improve the functioning of commodity markets through efficient and transparent price formation mechanisms, including commodity exchanges, and through the use of commodity price risk management instruments;

4. *Notes* the need expressed by developing countries, in particular the commodity-dependent developing countries, for stable and more predictable commodity prices;

5. *Stresses* the importance of commodity diversification as a means to increase export revenues of developing countries and to improve their competitiveness in the face of the persistent instability in the prices of some primary commodities and the general deterioration in the terms of trade;

6. *Urges* developed countries to continue to support the commodity diversification efforts of developing countries, especially African countries, *inter alia*, by providing technical and financial assistance for the preparatory phase of their commodity diversification programmes;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to economic growth and sustainable development in commodity-dependent developing countries, and in this respect stresses, *inter alia*, that:

(*a*) An appropriate domestic environment and favourable international environment are critical for successful diversification and the creation of developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy, as well as for the availability of market outlets;

(*b*) Trade-distorting policies and practices, including tariff and non-tariff barriers, tariff escalation and obstacles to competition, have a negative effect on the ability of developing countries to diversify their exports and to undertake the requisite restructuring of their commodity sector;

(*c*) Expansion of South-South trade in commodities offers opportunities for intersectoral linkages within and among exporting countries;

(*d*) There is a need to promote research and development, to provide infrastructure and support services and to encourage investment, including joint ventures in developing countries engaged in the commodity and commodity-processing sectors;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance for developing countries to process a significant part of their commodities, and in this regard stresses the need for new market opportunities for their processed and semi-processed commodities;

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[43] A/49/226.

9. *Expresses* the need for the full implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements[12], taking into account the special and differential treatment agreed for developing countries, including the provisions envisaged for African countries and the least developed countries;

10. *Welcomes* the work being done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the impact of the results of the Uruguay Round on individual commodities of particular interest to developing countries and invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to intensify this exercise in close collaboration with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and other concerned organizations;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the work under way by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in assessing the impact of the Uruguay Round on agricultural commodity markets, and encourages that organization to pursue its work and to inform the General Assembly of its findings;

12. *Urges* producers and consumers of individual commodities to intensify their efforts aimed at reinforcing mutual cooperation and assistance;

13. *Welcomes* the assignment to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of the United Nations global mandate for mineral resources, and urges that efforts be made to mobilize financial resources to allow the Conference, in close collaboration with the regional commissions, to expand its technical assistance to developing countries in that area;

14. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Standing Committee on Commodities of the Trade and Development Board, urging the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its work on commodity risk management, particularly in relation to developing countries;

15. *Stresses* the importance of improving the competitiveness of natural products with environmental advantages and the impact that this could have on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, and calls for financial and technical assistance to the developing countries for research and development of such products;

16. *Notes* the increased number of requests for assistance that the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities is receiving, expresses the need for efficient allocation of the existing resources, and also notes the expectations expressed by member countries of the Fund that further voluntary contributions will be forthcoming;

17. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/105. Cultural development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 8 December 1986, in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling also its resolution 46/157 of 19 December 1991, in which it invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade, including an examination by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development of the summary evaluation report to be prepared by the Director-General,

Taking into account 27 C/Resolution 3.2 of 13 November 1993,[44] adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-seventh session,

Recalling its resolution 46/158 of 19 December 1991, in which it endorsed the establishment of an independent World Commission on Culture and Development,

Taking into consideration Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/32 of 27 July 1994,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress made in relation to the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993;[45]

2. *Also takes note* of the examination of the mid-term summary evaluation report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Plan of Action for the Decade;[46]

3. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in implementing the Plan of Action for the World Decade for Cultural Development,[47] and encourages them to pursue their efforts in this respect during the second part of the Decade;

4. *Welcomes* the establishment of the independent World Commission on Culture and Development and looks forward to its report as requested in resolution 46/158;

5. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and, within existing budgetary resources, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system:

(*a*) When undertaking activities in connection with the Decade, to concentrate efforts on interdisciplinary projects of a regional and interregional scope and to encourage the formation of different types of partnerships for their implementation;

(*b*) To find appropriate ways to integrate cultural factors into all endeavours aimed at social and economic development and at the same time to promote intercultural understanding and appreciation;

6. *Invites* the regional commissions to consider undertaking, as a contribution to the final evaluation report on the Decade and in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a study of the cultural factors influencing development as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session a sub-item entitled "Cultural development", and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a further progress report on the

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[44] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Session, Paris, 25 October to 16 November 1993*, Vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. III.3.

[45] A/49/159-E/1994/62/Add.1, annex, and Add.2, annex.

[46] A/49/159-E/1994/62, annex.

[47] E/1986/L.30, annex.

implementation of the Decade to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in 1996.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/106. Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/175 and 47/187 of 22 December 1992 and 48/181 of 21 December 1993 and all its other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the relevant decisions of the Economic Commission for Europe, namely, decisions B (49) and C (49) of 26 April 1994,[48] and the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, namely, 50/1 and 50/2 of 13 April 1994,[49]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[50] the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1993-1994*,[51] the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1993*[52] and the *World Economic and Social Survey, 1994*,[4]

Noting the ongoing efforts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to encourage sound macroeconomic policies,

Reaffirming the need for the full integration of countries in transition from centrally planned to market economies, as well as of all other countries, into the world economy, which is essential to sustainable development,

1. *Invites* the United Nations system to continue its support for the efforts of economies in transition as they transform their economies and integrate them into the world economy through, *inter alia*, adoption of the international standards and practices of countries with market economies;

2. *Welcomes* the measures undertaken by the United Nations system to strengthen its abilities in response to resolution 48/181 on the economies in transition, and calls upon the United Nations system to continue to conduct analytical activities and to provide policy advice and technical assistance to the economies in transition, tailored to each country's respective stage of economic transformation;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to continue studying, within the scope of the implementation of the present resolution and while continuing the existing cooperation with relevant international institutions and entities, possible ways of enhancing economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with developing countries, identifying how the United Nations system can strengthen cooperation while avoiding duplication, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/107. Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992, by which it adopted the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and its decision 48/456 of 21 December 1993, by which it endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/65 of 30 July 1993,

Recalling also the Mauritius Declaration on Africa's Accelerated Industrial Recovery and Development in the Context of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002) and Beyond, adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its eleventh meeting, held at Port Louis from 31 May to 3 June 1993,

Taking cognizance of the establishment of the African Economic Community and the need to ensure its operation,

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fifth session,[53] in particular resolution GC.5/Res.12 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, resolution GC.5/Res.16 on the industrialization of the least developed countries and resolution GC.5/Res.20, containing the Yaoundé Declaration,[54] which emphasized that the organization should pay special attention to the industrialization of the least developed countries and accord high priority to the industrialization of Africa and to the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002);[55]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of industrialization as a dynamic instrument of growth, essential to sustainable economic and social development of developing countries, particularly in Africa;

3. *Considers* industrial development to be an important vehicle for poverty eradication, income and employment generation, social integration and vertical diversification;

4. *Recognizes* the need for increasing the integration of African industry in world manufacturing, and for that purpose calls for the support of the international community in achieving the goals of the Second Decade;

5. *Also recognizes* the responsibility of the African countries in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, and calls upon them to continue to undertake appropriate measures to promote economic growth and sustainable development, including by continuing to promote a favourable climate for foreign investment;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to give full assistance to improving the competitiveness of the industrial sector in Africa and to formulating measures to improve it in the light of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with the African Development Bank and other subregional, regional and international financial and

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[48] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 17* (E/1994/37), chap. IV.

[49] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (E/1994/36), chap. IV.

[50] A/49/330.

[51] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.E.1.

[52] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.F.8.

[53] See United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Decisions and Resolutions of the General Conference, Fifth Regular Session, Yaoundé, 6-10 December 1993* (GC.5/INF.4).

[54] Also reproduced in A/49/347, annex, appendix.

[55] A/49/372.

banking institutions, to provide support to African countries, especially in the development of new and innovative measures to mobilize resources and promote foreign direct investment;

8. *Calls upon* the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to facilitate cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in order to provide support to improve African industrial cooperation and to integrate the African Economic Community into the industrial sphere, particularly in the areas of industrial policy, technology, human resource development, industrial investment, small-scale industries, enterprise development and institutional infrastructure, all of these being essential for poverty eradication, employment generation, social integration and vertical integration;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/108. Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,[16] the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,[17] and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[18]

Recalling also its resolutions 45/196 of 21 December 1990, 46/146 of 17 December 1991 and 47/153 of 18 December 1992 on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/44 of 31 July 1992 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its fifth session,[53] in particular resolutions GC.5/Res.20, by which it adopted the Yaoundé Declaration,[54] and GC.5/Res.12 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation[56] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002),[55]

1. *Stresses* the importance of industrialization as a dynamic instrument of growth that is essential to the rapid economic and social development of developing countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate, at the international, regional, subregional and national levels, in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* the essential role of industrialization and entrepreneurship as a means of achieving socially beneficial economic development by eradicating poverty, creating productive employment and facilitating social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

4. *Also reaffirms* the central coordinating role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the United Nations system in the field of the industrial development of developing countries;

5. *Recalls* the process of restructuring that is currently under way in the United Nations system, and welcomes in that context the recent reform and restructuring of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which should enable it, in promoting industrial development, to respond effectively to the needs of the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them and those in Africa, by providing high-quality services that are focused on clearly defined objectives;

6. *Invites* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to contribute, in the context of their programmes and activities, to achieving the aims and action programmes adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development[57] and by the International Conference on Population and Development,[58] and calls upon them to contribute to the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/109. United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992, by which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996 and to establish both a preparatory committee and an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference,

Reiterating its gratitude to the Government of Turkey for offering to act as host to the Conference, which is to be held at Istanbul,

Reaffirming the importance for the Conference, *inter alia*, of the principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[20] and the objectives, basis for action, activities and means of implementation of those activities set out in chapter 7 of Agenda 21,[3] entitled "Promoting sustainable human settlements development", and in relevant provisions of chapter 28, entitled "Local authorities' initiatives in support of Agenda 21",

Noting with interest the progress made so far in the preparations for the Conference, as described in the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference on its organizational session, held at United Nations Headquarters from 3 to 5 March 1993,[59] and its first substantive session, held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 22 April 1994,[60] as well as in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of work of the

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[56] A/49/347, annex.

[57] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*.

[58] See A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.

[59] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/48/37).

[60] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/49/37).

Preparatory Committee and the ad hoc secretariat for the Conference,[61]

Also noting with interest the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fourteenth session,[62]

Taking note of the recommendations relevant to human settlements contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session,[40]

Noting with concern that the resources currently available to the secretariat for the Conference, through voluntary contributions, among other sources, including redeployment of resources from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), remain insufficient to support the preparatory process for the Conference on the scale envisaged by the General Assembly in resolution 47/180, in particular with respect to the ability of the secretariat to provide assistance to developing countries and other States requiring such assistance in their national preparatory efforts for the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on its organizational session and its first substantive session and endorses the decisions contained therein;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General concerning progress in the preparations for the Conference;[61]

3. *Approves* the recommendation contained in decision I/1 of the Preparatory Committee[63] that a third substantive session of the Preparatory Committee, of relatively short duration, be held at United Nations Headquarters early in 1996 to complete the preparatory work for the Conference;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Preparatory Committee in its decision I/2[63] on preparations at the country, regional and global levels, on the draft statement of principles and commitments and on the draft global plan of action, which is to be structured around the two main themes of the Conference: "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world";

5. *Notes with interest* the call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give the Conference the dimensions of a "city summit", and reaffirms its decision that the Conference should be held at the highest possible level of participation;[64]

6. *Recommends* that the global plan of action of the Conference take into account the outcome of all relevant United Nations global conferences;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all relevant organs, organizations, agencies and programmes intensify their efforts and cooperate closely to prepare for the Conference;

8. *Recommends* that the inclusion of sustainable human settlements issues, as contained in chapter 7 of Agenda 21, be given appropriate attention within the context of an agenda for development, which is being prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of 21 December 1993, and reaffirms that the overall human settlements objective is to improve the social, economic and environmental quality of human settlements and the living and working environments of all people, in particular the urban and rural poor;

9. *Expresses its sincere appreciation* to those States and organizations that have made or pledged financial or other contributions in support of the preparatory activities for the Conference, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to make every effort to raise the extrabudgetary resources required for Conference activities and preparations;

10. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, especially those of the developed countries and others in a position to do so, and to international and regional financial institutions, to contribute substantially to the voluntary funds established by the General Assembly in resolution 47/180 for the purpose of financing preparatory activities for the Conference and of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process;

11. *Requests* that the work of the Preparatory Committee and the ad hoc secretariat of the Conference should continue to be funded within existing United Nations budgetary resources to ensure that the Conference will be treated adequately with respect to other global international United Nations conferences;

12. *Takes note* of the contributions of the United Nations organizations, agencies and programmes and other relevant organizations active in the field of human settlements to the work of the Preparatory Committee in the discharge of its mandate and invites them to mobilize financial resources to assist developing countries, at their request, in the preparation of their national reports;

13. *Encourages* all relevant interested non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process, on the basis of procedures followed at recent United Nations conferences;

14. *Also encourages* the above-mentioned organizations to contribute fully to increasing world awareness of the problems and potential of human settlements as important inputs to social progress and economic growth, and world leaders to commit themselves to making cities, towns and villages in their countries healthy, safe, just and sustainable;

15. *Requests* the regional commissions to include in their programme of activities for 1995 an item on the preparations for the Conference, with particular emphasis on preparations in their respective regions, and to submit a report on those preparations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

16. *Calls upon* all States to encourage the broad-based participation of local authorities and all relevant actors, including the scientific community, industry, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the national, regional and international preparatory process and to encourage a wide exchange of information and experience in this respect, in particular on the programmes of work and activities of national committees;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the progress made in the preparations for the Conference, including the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

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[61] See A/49/272.

[62] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/48/8).

[63] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/49/37), annex I.

[64] Resolution 47/180, para. 1.

49/110. International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries: International Year for the Eradication of Poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/183 of 21 December 1993 proclaiming 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

Reaffirming its resolutions 43/195 of 20 December 1988, 44/212 of 22 December 1989, 45/213 of 21 December 1990, 46/141 of 17 December 1991, 47/197 of 22 December 1992 and 48/184 of 21 December 1993 related to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992 entitled "Observance of an international day for the eradication of poverty",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,[65]

Recognizing that although poverty exists in all countries, its impact is most severe and widespread in the developing countries and on the vulnerable groups of society,

Aware of the need for a better understanding of the causes and consequences of poverty,

Recognizing that the eradication of poverty and the full achievement of social, economic and environmental objectives and strategies are interrelated goals,

Recognizing also the central role that women play in the eradication of poverty,

Stressing the importance of national strategies and policies for, and of the coordination of international cooperation in, combating poverty and of the exchange among countries of successful experiences in the field,

Recognizing that the grave suffering of the great majority of human beings who live in conditions of poverty demands the immediate attention of the international community and the adoption of concrete actions and measures towards the eradication of poverty within the framework of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the World Summit for Social Development, and within the context of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty,

1. *Reaffirms* that the major activities for the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty should be undertaken at all levels and that assistance should be provided by the United Nations system with a view to creating among States, policy makers and international public opinion a greater awareness of the fact that the eradication of poverty is both a complex and a multidimensional problem and fundamental to reinforcing peace and achieving sustainable development;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the importance that the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development is going to place on the issue of poverty eradication;

3. *Stresses* that an in-depth and complete study of the nature, the causes and the consequences of all types of poverty in developing countries which affect mankind is necessary within the framework of the Year, building on the results of the World Summit for Social Development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General through the secretariat of the World Summit for Social Development, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the United Nations University to give appropriate consideration, in directing their research and studies of all types of poverty, to the experiences of the poor themselves and so contribute to a better understanding of their situation;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with all States, concerned specialized agencies, programmes and organs of the United Nations system, relevant international organizations, non-governmental organizations and interested groups, to achieve at an early date the elaboration of the draft programme concerning the preparations for and observance of the Year, containing the objectives, principles, themes and main recommendations for the Year, which should be consistent with the challenge of poverty and the declaration and the programme of action of the World Summit for Social Development, and to submit a final report thereon to the General Assembly for consideration at its fiftieth session, with the aim of ensuring that the Year makes a distinct and significant contribution to the efforts to eradicate poverty;

6. *Requests* that the preparatory body for the Year choose a logo for the Year, in consultation with all countries and relevant groups, and requests that the designers of the logo chosen be awarded a symbolic prize at the ceremony marking the launching of the Year;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to organize in December 1995, during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, the ceremony marking the launching of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;

8. *Invites* all States, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant international organizations, concerned national organizations, non-governmental organizations and interested groups to give the necessary attention to the preparations for and observance of the Year;

9. *Decides* to consider at its fiftieth session the preparations for the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty under the sub-item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/111. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/190 of 22 December 1992, in which it endorsed the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling also its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 on the institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Reaffirming the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues and the new global partnership for sustainable development initiated at the Conference,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session,[40] which was held in New York from 16 to 27 May 1994,

Taking into account the recent national, subregional, regional and interregional efforts and initiatives to promote sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session and endorses the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes* the communications regarding the implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the action taken in many

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[65] A/49/572.

countries towards elaborating, as appropriate, national sustainable development strategies and action plans provided on a voluntary basis by a number of Governments and organizations at the second session of the Commission, and encourages Governments to continue to share among themselves their experiences in the implementation of Agenda 21;

3. *Underlines* the importance of preparing and carrying out national sustainable development strategies, programmes or action plans, as the case may be, and to that end calls for provision of financial resources and transfer of technology;

4. *Notes* the ongoing work on the elaboration of sustainable development indicators;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* that the financial recommendations and commitments of Agenda 21, including those regarding official development assistance, despite an increase in private investment in some countries, are short of expectations and requirements and that the current availability of financial resources for sustainable development and the limited provision of adequate and predictable new and additional financial resources will constrain the effective implementation of Agenda 21 and could undermine the basis of the global partnership for sustainable development, and, in this context, expresses its concern that overall official development assistance has even decreased since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;[66]

6. *Stresses* the critical need for and importance of the provision of means of implementation, in particular to developing countries, especially those relating to new and additional financial resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technology to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, in order to assist them in implementing Agenda 21 and other decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. *Also stresses* the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development as a unique international forum for fostering multilateral negotiations and promoting action in the area of changing consumption and production patterns, calls on the Commission to promote the adoption of urgent steps to implement the relevant chapters of Agenda 21 related to the crucial issue of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, particularly in the developed countries, which not only constitute the major cause of continued global environmental deterioration but also aggravate poverty and imbalances, and, in that context, reiterates that national authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution;

8. *Notes* the work done so far by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme in the fields of trade, environment and sustainable development, underlines the need to ensure close cooperation and complementarity of work with the Commission on Sustainable Development, and recommends that the Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations continue to be appropriately represented at the Committee on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization;

9. *Stresses* the importance of the decisions adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development, *inter alia*, on health, human settlements, fresh water, toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes as concrete steps in the implementation of the sectoral clusters of Agenda 21;

10. *Encourages* the continuing participation of ministers in the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including those responsible for development, planning, finance and trade in the high-level meetings of the Commission;

11. *Calls upon* the Commission on Sustainable Development, in accordance with chapter 38 of Agenda 21, to develop close and clear relationships with other relevant international organizations and entities, such as the conferences of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[67] the Convention on Biological Diversity,[68] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[42] and the Global Environment Facility, in order to increase its effectiveness in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21 and other decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

12. *Urges* the international community, in particular the donor countries, to make efforts to strengthen further the funding capacity of international financial institutions, regional banks and other international organizations, and emphasizes that greater efforts need to be made by them effectively and demonstrably to provide resources for the implementation of Agenda 21;

13. *Recommends* that members of international financial institutions take the necessary steps, through their respective governing bodies, to ensure that their programmes and activities better reflect Agenda 21, particularly in order to respond to the needs of developing countries;

14. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development to draw up a matrix of policy options and financial instruments and mechanisms that would facilitate the formulation of optimal financing strategies for each of the sectoral clusters under review;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote further the involvement of the High-level Advisory Board on Sustainable Development in the work of the Commission, through more direct involvement of the members of the Board, in their expert capacity, in the informal meetings of the Commission and in its inter-sessional meetings, as well as to arrange briefing sessions open to all interested parties to highlight the outcome of the Board's meetings, with a view to increasing the transparency of its work and improving communication and interchange between the Board and the Commission;

16. *Underlines* the need for balanced, transparent and coherent inter-sessional processes, which are participatory in nature, to facilitate the work of the Commission and its ad hoc working groups, and expresses its appreciation to the various inter-sessional initiatives of national Governments and international organizations;

17. *Also underlines* the need for an effective follow-up to the decisions taken by the Commission at its second session, and notes the commitments expressed by members to follow up their inter-sessional initiatives in order to contribute to a comprehensive review of Agenda 21 in 1997;

18. *Notes* the indispensable role that major groups play in the implementation of Agenda 21, and encourages them to contribute to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

19. *Also notes* the work of the Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development and its task managers, and invites the Secretary-General to make reports of the Committee available to the Commission;

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[66] The report of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development shows a decrease by 10 per cent in official development assistance.

[67] A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

[68] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, agencies, programmes and bodies within and outside the United Nations system, and relevant non-governmental organizations.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/112. Support for the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) programme

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the continuing deterioration of the global environment at all levels, due to the impact of constantly increasing human activity, remains a serious concern requiring further attention, including enhanced awareness and intensified action,

Recalling its resolution 47/190 of 22 December 1992, in which it endorsed the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, including Agenda 21,[3]

Taking note, in particular, of chapter 25 of Agenda 21 entitled "Children and youth in sustainable development", chapter 36 entitled "Promoting education, public awareness and training", and chapter 40 entitled "Information for decision-making", which call for greater efforts to involve youth, promote public awareness and enhance the collection and exchange of environmental data in support of the pursuit of sustainable development,

Noting the recent entry into force of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[67] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[68] the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[69] and the recent successful conclusion of negotiations on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[42] which require for their effective implementation much greater and more effective collection and exchange of relevant environmental data,

Recalling its resolution 48/192 of 21 December 1993 on strengthening international cooperation in the monitoring of global environmental problems,

Convinced of the need to inspire the youth of the world with enthusiasm for the conservation, preservation and protection of all aspects of the global environment and in the pursuit of sustainable development, and to provide encouragement and support for their participation in that effort,

1. *Welcomes* the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) programme initiated by the Government of the United States of America on 22 April 1994, which aims to enhance the collective awareness of individuals throughout the world concerning the environment, increase scientific understanding of the Earth and help all students reach the highest standards in science and mathematics education;

2. *Also welcomes* the willingness expressed by many Governments to participate in shaping and carrying out the GLOBE initiative;

3. *Encourages* Governments, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take part, as appropriate, in the development and implementation of the GLOBE initiative, with full regard for sovereign national rights and interests and within the respective mandates of the organs, organizations and programmes concerned, including in the pursuit of sustainable development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that appropriate account is taken of the GLOBE initiative in the efforts of the United Nations system to support the implementation of Agenda 21, particularly in the coordinating functions of the Inter-agency Committee on Sustainable Development of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

5. *Requests* that the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Commission on Sustainable Development, take full account of the GLOBE initiative, within the context of sustainable development, in reviewing and promoting the implementation of Agenda 21;

6. *Invites* Governments to communicate information to the Commission on Sustainable Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, on their participation in the GLOBE programme within the implementation of Agenda 21, especially with regard to its chapters 25, 36 and 40.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/113. Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[20] contains fundamental principles for the achievement of sustainable development, based on a new and equitable global partnership, and reaffirming Agenda 21,[3]

Conscious of the fact that dissemination of the principles contained in the Declaration will contribute to increasing public awareness of the need to take a balanced and integrated approach to development and environment questions,

Aware of the fact that dissemination of the principles contained in the Declaration can stimulate increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Taking into account its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, in particular its paragraph 4 (*a*), in which it recommended that the Commission on Sustainable Development promote the incorporation of the principles of the Declaration in the implementation of Agenda 21, and recalling paragraphs 32 and 42 of chapter I of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session,[70]

Recalling its resolution 48/190 of 21 December 1993 and noting that the ministers and other participants at the high-level meetings of the first and second sessions of the Commission emphasized the need to promote broad dissemination of the principles of the Declaration at all levels with a view to promoting public awareness regarding sustainable development,[71]

1. *Urges* all Governments to promote widespread dissemination at all levels of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

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[69] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[70] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 5* (E/1993/25/Rev.1), part two.

[71] Ibid., chap. II, para. 17, and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No.13* (E/1994/33/Rev.1), chap. II.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Declaration is widely disseminated by the competent organs and bodies of the United Nations system and to continue to ensure that its principles are incorporated in their programmes and processes, in accordance with paragraphs 32 and 42 of chapter I of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/114. International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer

The General Assembly,

Considering the urgent need to preserve the ozone layer, which filters sunlight and prevents the adverse effects of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface, thereby preserving life on the planet,

Highlighting the importance of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, concluded at Montreal on 16 September 1987, and its subsequent amendments, and the relevant role played by the Executive Committee of its Multilateral Fund,

Recognizing the strong commitment shown by signatory States and States parties to the Montreal Protocol, as well as by various concerned non-governmental organizations,

1. *Proclaims* 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date in 1987 on which the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was signed, to be observed beginning in 1995;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful observance of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer;

3. *Invites* all Member States to devote this special day to promotion, at the national level, of concrete activities in accordance with the objectives and goals of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United Nations system can, without prejudice to ongoing activities, raise and make available the necessary resources, with a view to cooperating with Member States on the organization and promotion of various activities with respect to the observance of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/115. Observance of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of chapter 12 of Agenda 21,[3] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Considering that the promotion of action to implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[42] requires public awareness at local, national, subregional, regional and international levels,

Acknowledging that desertification and drought are problems of global dimension in that they affect all regions of the world and that joint action by the international community is needed to combat desertification and drought, particularly in Africa,

Recognizing the importance and necessity of international cooperation and partnership in combating desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994 by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of such a convention,

Recognizing also the strong commitment of the international community to implementing the Convention and its regional implementation annexes,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 17 June World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, to be observed beginning in 1995;

2. *Invites* all States to devote the World Day to promoting public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries and the organization of conferences, round-table meetings, seminars and expositions relating to international cooperation to combat desertification and the effects of drought and the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and its regional implementation annexes;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the Secretariat could assist Member States, upon their request, in organizing their national activities for the observance of the World Day;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the success of the observance by the United Nations of the World Day;

5. *Invites* all relevant United Nations bodies, within their mandates, and non-governmental organizations to promote World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/116. Unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Inviting all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation and management of living marine resources in accordance with international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[69]

Recalling Agenda 21,[3] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular its chapter 17, concerning the sustainable development and conservation of the marine living resources of areas under national jurisdiction,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[34] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in particular its chapter IV, concerning the sustainable development and conservation of the coastal and marine resources of areas under national jurisdiction,

Noting that, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[20] the international community recognized that the special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, should be given special priority,

Expressing deep concern at the detrimental impact of unauthorized fishing in zones under national jurisdiction, where the overwhelming proportion of the global fish catch is harvested, on the sustainable development of the world's fishery resources and on the food security and economies of many States, particularly the developing countries,

Reaffirming the rights and duties of coastal States to ensure proper conservation and management measures with respect to the living resources in zones under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Taking note of recent discussions, at the international, regional and subregional levels, on fishery conservation and management measures, and on compliance with and enforcement thereof,

1. *Calls upon* States to take the responsibility, consistent with their obligations under international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of taking measures to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flag fish in zones under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal State or States concerned; such authorized fishing operations should be carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization;

2. *Calls upon* development assistance organizations to make it a high priority to support efforts, including through financial and/or technical assistance, by the developing coastal States, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States, to improve the monitoring and control of fishing activities and the enforcement of fishing regulations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the steps taken and on problems encountered in the implementation of the present resolution, and thereafter as may be determined by the Assembly.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/117. Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity,[68]

Recalling also Agenda 21,[3] particularly its chapter 15, on the conservation of biological diversity, and related chapters,

Deeply concerned by the continuing loss of the world's biological diversity, and, on the basis of the provisions of the Convention, reiterating the commitment to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources,

1. *Welcomes* the early entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994;

2. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to make available the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention as a contribution to the work of the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

3. *Calls upon* those States which have not yet ratified the Convention to expedite their internal procedures of ratification, acceptance or approval;

4. *Decides* to consider the progress achieved in the implementation of the Convention at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", and invites the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the results of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/118. Fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that in relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[69] States are called upon to take into consideration, when establishing conservation and management measures for target fisheries, the effects on associated or dependent species, taking into account the best scientific evidence available,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992,[72] and the International Conference on Responsible Fishing, held at Cancún, Mexico, in May 1992,[73] agreed to promote the development and use of selective fishing gears and practices that minimized waste in the catch of target fish species and minimized by-catch of non-target fish and non-fish species,

Recalling also that the World Fisheries Congress, held at Athens in 1992, discussed various aspects of the fisheries discard issue,

Noting the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on fisheries by-catch and discards in the development of an international code of conduct for responsible fishing and the fact that the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks is considering provisions on fisheries by-catch and discards,

Recognizing the efforts that international organizations and members of the international community have made to reduce by-catch and discards in fishing operations and the need for continued international cooperation in this field,

Recognizing also that improvements in monitoring and assessing by-catch and discards and in by-catch reduction techniques continue to be necessary,

1. *Notes* the important role that fisheries play in contributing to a sustainable food supply and livelihood of present and future generations;

2. *Believes* that the issue of by-catch and discards in fishing operations warrants serious attention by the international community;

3. *Also believes* that a continued and effective response to the issue of addressing fisheries by-catch and discards is necessary so as to ensure the long-term and sustainable development of

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[72] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[73] See A/CONF.164/INF/2, annex 2.

fisheries, taking into account the relevant principles contained in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;[20]

4. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to formulate fisheries by-catch and discard provisions in its international code of conduct for responsible fishing, taking into account work being done elsewhere;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to elaborate fisheries by-catch and discard provisions, taking into account work being done elsewhere;

6. *Invites* relevant subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to review, within their respective competences, the impact of fisheries by-catch and discards on the sustainable use of living marine resources, taking into account, as appropriate, the relevant deliberations of the Food and Agriculture Organization with respect to the international code of conduct for responsible fishing and the relevant deliberations of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/119. International Day for Biological Diversity

The General Assembly

1. *Welcomes* the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994, to designate 29 December International Day for Biological Diversity;

2. *Proclaims* 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity,[68] International Day for Biological Diversity;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take all steps necessary to ensure the successful observance of International Day for Biological Diversity.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/120. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/212 of 21 December 1990, 47/195 of 22 December 1992 and 48/189 of 21 December 1993,

Taking note of the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change on its sixth to tenth sessions,[74] as well as the report of the Secretary-General,[75]

Reaffirming its deep appreciation for and acceptance of the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at Berlin from 28 March to 7 April 1995,

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force, on 21 March 1994, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[67] notes with satisfaction that a large number of States and one regional economic integration organization have taken action to ratify the Convention, and calls upon other States to take appropriate action to that end;

2. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change to complete fully, at its eleventh session, which is to be held in New York from 6 to 17 February 1995, its plan of preparatory work for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, if possible, in the week preceding the eleventh session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, all necessary services to facilitate the adequate participation of all Member States in the consultation to be undertaken by the Chairman of the Committee during that week, as agreed by the Committee at its tenth session;

4. *Requests* the head of the interim secretariat to continue to promote cooperation and coordination with other competent entities, including those of the United Nations system, in support of the effective implementation of the Convention, aimed in particular at facilitating timely financial and technical assistance to developing country parties to enable them to comply with their commitments under the Convention;

5. *Notes with appreciation* previous contributions made and invites additional contributions to the extrabudgetary funds established under paragraphs 10 and 20 of resolution 45/212, and maintained in accordance with resolution 47/195, as a means of ensuring that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing States, are able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process and in the sessions of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the arrangements within the current programme budget for the interim secretariat support for the Convention until 31 December 1995, to maintain the above-mentioned extrabudgetary funds;

7. *Decides*, in the same context, to include in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994-1995 the sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties that the Conference may need to convene in 1995;

8. *Decides* to consider further the item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" at its fiftieth session, taking account of the final report of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, as requested in paragraph 20 of resolution 47/195, and of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session, and requests the Secretary-General to report to it at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on any possible implications arising from the report of the Conference on its first session.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/121. United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/192 of 22 December 1992 and 48/194 of 21 December 1993, concerning the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the Conference at its third and fourth sessions in 1994,[76]

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[74] A/AC.237/24, 31, 41, 55 and 76, respectively.

[75] A/49/485.

[76] A/49/522.

Taking note of the recommendation of the Conference to the General Assembly that it provide for the convening of two further sessions in 1995 to enable the Conference to complete its work,[77]

Convinced that the widest possible participation in the Conference is important to ensure its success,

1. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks at its previous sessions;

2. *Approves* the convening in New York of two further sessions of the Conference, from 27 March to 12 April 1995 and from 24 July to 4 August 1995, in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide services for those two sessions of the Conference, including facilities for holding two simultaneous meetings during the sessions;

4. *Urges* the Conference to complete its work before the fiftieth session of the General Assembly;

5. *Renews its request* to Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund established in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 47/192 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the Conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate fully and effectively in the Conference, and expresses its appreciation for the contributions to the fund made so far;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the final report on the work of the Conference;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: report of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/122. Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, section G, of Agenda 21,[3] relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling also its resolution 47/186 of 22 December 1992 on specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 47/189 of 22 December 1992 and 48/193 of 21 December 1993,

Reaffirming that, because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are special challenges to devising and implementing sustainable development plans, and that those States will be constrained in meeting such challenges without the cooperation of the international community,

Having considered the report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[78] which was held at Bridgetown from 25 April to 6 May 1994 and included a high-level segment on 5 and 6 May 1994,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its Preparatory Committee provided for the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of its specialized agencies at a high level, and also provided for the participation of observers, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations from all regions of the world,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Barbados for the hospitality extended to the participants of the Conference and for the excellent facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

2. *Endorses* the Declaration of Barbados,[78] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[78] as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the summary of the high-level segment,[79] which focused on the theme "Forging partnerships for sustainable development";

4. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to implement all commitments reached and recommendations made at the Conference and to take the action necessary for effective follow-up to the Programme of Action, including ensuring the provision of the means of implementation under chapter XV thereof;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on action taken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement the Programme of Action;[80]

6. *Welcomes*, in particular, the progress made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme and the World Meteorological Organization in identifying focal points and other similar mechanisms to coordinate the action they are taking to implement the Programme of Action;

7. *Welcomes* the preparation by the United Nations Development Programme of studies on the feasibility of developing a technical assistance programme[81] and on an information network[82] for the small island developing States;

8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Programme to continue to carry out its mandate as the lead agency in organizing the efforts of the United Nations system towards capacity-building at the local, national and regional levels, as set forth in Agenda 21, and in fostering the United Nations collective thrust in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly through its network of country offices;

9. *Also invites* the United Nations Development Programme

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[77] See A/CONF.164/25, para. 30, and A/49/522, paras. 24-26.

[78] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, 25 April-6 May 1994* (A/CONF.167/9 and Corr.1 and 2) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda).

[79] Ibid., Annexes, annex III.

[80] A/49/425 and Add.1.

[81] A/49/459, annex.

[82] A/49/414, annex.

(*a*) To initiate the implementation of the technical assistance programme for small island developing States by preparing a directory, as specified in paragraph 106 of the Programme of Action, and to undertake further consultation with small island developing States and other interested parties to determine the most effective means of implementation of the technical assistance programme;

(*b*) To coordinate further interregional and intraregional consultations between relevant technical experts of small island developing States and other interested States, agencies and relevant organizations to elaborate further the information network for small island developing States and determine the most effective means of implementing it, taking into account the requirements of the technical assistance programme and the Programme of Action;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to participate in the consideration of the feasibility studies through a process of consultation, with a view to supporting fully efforts to put the technical assistance programme and the information network into operation;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Sustainable Development:

(*a*) To make arrangements for monitoring and reviewing, in a distinct and identifiable manner and in the context of its multi-year thematic programme and its annual consideration of cross-sectoral issues, the implementation of the provisions agreed upon in the Programme of Action;

(*b*) To carry out, in 1996, an initial review of the progress achieved and steps taken to implement the Programme of Action;

(*c*) To recommend, in the context of the overall review of Agenda 21 in 1997, specific modalities for a full review of the Programme of Action in 1999, including the question of convening a second global conference, in accordance with chapter 17, section G, of Agenda 21;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enable the relevant regional commissions to support activities to coordinate the implementation of the outcome of the Conference at the regional and subregional levels by, *inter alia*, providing the necessary autonomy and adequate resources to their subregional offices and operational centres, in accordance with paragraph 134 of the Programme of Action, taking into account the decentralization process;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has a strengthened capacity to carry out, in accordance with its mandate, the research and analysis necessary to complement the work of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat with respect to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

14. *Commends* the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development for the efficient manner in which it serviced the preparations for and reporting on the Conference;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to establish within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development a clearly identifiable entity with the resources and number of qualified and competent professional and support staff that are necessary to undertake its broad range of functions in support of the system-wide implementation of the Programme of Action, relying on the most efficient and cost-effective use of resources, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 123 of the Programme of Action;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to arrange for the wide and effective dissemination of the Programme of Action;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States";

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on action taken to implement the present resolution and on action taken by the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and in that regard also requests the Secretary-General to invite those organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which have not already done so to consider the establishment of focal points and other similar mechanisms to enable them to respond effectively in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/123. United Nations Development Programme and the *Human Development Report*

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development within the United Nations system and 48/162 of 20 December 1993 on further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling that the *Human Development Report* is the result of an independent intellectual exercise and that the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system will continue to be set by Member States,

1. *Affirms* that the *Human Development Report* is a separate and distinct exercise which is not an official document of the United Nations and that the policies governing the operational activities for development of the United Nations system will continue to be set by Member States;

2. *Reaffirms* decision 94/15 of 10 June 1994 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,[83] by which the Board welcomed the decision of the Administrator to improve the process of consultation with Member States and other relevant international bodies to refine the methodologies used in the report with a view to improving its quality and accuracy without compromising its editorial independence;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of the present resolution is reported to the General Assembly within the context of the relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on its substantive session of 1995.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/124. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1993,[84] and on its development in 1994, as presented orally by the Rector of the United Nations University on 7 November 1994,[85]

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[83] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 15* (E/1994/35/Rev.1).

[84] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/49/31).

Taking note of decision 4.2.2 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and forty-fourth session, held in Paris from 25 April to 5 May 1994,[86]

Expressing its deep appreciation for the voluntary contributions made to date by Governments and other public and private entities in support of the University,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the Rector to reduce the administrative costs and consolidate the programme of the University, but concerned about the continuing financial difficulties it is experiencing,

Noting with appreciation also the decision of the Council to carry out a forward-looking assessment of the work the University has undertaken under its medium-term perspective for 1990-1995 in order to determine its future course,

Concerned that there is insufficient awareness of the work the University is doing, particularly among other United Nations organs, and that the results of that work are not used as extensively as they could be,

Recognizing that the University is making a growing number of contributions as a global reservoir of ideas for the international community in general and the United Nations system in particular, and expecting that these contributions will increase in the course of its third decade of existence, which commences in 1995,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the Council of the United Nations University has initiated a process of consolidating the programme of the University and bringing it into closer correspondence with the priorities and concerns of the United Nations and the world academic community, and stresses the need to continue this process;

2. *Requests*, in this connection, the Council and the Rector of the United Nations University to take further steps to promote the visibility of the University, particularly among Member States, the United Nations and its agencies, to strengthen its links with them and to enhance the dissemination of the results of its work, and to include such steps in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

3. *Stresses* the need to enhance further coordination and cooperation between the research and training centres of the University;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider innovative measures to improve the communication and interaction between the University and the other bodies in the United Nations system and to ensure the integration of the work of the University into all relevant activities of the system, taking into account General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992, so that the United Nations system may draw more extensively upon the work of the University, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-first session;

5. *Requests* the Council and the Rector to continue to make efforts to ensure the efficiency and economy of the activities of the University as well as its financial transparency and accountability, and to intensify efforts to augment its Endowment Fund and to mobilize operating contributions and other programme and project support;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make efforts to ensure and enhance the real value of the capital of the Endowment Fund of the University;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/125. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/180 of 19 December 1991, 47/227 of 8 April 1993 and 48/207 of 21 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[87] and the report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the activities of the Institute,[88]

Recognizing the growing importance and relevance of training within the United Nations and the new training requirements of all Member States,

Considering the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate,

Acknowledging the importance for the restructured Institute of continuing to develop closer relationships with relevant national and international institutions in industrialized and developing countries in order to enable the United Nations system to respond to training needs in the most cost-effective manner and in the best interest of all Member States,

Noting with interest the steps taken to complete the restructuring process of the Institute with a view to making it the dynamic training institution that it was originally intended to be,

1. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

2. *Urges* Member States to make voluntary contributions to the restructured Institute, in particular to its General Fund, so as to assure its viability and the further development of its training programmes;

3. *Reaffirms* that the funding of all the administrative budget and the training programmes of the Institute shall be covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide for the Institute in the future, and retroactively since the move of its headquarters to Geneva, office space in that city as well as administrative and logistic support at fair costs, based on the costs borne by the United Nations itself and ensuring an equal treatment with other United Nations entities;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide for the Institute at fair costs, based on the costs borne by the United Nations itself and ensuring an equal treatment with other United Nations entities, liaison office space in New York, and, in this context, requests the Board of Trustees to give the necessary attention to these matters with a view to avoiding any negative financial impact on the Institute;

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[85] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Second Committee*, 20th meeting.

[86] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Decisions Adopted by the Executive Board at its 144th Session, Paris, 25 April to 5 May 1994* (144 EX/Decisions).

[87] A/49/634.

[88] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/49/14).

6. *Invites* the Institute and the United Nations and its funds and programmes, including the United Nations Development Programme, to develop and intensify their collaboration, with the aim of making the Institute an important provider of training and training-related research for the United Nations system and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen, in accordance with their respective mandates, the cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions, including the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization at Turin, Italy;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the measures taken in the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/126. Agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of 21 December 1993,

Taking note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on an agenda for development,[13]

Welcoming the World Hearings on Development promoted by the President of the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session and convened in New York from 6 to 10 June 1994, which provided a substantive contribution to the ongoing debates on an agenda for development, and taking note of the note by the President of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and his summary of the World Hearings,[89]

Noting the debates held within the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, and taking note of the summary and conclusions of the President of the Council,[90]

Underlining its commitment to the elaboration of an action-oriented consensual framework to promote international cooperation for development and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors,

1. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to elaborate further an action-oriented, comprehensive agenda for development, which should begin its work as early as possible in 1995;

2. *Requests* the ad hoc working group, in its deliberations, to take into account the reports, and the recommendations contained therein, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 47/181 and 48/166,[13] the outcome of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, the views expressed by representatives in the high-level debate held during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as well as the summary of the World Hearings on Development,[89] and proposals presented by groups and/or States, including the convening of a United Nations conference on development;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1995, to consider ways and means for the Council to give further substantive input to the work of the ad hoc working group;

4. *Also requests* the ad hoc working group to consider appropriate modalities for the finalization and adoption of an agenda for development;

5. *Further requests* the ad hoc working group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly before the conclusion of its forty-ninth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Agenda for development".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/127. International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[91] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[92] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[93] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[94] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[95]

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Aware that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families and that it is desirable to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Having considered the report of the International Conference on Population and Development,[96] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Bearing in mind that orderly international migration can have positive impacts upon development and varied impacts upon both sending and receiving countries,

Emphasizing the importance of the integration of documented migrants into the host society, with due respect for their religious and cultural background, and the need to extend to them the same social, economic and legal rights as are enjoyed by citizens, in accordance with national legislation and universally recognized human rights,

Recalling that, in accordance with article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all other relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure the protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants,

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[89] See A/49/320, annex.

[90] E/1994/109.

[91] Resolution 217 A (III).

[92] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[93] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[94] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[95] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[96] A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.

Welcoming the adoption of the Programme of Action of the ternational Conference on Population and Development,[21] and oting the broad support for the convening of a United Nations onference on international migration and development,

Recalling the recommendations with regard to international igration and development contained in the Programme of Action f the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the ternational Conference on Population and Development;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation ith all States and relevant international and regional rganizations, a report on international migration and development, cluding aspects related to objectives and modalities for the onvening of a United Nations conference on international igration and development, to be submitted to the Economic and ocial Council at its substantive session of 1995 for discussion;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the iscussion held in the Economic and Social Council, to report on he subject to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session for a ecision, *inter alia*, on the convening of a United Nations onference on international migration and development;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth ession an item entitled "International migration and development, ncluding the convening of a United Nations conference on nternational migration and development".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

9/128. Report of the International Conference on Population and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/176 of 22 December 1992 and 8/186 of 21 December 1993 on the International Conference on opulation and Development, and 48/162 of 20 December 1993 on he restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the conomic, social and related fields,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 989/91 of 26 July 1989, 1991/93 of 26 July 1991, 1992/37 of 30 uly 1992, 1993/4 of 12 February 1993 and 1993/76 of 30 July 993, in which the Council decided on the convening, mandate and reparatory process of the International Conference on Population nd Development,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 994/227 of 14 July 1994, by which the Council approved the rovisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth ession of the Population Commission, including discussion of the mplications of the recommendations of the Conference,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 3 (III) of October 1946, 150 (VII) of 10 August 1948 and 1985/4 of 28 ay 1985 on the mandate of the Population Commission, as well s 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 on the ims and purposes of the United Nations Population Fund,

Having considered the report of the International Conference n Population and Development,[96] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 eptember 1994,

Reaffirming the importance of the outcome of the World opulation Conference held at Bucharest in 1974 and the nternational Conference on Population held at Mexico City in 984, and acknowledging fully the integrated approach taken during the International Conference on Population and Development, which recognizes the interrelationship among population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[21] is the sovereign right of every country, in accordance with its national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its peoples and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights,

Expressing its belief in the contribution that the outcome of the Conference will make to the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in particular with regard to the call for a greater investment in people and for the empowerment of women to ensure their full participation at all levels in the social, economic and political lives of their communities,

Expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the Conference and its preparatory process enabled the full and active involvement of States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of observers and various intergovernmental organizations and of representatives of non-governmental organizations representing all regions of the world,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Egypt for the hospitality extended to the participants at the Conference and for the facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the International Conference on Population and Development;

2. *Endorses* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted on 13 September 1994;

3. *Acknowledges* the contribution made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Conference to the successful organization of the Conference;

4. *Affirms* that, in the implementation of the Programme of Action, Governments should commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives, which reflect a new, integrated approach to population and development, and take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of follow-up actions;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other major groups concerned with population and development issues, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians and other community leaders, to give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action and to seek public support for its goals, objectives and actions;

6. *Fully acknowledges* that the factors of population, health, education, poverty, patterns of production and consumption, empowerment of women and the environment are closely interconnected and should be considered through an integrated approach, and that the follow-up to the Conference must reflect this fact;

7. *Urges* all countries to consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the provisions of chapters XIII and XIV thereof and the economic constraints faced by developing countries, in particular the least developed among them;

8. *Acknowledges* the importance of the subregional and regional activities undertaken during the preparations for the Conference, including the regional strategies, plans and declarations adopted as part of that process, and invites the regional commissions, other regional and subregional organizations and the development banks to examine the results of the Conference within their respective mandates, for the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action at the regional level;

9. *Emphasizes* that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Conference, and in this context calls upon the international community to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, adequate and substantial support and assistance for population and development activities, including through the United Nations Population Fund and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies that will be involved in the implementation, at all levels, of the Programme of Action;

10. *Calls upon* the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies to undertake the actions required to give full and effective support to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

11. *Emphasizes* the need to maintain and enhance effective partnership with non-governmental groups and organizations so as to ensure their continued contributions and cooperation within all aspects of population and development, and urges all countries to establish appropriate national follow-up mechanisms, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, community groups and representatives of the media and the academic community, and to seek the support of parliamentarians, so as to ensure the full implementation of the Programme of Action;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of South-South cooperation in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

13. *Also recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon the developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries on population and development and intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

14. *Acknowledges* that countries with economies in transition should receive temporary assistance for population and development activities in view of the difficult economic and social problems faced by these countries at present, and therefore suggests that the specialized agencies and all related organizations of the United Nations system should adjust, on this basis, their programmes and activities in line with the Programme of Action and take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of the early identification and allocation of financial resources by all members of the international community, including regional financial institutions, to enable them to fulfil their commitments with regard to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as with international financial institutions and various bilateral aid organizations and agencies, with a view to promoting an exchange of information among them on the requirements for international assistance, reviewing on a regular basis the specific needs of countries in the field of population and development and maximizing the availability of resources and their most effective utilization;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the Conference follow-up activities to be carried out by the Secretariat during 1995;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare periodic reports for the substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to promote the exchange of information on the requirements for international assistance among the members of the donor community;

19. *Urges* the international community to promote a supportive international economic environment by adopting favourable macroeconomic policies for promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

20. *Stresses* the importance of continued and enhanced cooperation and coordination by all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

21. *Emphasizes* the need for follow-up activities relating to the Conference and the Programme of Action so as to utilize, to the fullest extent possible, existing capacity within the United Nations system in the area of population and development, including the Population Commission, the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund, as well as other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations and the specialized agencies whose support and commitment are required for the successful implementation of the full range of activities outlined in the Programme of Action;

22. *Requests* the specialized agencies and all related organizations of the United Nations system to review and, where necessary, adjust their programmes and activities in line with the Programme of Action and take appropriate measures to ensure its full and effective implementation, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, and invites them to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 for coordination purposes and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session for policy implications;

23. *Decides* that the General Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, in accordance with Assembly resolution 48/162, and a revitalized Population Commission shall constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that will play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action, keeping in mind the need to develop a common framework for a coherent follow-up to United Nations summits and conferences, and to this end:

(*a*) The General Assembly, being the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, will organize a regular review of the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(*b*) The Economic and Social Council, in assisting the General Assembly, will promote an integrated approach, provide system-wide coordination and guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action and make recommendations thereon;

(*c*) The revitalized Population Commission, as a functional commission assisting the Economic and Social Council, will monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and advise the Council thereon;

24. *Also decides* that, to emphasize the new and comprehensive approach to population and development embodied in the

Programme of Action, the revitalized Population Commission shall be renamed the Commission on Population and Development;

25. *Further decides* that the Commission on Population and Development shall meet on an annual basis, beginning in 1996;

26. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council review, at its substantive session of 1995, the Commission's terms of reference and mandate so as to bring them fully into line with the provisions of paragraph 23 (*c*) above;

27. *Also recommends* that the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to the decisions made on the terms of reference and enhanced mandate of the revitalized Commission, should consider at its substantive session of 1995 the composition of the Commission, in order to ensure that the Commission fully fulfils its functions as provided in paragraph 23, taking into account the integrated multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action as well as the membership of the other functional commissions of the Council;

28. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, to consider:

(*a*) The establishment of a separate executive board of the United Nations Population Fund;

(*b*) The submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General concerning secretariat support and coordination arrangements for the United Nations system;

(*c*) The submission of recommendations to the Secretary-General regarding the establishment of an appropriate inter-agency coordination, collaboration and harmonization mechanism for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

29. *Also requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1995, to review the reporting procedures within the United Nations system regarding population and development issues, including a quinquennial review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure full support for its implementation, bearing in mind the reporting procedures for all United Nations conferences in the economic and social field;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, to prepare a report on institutional follow-up issues and reporting procedures in the United Nations system, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

31. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) To discuss the relevant matters concerning the implementation of population and development programmes, as well as matters concerning harmonization, cooperation and collaboration within the United Nations system regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(*b*) To discuss the reports submitted by the different bodies and organs on various matters related to the Programme of Action;

32. *Invites* the governing body of the United Nations Population Fund to oversee, on a regular basis, the response of the Fund to the needs of countries regarding activities to strengthen national population and development programmes, including the specific requests from developing countries for assistance in the preparation of national reports, within its area of competence, and to report to the Economic and Social Council on this matter;

33. *Calls upon* the programmes of the United Nations system and the regional commissions and funds to provide their full and active support to the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly at the field level, through the United Nations resident coordinator system, and invites the relevant specialized agencies to do the same;

34. *Requests* the Commission on Population and Development, at its twenty-eighth session, to review, within its area of competence, the Programme of Action and its implications and to transmit its views to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

36. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, within existing clusters, an item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/129. Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*

The General Assembly,

Considering that 1995 is the year that marks the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*, which corresponds to the principles of the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997,[97]

Recalling 27 C/Resolution 13.22 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the commemoration of anniversaries during the biennium 1994-1995,[98]

Taking into consideration that the *Manas* epic has been a vital link in sustaining and unifying the peoples of the Central Asian region throughout their long history,

Recognizing that the epic is not only the source of the Kyrgyz language and literature but also the foundation of the cultural, moral, historical, social and religious traditions of the Kyrgyz people,

Bearing in mind that the epic promotes widely shared ideals and values of humanity,

Mindful of the contribution that the commemoration of the millennium of the *Manas* epic can make to the cultural and human heritage and to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Noting the freedom-loving legacy of the epic for the nations of the region,

Noting also the ideals and principles contained in the "Memory of the World" programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. *Recognizes* 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*;

2. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for the commemoration of the millennium of the *Manas* epic;

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[97] See resolution 41/187.

[98] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Session, Paris, 25 October to 16 November 1993*, Vol. I, *Resolutions*, sect. IV.13.

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and other interested international organizations, to take all appropriate measures to observe 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the *Manas* epic;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* the international activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the Government of Kyrgyzstan to spread international knowledge of the legacy of the *Manas* epic.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/130. Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, adopted in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and endorsing the Secretary-General's decision to consolidate all activities related to transnational corporations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the key role of international investment, as well as the role of other international market-driven capital flows, in the promotion of global economic growth and development,

Affirming the unique value to the international community of the United Nations intergovernmental deliberations on such issues,

Recognizing the need for improved efficiency and effectiveness within the United Nations system in addressing international investment issues, and recognizing also that such improvements are attainable through improved rationalization of both United Nations intergovernmental meetings and Secretariat resources,

Considering the relocation in 1993 of the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the former Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the Division on Transnational Corporations and Investment,

Bearing in mind the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations over its past twenty sessions and that, in recent years, the activities of the Commission have placed greater emphasis on the contribution of transnational corporations to economic growth and development, strengthening cooperation between host developing countries and transnational corporations, facilitating flows of foreign direct investment, exploring linkages among capital flows, technology dissemination and acquisitions, and trade in goods and services, and bearing in mind as well the fact that this shift has resulted in an increase in the number of elements common to the Commission's activities and those of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies,

Mindful of the need to avoid unnecessary duplication of work among United Nations bodies,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof, the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment",[8] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in February 1992, and General Assembly resolution 47/183 of 22 December 1992, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the important role of the Conference, *inter alia*, as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries,

1. *Decides* that the Commission on Transnational Corporations should become a commission of the Trade and Development Board and be renamed the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations;

2. *Requests* the Trade and Development Board to address urgently the question of orienting the programme of work of the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twentieth session[99] that the Board should orient the work in such a way as to attract the attendance of relevant senior public sector officials, whenever possible, as well as private sector representatives, and that the work should include:

(*a*) Promoting the exchange of views and experience among interested Governments, businesses, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and experts on issues relating to international investment, transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

(*b*) Reviewing, and providing guidance to the Secretariat with regard to, its research activities and the provision of information on policies, programmes and developments related to international investment and transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

(*c*) Reviewing, and providing guidance to the Secretariat on, technical assistance to Governments interested in developing investment regimes and enabling environments so as to attract more foreign investment and support for enterprise developments, thereby contributing to economic growth and development of host countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to restore in full the resources of the programme on transnational corporations as originally allocated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/228 A of 23 December 1993;

4. *Invites* Member States and interested parties to increase financial support for technical cooperation, consultative and advisory services, training, research and information activities in the field of foreign investment;

5. *Decides* that the Commission will keep under review the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, whose next session is to be held in Geneva in the first half of 1995;

6. *Also decides* that the next session of the Commission should be held in Geneva in the first half of 1995.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/131. Question of declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/48 of 29 July 1994,

Proclaims 1998 International Year of the Ocean.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

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[99] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 12* (E/1994/32).

49/132. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/45 of 29 July 1994,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[100] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, *inter alia*, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing at Cairo on 4 May 1994 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements,[101] namely, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area,[102]

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[103]

2. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. *Recognizes* the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/133. Report of the Committee for Development Planning: general review of the list of the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/206 of 21 December 1990 and 46/206 of 20 December 1991,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1994/225 of 14 July 1994 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-ninth session,[104] in which the Council decided to transmit the recommendations contained in chapter V, section B, of that report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for approval,

Noting with concern the increase in the number of least developed countries, particularly in Africa, and underlining the importance of the creation of an international economic environment conducive to the growth and development of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with that country's due consent,

1. *Takes note* of the general review of the list of the least developed countries[105] carried out by the Committee for Development Planning, with a view to identifying which countries should be included in or graduated from the group of least developed countries;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee to add Angola and Eritrea to the list of the least developed countries and to graduate Botswana from the list with immediate effect.[106]

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/134. Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of information systems and technology for Africa's recovery and sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/42 of 29 July 1994, in which the Council invited the General Assembly to review the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[107] with a view to permitting the delivery of the activities of the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on statistical and information systems development, and also recalling General Assembly decision 48/453 of 21 December 1993, in which the Assembly agreed to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources in the subprogramme,

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[100] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[101] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[102] A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/727.

[103] A/49/169-E/1994/73.

[104] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 2* (E/1994/22).

[105] Ibid., chap. V.

[106] Ibid., para. 264.

[107] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6A* (A/48/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

Endorses resolution 789 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,[108] and requests the Secretary-General fully to implement the resolution within existing United Nations resources.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/135. Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera,[109]

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/34 of 29 July 1994, including preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Acknowledging the importance for endemically affected countries of having a modern strategy to control this most deadly of all tropical diseases, which annually causes more than one million deaths world wide and nine hundred thousand deaths in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the development of more than three hundred million new cases of malaria annually and by the emergence of a new type of drug-resistant malaria,

Noting with concern that a major problem complicating malaria treatment and thereby contributing to malaria-related mortality is the continuous intensification and spread of parasite resistance to anti-malarial drugs,

Noting with regret that chloroquine, which traditionally has been prescribed both for prophylaxis and for curative purposes, can no longer be totally relied upon,

Recognizing that malaria-related deaths could be prevented if appropriate health services were made available in endemically affected countries,

1. *Endorses* the new Global Malaria Control Strategy of the World Health Organization,[110] endorsed by the Ministerial Conference on Malaria held at Amsterdam in 1992, which aims to prevent mortality and reduce morbidity as well as social and economic losses due to malaria;

2. *Recognizes* that, where the disease is most prevalent, malaria-related problems vary enormously from situation to situation owing to epidemiological, social, economic and operational factors;

3. *Stresses* that to achieve the objectives of the Strategy will require the progressive improvement and strengthening of local, national, regional and international capabilities, especially with the aim of enhancing partnership and coordination efforts, involving sectors such as education, agriculture and the environment, as well as integrating activities with those on related diseases;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts undertaken by Governments to control the disease, in spite of their meagre resources, including the actions they have taken to stop its outbreak through the widespread spraying of insecticide and by making available appropriate anti-malarial products;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that the World Health Organization has recently increased its commitment to malaria control, especially in Africa, where the overwhelming majority both of cases and of deaths occur;

6. *Also welcomes* the fact that Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia generously offered in June 1993 to donate the full licence rights of his vaccine SPF-66 to the World Health Organization;

7. *Notes* that there is still a great need to increase resources despite a concerted international effort launched by the World Health Organization and other relevant regional and international bodies to mobilize the necessary resources to control malaria world wide;

8. *Calls for* continued support, in particular for the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization special programme for research and training in tropical diseases and for the Division of Control of Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organization;

9. *Appeals* to the international community, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, specialized agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations as well as all interested groups to provide developing countries, in particular African countries, with technical, medical and financial assistance commensurate with the efforts needed to control this endemic disease;

10. *Invites* the Director-General of the World Health Organization, as the lead agency in this field, to promote the mobilization of organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system in order to provide technical, medical and financial assistance for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria, and to elaborate a plan of action detailing the coordination of all related activities in this field;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to be prepared in collaboration with other relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the present resolution, including, *inter alia*, answers to the many questions that still need to be addressed, as well as the utilization of an effective malaria vaccine in an integrated approach, together with other malaria-control tools, including the incorporation of appropriate technologies for malaria control, with specific attention to the results of scientific investigations concerning the latest developments in this field.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/136. Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that Governments and public administrations can play in addressing new responsibilities arising from the pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including, *inter alia*, developing basic infrastructural facilities, promoting social development, combating socio-economic disparities and poverty, preparing, as appropriate, conditions for the private sector and protecting the environment,

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[108] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 20* (E/1994/40), chap. IV.

[109] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

[110] World Health Organization, *A Global Strategy for Malaria Control* (Geneva, 1993).

Recognizing also the need for strengthened public administrative capacities in order to ensure a civil service that is responsive to the needs of the people and that provides quality services,

Affirming that States have the sovereign right and responsibility to decide, in accordance with their own development strategies, needs and priorities, on their public administration,

Considering that efficient and competent national administrations, responsible to their own people, should support sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Considering also that the development of human resources constitutes an essential basis for sustained economic growth and sustainable development and a principal factor of progress and welfare,

Considering further that some initiatives to reform their public administrations taken by certain countries in the context of structural adjustment programmes have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term,

Recognizing the important and mutually complementary roles that can be played by the public and private sectors in sustained economic growth and sustained development,

Recognizing also the importance of efficient and competent public administration, responsible to its own people, for the successful implementation of economic reforms in all countries, in particular in the countries with economies in transition,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting the national efforts of developing countries in capacity-building in public administration for development,

Acknowledging the importance of the activities in the framework of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance for enhancing efficiency of public administration, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Acknowledging also the importance of exchanging views and experiences in order to promote a better understanding of the role of public administration in development and to enhance international cooperation in this field,

1. *Takes note* of the Tangier Declaration,[111] adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service held in Morocco on 20 and 21 June 1994;

2. *Decides* to resume in March-April 1996 its fiftieth session in order to examine the question of public administration and development, exchange experiences, review the activities of the United Nations in this field and make recommendations, as appropriate;

3. *Invites* all States to participate actively in the resumed session and to be represented at the highest possible level;

4. *Requests* the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of the resumed session, based on the experience gained in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in capacity-building in public administration for development;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations organizations to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of the resumed session;

6. *Invites* interested non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the work of the resumed session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at the resumed session, containing an analysis of the role of public administration in development and recommendations for strengthening the role of the United Nations in public administration and development for the benefit of interested developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

8. *Invites* the regional commissions of the United Nations to consider in 1995 the role of public administration in development and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at the resumed session;

9. *Decides* to recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1995 a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Programme activities";

10. *Also decides* to consider at its fiftieth session the question of public administration and development, under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

49/234. Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/172 of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and its other relevant resolutions and decisions, and the recommendations made in Agenda 21,[3] adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling also its resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992, by which it established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994,

Recalling further its resolution 48/191 of 21 December 1993, by which it urged the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to complete its negotiations by June 1994,

Noting that article 35 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[42] adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994, provides that secretariat functions will be carried out on an interim basis by the secretariat established by the General Assembly in resolution 47/188 until the completion of the first session of the Conference of the Parties; and also noting that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 5/2,[112] requested the Secretary-General to make proposals enabling the secretariat established pursuant to resolution 47/188 to continue its activities on an interim basis, until the permanent secretariat of the Convention is designated by the Conference of the Parties,

Acknowledging with appreciation the support provided for the operation of the secretariat during 1994 by the United Nations Development Programme, including the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, and by the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and

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[111] See A/49/495, annex.

[112] See A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix III.

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and bilateral contributors,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 48/191 and possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the Convention and its regional annexes,[113] and having also considered Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1[112] concerning urgent action for Africa, in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Considering the Convention one of the main steps in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption on 17 June 1994 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, and welcomes also the signing of the Convention in Paris on 14 and 15 October 1994 by a large number of States and one regional economic integration organization;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet signed the Convention to do so during the present session of the General Assembly and no later than 13 October 1995, in conformity with article 33 of the Convention, and urges States and organizations that have signed the Convention to proceed to its ratification so that it may enter into force as soon as possible;

3. *Invites* signatories of the Convention, in addition to the information provided at the time of signature, to continue to communicate to the interim secretariat of the Convention information on actions taken or envisaged for the implementation of the provisions of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa;

4. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall continue to function in order:

(*a*) To prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as specified in the Convention;

(*b*) To facilitate the implementation of the provisions of its resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa, through the exchange of information and the review of progress made thereon;

(*c*) To initiate measures relating to the identification of an organization to house the global mechanism to promote actions leading to the mobilization and channelling of substantial financial resources, including its operational modalities;

(*d*) To elaborate the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties;

(*e*) To consider other relevant issues, including measures to ensure the implementation of the Convention and its regional annexes;

5. *Decides also*, for this purpose, to convene, in addition to the sixth session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, which is to be held in New York for up to two weeks from 9 January 1995, a two-week session of the Committee at Nairobi, from 7 to 18 August 1995, and, pending the entry into force of the Convention, to convene further necessary sessions in 1996 and 1997, the venue and timing of which shall be recommended by the Committee;

6. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in this regard, to adopt and implement expeditiously a plan of work for the period leading to the first session of the Conference of the Parties, and requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold its forthcoming sessions;

7. *Requests* all States, the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, relevant subregional and regional organizations and appropriate scientific and business communities, trade unions, relevant non-governmental organizations and other interested groups to take action for the prompt implementation of the Convention and its relevant regional annexes upon its entry into force and in this regard to respond effectively to the needs in the African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean regions;

8. *Urges* all States, the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, relevant subregional and regional organizations and all other relevant actors to take actions and measures for the full and effective implementation of the provisions of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa;

9. *Decides* that the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and the interim secretariat shall continue to be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 47/188 specifically for that purpose and administered by the head of the interim secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, with the possibility of using the fund, as appropriate, to support the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee and of carrying over resources contributed from one fiscal year to the other;

10. *Notes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General and the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme, including the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, and of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Bank and other relevant international organizations active in the fields of desertification, drought and development to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in pursuance of its mandate, and invites them to intensify and expand such support in the future;

11. *Welcomes* the proposal of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, following the adoption of the Convention, and in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 38.27 of Agenda 21, that the Programme support the implementation of the Convention world wide, with particular attention to Africa, and invites the Programme and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to seek the necessary financial resources and other forms of support to be able to play that role more effectively;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the contributions made thus far to the trust fund, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations to continue to make voluntary contributions to the fund to support the interim secretariat of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and the work of the Committee;

13. *Also notes with appreciation* the contributions made to the special voluntary fund established pursuant to resolution 47/188 to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations to continue to contribute generously to the fund so

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[113] A/49/477.

as to allow those countries to participate fully and effectively in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

14. ***Requests*** the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit progress reports on the Committee's work to the General Assembly, the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations;

15. ***Requests*** the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations, international financial institutions, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution relative to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, under the item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/144	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/49/604)	93	23 December 1994	161
49/145	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/49/604)	93	23 December 1994	162
49/146	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/49/604)	93	23 December 1994	162
49/147	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/49/604/Add.1)	93	23 December 1994	166
49/148	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/49/752)	94	23 December 1994	166
49/149	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination (A/49/752)	94	23 December 1994	167
49/150	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/49/752)	94	23 December 1994	167
49/151	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (A/49/752)	94	23 December 1994	168
49/152	International Youth Year (A/49/605)	95	23 December 1994	169
49/153	Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the Long-Term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/49/605)	95	23 December 1994	169
49/154	Policies and programmes involving youth (A/49/605)	95	23 December 1994	170
49/155	The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (A/49/605)	95	23 December 1994	171
49/156	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/49/606)	96	23 December 1994	171
49/157	Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/49/606)	96	23 December 1994	172
49/158	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity (A/49/606)	96	23 December 1994	173
49/159	Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/606)	96	23 December 1994	174

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee, see sect. IX.B.5.

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/160	Proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	175
49/161	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	175
49/162	Integration of older women in development (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	178
49/163	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	179
49/164	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	179
49/165	Violence against women migrant workers (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	181
49/166	Traffic in women and girls (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	182
49/167	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/49/607)	97	23 December 1994	183
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking (A/49/608)	98	23 December 1994	184
49/169	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	187
49/170	New international humanitarian order (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	189
49/171	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	189
49/172	Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	190
49/173	Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	190
49/174	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/49/609)	99	23 December 1994	191
49/175	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/49/610/Add.1)	100 (*a*)	23 December 1994	193
49/176	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/49/610/Add.1)	100 (*a*)	23 December 1994	194
49/177	Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/49/610/Add.1)	100 (*a*)	23 December 1994	195
49/178	Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/49/610/Add.1)	100 (*a*)	23 December 1994	196
49/179	Human rights and extreme poverty (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	197
49/180	Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	198

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/181	Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	199
49/182	Respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	200
49/183	Right to development (A/49/610/Add.2).	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	200
49/184	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	202
49/185	Human rights and terrorism (A/49/610/Add.2).	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	203
49/186	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	204
49/187	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	205
49/188	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	206
49/189	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	207
49/190	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	208
49/191	Summary or arbitrary executions (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	209
49/192	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	210
49/193	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	211
49/194	Strengthening of the rule of law (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	212
49/195	Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat (A/49/610/Add.2)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	213
49/196	Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	214
49/197	Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	217
49/198	Situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	218
49/199	Situation of human rights in Cambodia (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	220
49/200	Situation of human rights in Cuba (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	221
49/201	Human rights in Haiti (A/49/610/Add.3).	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	222
49/202	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	222

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/203	Situation of human rights in Iraq (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	223
49/204	Situation of human rights in Kosovo (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	225
49/205	Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	226
49/206	Situation of human rights in Rwanda (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	227
49/207	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/49/610/Add.3)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	230
49/208	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/49/610/Add.4)	100 (*d*)	23 December 1994	232
49/209	Protection of children affected by armed conflict (A/49/611)	101	23 December 1994	233
49/210	Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/49/611) . . .	101	23 December 1994	234
49/211	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/49/611)	101	23 December 1994	235
49/212	The plight of street children (A/49/611)	101	23 December 1994	236
49/213	United Nations Year for Tolerance (A/49/612).	102	23 December 1994	237
49/214	International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/49/613/Add.1)	103	23 December 1994	237

49/144. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions adopted since 1973, the most recent of which is resolution 47/78 of 16 December 1992,

Expressing its satisfaction at the entry into force on 3 December 1982 of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2]

Recalling its resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992, in which it welcomed the decision, taken on 15 January 1992 at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to amend paragraph 6 of article 8 of the Convention and to add a new paragraph, as paragraph 7 of article 8, with a view to providing for the financing of the Committee from the regular budget of the United Nations,[3]

Recalling also the decision of the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties that the amendments would enter into force once two thirds of the States parties had notified the Secretary-General as depositary that they agreed to the amendments,

Noting that despite that decision, the amendments have not yet entered into force,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and for action beyond the Decade;

4. *Requests* those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Requests* the States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Urges* all States parties that have not done so to take all measures necessary to enable the entry into force at the earliest possible date of the amendments to the Convention of 15 January 1992;

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[2] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[3] See A/49/499, annex I.

[4] A/49/403.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/145. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and its resolutions on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2]

Reiterating the importance of the Convention, which is one of the most widely accepted human rights instruments adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially its most brutal forms,

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] in particular section II.B, relating to equality, dignity and tolerance, and General Assembly resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993, in particular paragraph 9 thereof,

Calling upon States parties expeditiously to notify the Secretary-General in writing of their agreement to the amendment to the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee, as decided upon at the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 15 January 1992[3] and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111 of 16 December 1992,

Welcoming efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure interim financial arrangements for the financing of the expenses incurred by the Committee,

Stressing the importance of enabling the Committee to function smoothly and to have all necessary facilities for the effective performance of its functions under the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee,[6]

1. *Commends* the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its work with regard to the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination[7] and its contribution to the preparations for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Encourages* the Committee to contribute fully to the implementation of the Third Decade and its Programme of Action,[8] including by convening a joint meeting of the Committee and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

3. *Welcomes* the beginning of communication between the Committee and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and encourages its continuation;

4. *Welcomes also* the innovatory procedures adopted by the Committee for reviewing the implementation of the Convention in States whose reports are overdue and for formulating concluding observations on reports of States parties to the Convention;

5. *Commends* the Committee for its efforts in the area of prevention of racial discrimination, including early warning and urgent procedures, and welcomes its relevant decisions;[9]

6. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties have still not fulfilled their financial obligations, as shown in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions;[10]

8. *Urges* States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment concerning the financing of the Committee;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure adequate financial arrangements and appropriate means to permit the functioning of the Committee;

10. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions;

11. *Strongly appeals* to all States parties that are in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

13. *Decides* to consider at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/146. Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

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[5] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[6] A/49/499.

[7] Resolution 38/14, annex.

[8] Resolution 48/91, annex.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/49/18), sect. II and annex III.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/49/18).

Reaffirming also its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms and racial discrimination,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[12]

Recalling also the outcome of the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983,

Welcoming the outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, and, in particular, the attention given in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[5] to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance,

Taking note of the recommendation of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Commission on Human Rights to examine at its fifty-first session the possibility of convening a world conference against racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance, to take place in 1997,[13]

Stressing the importance of the activities of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, the annex to which contains the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the two Decades for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Deeply concerned about the current trend of the evolution of racism into discriminatory practices based on culture, nationality, religion or language,

Recalling in particular its resolution 48/91 of 20 December 1993, by which it proclaimed the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the note submitted by the Secretary-General[14] within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade,

Firmly convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained measures at the national and international levels for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Welcoming South Africa's peaceful transition to a democratic and non-racial society,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening national legislation and institutions for the promotion of racial harmony,

Deeply concerned about the fact that the phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination against migrant workers continues to increase despite efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the adoption at its forty-fifth session of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[15]

Acknowledging that indigenous people are at times victims of particular forms of racism and racial discrimination,

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Welcomes* the proclamation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which began in 1993, adopts the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to make a further review of the Programme of Action with a view to making it more effective and action-oriented;

3. *Calls upon* Governments to cooperate more closely with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to enable him to fulfil his mandate;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take all necessary measures to combat new forms of racism, in particular by adapting constantly the means provided to combat them, especially in the legislative, administrative, educational and information fields;

5. *Decides* that the international community in general and the United Nations in particular should give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism and racial discrimination and should intensify their efforts, during the Third Decade, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the fields of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous people;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to revise and finalize the draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination, in the light of comments made by members of the Committee on the

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[11] Resolution 217 A (III).

[12] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 429, No. 6193.

[13] See E/CN.4/1995/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/56, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1994/2.

[14] A/49/464.

[15] Resolution 45/158, annex.

Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its fortieth and forty-first sessions, and to publish and distribute the text as soon as possible;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Third Decade;

13. *Regrets* that some of the activities scheduled for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination have not been implemented for lack of adequate resources;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources are provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1994-1995;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

16. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination;

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade;

18. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the Third Decade;

19. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives;

20. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX

Revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1993-2003)

INTRODUCTION

1. The goals and objectives of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are those adopted by the General Assembly for the first Decade and contained in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973:

> "The ultimate goals of the Decade are to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially by eradicating racial prejudice, racism and racial discrimination; to arrest any expansion of racist policies, to eliminate the persistence of racist policies and to counteract the emergence of alliances based on mutual espousal of racism and racial discrimination; to resist any policy and practices which lead to the strengthening of the racist regimes and contribute to the sustainment of racism and racial discrimination; to identify, isolate and dispel the fallacious and mythical beliefs, policies and practices that contribute to racism and racial discrimination; and to put an end to racist regimes."

2. In drawing up suggested elements for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, account has been taken of the fact that current global economic conditions have caused many Member States to call for budgetary restraint, which in turn requires a conservative approach to the number and type of programmes of action that may be considered at this time. The Secretary-General also took into account the relevant suggestions made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its forty-first session. The elements presented below have been suggested as those which are essential, should resources be made available to implement them.

MEASURES TO REMEDY THE LEGACY OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISPARITIES LEFT BY APARTHEID

3. The successful peaceful transition of South Africa to a democratic and non-racial society with human rights safeguarded by an entrenched Charter of Fundamental Rights has nevertheless left cultural, economic and social inequalities reflecting historical deprivation. Corrective action by human rights bodies will make a constructive contribution.

ACTION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

4. During the discussion at the substantive session of 1992 of the Economic and Social Council concerning the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, many delegations expressed their concern with regard to new expressions of racism, racial discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia in various parts of the world. In particular, these affect minorities, ethnic groups, migrant workers, indigenous populations, nomads, immigrants and refugees.

5. The biggest contribution to the elimination of racial discrimination will be that which results from the actions of States within their own territories. International action undertaken as part of any programme for the Third Decade should therefore be directed so as to assist States to act effectively. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] has established standards for States, and every opportunity should be seized to ensure that these are universally accepted and applied.

6. The General Assembly should consider more effective action to ensure that all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination fulfil their reporting and financial obligations. National action against racism and racial discrimination should be monitored and improved by requesting an expert member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prepare a report on obstacles encountered with respect to the effective implementation of the Convention by States parties and suggestions for remedial measures.

7. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to organize regional workshops and seminars. A team from the Committee should be invited to monitor these meetings. The following themes are suggested for the seminars:

(*a*) Seminar to assess the experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The seminar would also assess the efficiency of national legislation and recourse procedures available to victims of racism;

(*b*) Seminar on the eradication of incitement to racial hatred and discrimination, including the prohibition of propaganda activities and of organizations involved in them;

(*c*) Seminar on the right to equal treatment before tribunals and other judicial institutions, including the provision of reparation for damages suffered as a result of discrimination;

(*d*) Seminar on the transmission of racial inequality from one generation to another, with special reference to the children of migrant workers and the appearance of new forms of segregation;

(*e*) Seminar on immigration and racism;

(*f*) Seminar on international cooperation in the elimination of racial discrimination, including cooperation between States, the contribution of non-governmental organizations, national and regional institutions, United Nations bodies and petitions to treaty-monitoring bodies;

(*g*) Seminar on the enactment of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination affecting ethnic groups, migrant workers and refugees in all parts of the world;

(*h*) Seminar on flows of refugees resulting from ethnic conflicts or political restructuring of multi-ethnic societies in socio-economic transition and their link to racism in the host country;

(*i*) Training course on national legislation prohibiting racial discrimination for nationals from countries with and without such legislation;

(*j*) Regional seminars on nationalism, ethno-nationalism and human rights could also provide an opportunity for broadening knowledge of the causes of today's ethnic conflicts, particularly of the so-called policy of ethnic cleansing, in order to provide solutions;

(*k*) Seminar for educational and training experts, including non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate organizations, aimed at the development of educational materials and training courses for teachers and other opinion leaders on eliminating prejudice and fostering tolerance.

8. The General Assembly requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake specific activities that could be carried out by Governments and relevant national non-governmental organizations to commemorate the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March each year. Support should be sought from artists, as well as religious leaders, trade unions, enterprises and political parties, to sensitize the population to the evils of racism and racial discrimination.

9. The Department of Public Information should also publish its posters for the Third Decade and informative brochures on the activities planned for the Decade. Documentary films and reports, as well as radio broadcasts on the damaging effects of racism and racial discrimination, should, moreover, be considered.

10. In cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Department of Public Information, the General Assembly supports the organization of a seminar on the role of mass media in combating or disseminating racist ideas.

11. In cooperation with the International Labour Organization, the possibility of organizing a seminar on the role of trade unions in combating racism and racial discrimination in employment should be explored.

12. The General Assembly invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education.

13. The General Assembly calls upon Member States to make special efforts:

(*a*) To promote the aim of non-discrimination in all educational programmes and policies;

(*b*) To give special attention to the civic education of teachers. It is essential that teachers be aware of the principles and essential content of the legal texts relevant to racism and racial discrimination and of how to deal with the problem of relations between children belonging to different communities;

(*c*) To teach contemporary history at an early age, presenting children with an accurate picture of the crimes committed by fascist and other totalitarian regimes, and more particularly of the crimes of apartheid and genocide;

(*d*) To ensure that curricula and textbooks reflect anti-racist principles and promote intercultural education.

ACTION AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

14. The following questions are addressed in the context of action to be undertaken at the national and regional levels: have there been any successful national models to eliminate racism and racial prejudices that could be recommended to States, for example, for educating children, or principles of equality to tackle racism against migrant workers, ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples? What kind of affirmative action programmes are there at the national or regional level to redress discrimination against specific groups?

15. The General Assembly recommends that States that have not yet done so adopt, ratify and implement legislation prohibiting racism and racial discrimination, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[15]

16. The General Assembly recommends that Member States review their national programmes to combat racial discrimination and its effects in order to identify and to seize opportunities to close gaps between different groups, and especially to undertake housing, educational and employment programmes that have proved to be successful in combating racial discrimination and xenophobia.

17. The General Assembly recommends that Member States encourage the participation of journalist and human rights advocates from minority groups and communities in the mass media. Radio and television programmes should increase the number of broadcasts produced by and in cooperation with racial and cultural minority groups. Multicultural activities of the media should also be encouraged where they can contribute to the suppression of racism and xenophobia.

18. The General Assembly recommends that regional organizations cooperate closely with United Nations efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination. Regional organizations dealing with human rights issues could mobilize public opinion in their regions against the evils of racism and racial prejudices directed towards disadvantaged racial and ethnic groups. These institutions could serve an important function in assisting Governments to enact national legislation against racial discrimination and promote adoption and application of international conventions. Regional human rights commissions should be called upon to publicize widely basic texts on existing human rights instruments.

BASIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES

19. The long-term viability of the United Nations programme against racism and racial discrimination will depend in part on continuing research into the causes of racism and into the new manifestations of racism and racial discrimination. The General Assembly may wish to examine the importance of preparing studies on racism. The following are some aspects to be studied:

(*a*) Application of article 2 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Such a study might assist States to learn from one another the national measures taken to implement the Convention;

(*b*) Economic factors contributing to the perpetuation of racism and racial discrimination;

(*c*) Integration or preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society;

(*d*) Political rights, including the participation of various racial groups in political processes and their representation in government service;

(*e*) Civil rights, including migration, nationality and freedom of opinion and association;

(*f*) Educational measures to combat racial prejudice and discrimination and to propagate the principles of the United Nations;

(*g*) Socio-economic costs of racism and racial discrimination;

(*h*) Global integration and the question of racism and the nation State;

(*i*) National mechanisms against racism and racial discrimination in the fields of immigration, employment, salary, housing, education and ownership of property.

COORDINATION AND REPORTING

20. It may be relevant to recall that, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, in which it proclaimed the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly charged the Economic and Social Council with coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and evaluating the activities. The Assembly decides that the following steps should be taken to strengthen the United Nations input into the Third Decade:

(*a*) The General Assembly entrusts the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, with the responsibility for coordinating the programmes and evaluating the activities undertaken in connection with the Third Decade;

(*b*) The Secretary-General is invited to provide specific information on activities against racism, to be contained in one annual report, which should be comprehensive in nature and allow a general overview of all mandated activities. This will facilitate coordination and evaluation;

(*c*) An open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, or other appropriate arrangement under the Commission, may be established to review Decade-related information on the basis of the annual report referred to above, as well as relevant studies and reports of seminars, to assist the Commission in formulating appropriate recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on particular activities, allocation of priorities and so on.

21. Furthermore, an inter-agency meeting should be organized immediately after the proclamation of the Third Decade, with a view to planning working meetings and other activities.

REGULAR SYSTEM-WIDE CONSULTATIONS

22. Annual consultations between the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations should take place to review and plan Decade-related activities. In this framework, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat should organize inter-agency meetings to consider and discuss further measures to strengthen the coordination and cooperation of programmes related to the issues of combating racism and racial discrimination.

23. The Centre for Human Rights should also strengthen the relationship with non-governmental organizations fighting against racism and racial discrimination by holding consultations and briefings with the non-governmental organizations. Such meetings could help them to initiate, develop and present proposals regarding the struggle against racism and racial discrimination.

24. The Secretary-General should include the activities to be carried out during the Decade, as well as the related resource requirements, in the proposed programme budgets, which will be submitted biennially, during the Decade, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

49/147. Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,[16]

1. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

2. *Urges* Member States to consider earmarking funds specially for the mandate of the Special Rapporteur within the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, without further delay, to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary human and financial assistance in carrying out his mandate and enabling him to submit in a timely manner an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/148. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,[18] thirty-seventh,[19] thirty-eighth,[20] thirty-ninth,[21] fortieth,[22] forty-first,[23] forty-second,[24] forty-third,[25] forty-fourth,[26] forty-fifth,[27] forty-sixth,[28] forty-seventh,[29] forty-eighth,[30] forty-ninth[31] and fiftieth[32] sessions,

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[16] A/49/677, annex.

[17] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[19] Ibid., *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

[20] Ibid., *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

[21] Ibid., *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

[22] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[23] Ibid., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[24] Ibid., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[25] Ibid., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[26] Ibid., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[27] Ibid., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992 and 48/93 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,[33]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/149. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in its Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[34] as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Noting the progress made in the Middle East peace process, in particular the mutual recognition and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,[35] as well as the ensuing developments on the ground,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people may soon exercise their right to self-determination in the current peace process;

3. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/150. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/92 of 20 December 1993,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[36]

Recognizing that mercenaries are used for activities that violate those principles,

Concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity,

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[28] Ibid., *1990, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[29] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[30] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[31] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[32] Ibid., *1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[33] A/49/402 and Add.1.

[34] Resolution 1514 (XV).

[35] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, document S/26560.

[36] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short- and long-term negative effects on the economy of affected countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Convinced that it is necessary to develop and maintain international cooperation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of mercenary activities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries[37] and in particular the concern expressed therein at the continuation of mercenary-related activities despite resolution 48/92;

2. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are causes of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure by legislative measures that their territory and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State, threaten the territorial integrity of sovereign States or to fight the national liberation movements struggling against colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider taking early action to sign or to ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;[38]

5. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

6. *Once again requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, as a matter of priority, to put more effort into publicizing the adverse effects of mercenary activities, to render advisory services to States that are experiencing the consequences of mercenary activities and to consider organizing, within existing resources, working meetings to analyse and consider the political and legal aspects of the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a report with specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the new elements identified in the use of mercenaries.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/151. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as a condition for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

3. *Calls upon* those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

4. *Fully supports* the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

5. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

6. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

7. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism and racial discrimination;

8. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons who have not committed crimes against humanity and who are detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] under the terms of which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

10. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial and foreign domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[37] A/49/362, annex.

[38] Resolution 44/34, annex.

49/152. International Youth Year

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/103 of 14 December 1990 and 47/85 of 16 December 1992 and its other relevant resolutions,

Noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, as well as the holding of the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace,

Bearing in mind that the preparation for and observance in 1995 of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year offer a special opportunity to refocus attention on the needs and aspirations of youth, to increase cooperation at all levels in dealing with youth matters and to take concrete action in favour of youth,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[39] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth session to consider further the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond[40] as a matter of priority and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

3. *Decides* to devote up to four plenary meetings at its fiftieth session to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year and to consider, with a view to adopting it, the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond;

4. *Invites* Member States to participate in the plenary meetings at a high political level and requests the Secretariat to schedule those meetings as close as possible to 24 October 1995 to facilitate such participation;

5. *Decides* to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year by designating in 1995 an international youth day at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that youth and youth organizations are given appropriate opportunity to be involved in and to contribute to discussions at the national level leading to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year;

7. *Invites* Governments to give particular consideration to the inclusion of youth representatives in their national delegations to both the thirty-fourth session of the Commission for Social Development and the fiftieth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General to give special attention to implementing the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond and, for that purpose, to give to the programme regular budget support, within existing resources, and also to encourage the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate a youth component in the programmes of the appropriate United Nations organizations and bodies in the context of the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/153. Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the Long-Term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling also its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[41]

Recalling further all its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 37/53 of 3 December 1982, 46/96 of 16 December 1991, 47/88 of 16 December 1992 and 48/95 and 48/99 of 20 December 1993,

Welcoming the unreserved reaffirmation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and the recognition in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[42] of a pressing need, among others, for the realization of the goals of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities,

Reaffirming the continuing validity and value of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, which provides a firm and innovative framework for disability-related issues,

Reiterating the responsibility of Governments for removing or facilitating the removal of barriers and obstacles to the full integration and participation of persons with disabilities in society, and supporting their efforts to develop national policies to reach specific objectives,

Recognizing the contribution of non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of persons with disabilities, in the global effort to bring about full participation and equality for persons with disabilities,

Aware of the major obstacles to the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, foremost among these being an inadequate allocation of resources,

Having due regard to the preconditions set out under section I of the Standard Rules for equal participation, including national action to raise awareness in society about persons with disabilities, their rights, their needs, their potential and the need to realize these, and their contributions, to provide effective medical care, including mental health care, to ensure rehabilitative services, to establish and maintain support services, including devices to assist persons with disabilities and to help them to increase their level of independence in their daily living and to exercise their rights,

I

STANDARD RULES ON THE EQUALIZATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1. *Urges* all Governments to implement, with the cooperation and assistance of organizations, the Standard Rules on the

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[39] A/49/434.

[40] See E/CN.5/1993/10 and E/CN.5/1993/L.11, annex.

[41] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[42] A/CONF.171/13, chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/96;

2. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with organizations of persons with disabilities or their representatives, to develop disability programmes, both on a national and local level, for the implementation of the Standard Rules and to include disability components in all planning, policy and development programmes;

3. *Also invites* Member States, in developing disability programmes, to set time limits for the accomplishment of specific goals or targets, where appropriate;

4. *Encourages* Governments to take legal and administrative measures, as appropriate, to implement fully the Standard Rules;

5. *Encourages* the consideration during major forthcoming events, including the 1995 World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, of disability issues relevant to the subject-matter of those events;

6. *Welcomes* the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Disability to monitor the implementation of the Standard Rules and to submit reports to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions;

7. *Welcomes also* the establishment of a panel of experts as referred to in section IV, paragraph 3, of the Standard Rules;

8. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and the United Nations agencies concerned to finalize, in consultation with Member States, the development of a global disability indicator, and also encourages the Special Rapporteur to make use of it, where appropriate, in his future work;

9. *Notes with appreciation* that a number of Member States have made, or have indicated their intention to make, contributions to support the work of the Special Rapporteur;

10. *Invites* Governments and the private sector to provide meaningful assistance to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability, with a view to providing additional support to the implementation of the Standard Rules, within the context of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to support the effective monitoring by the Special Rapporteur of the Standard Rules, and invites voluntary contributions to fund the Special Rapporteur's work in this regard;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution;

II

LONG-TERM STRATEGY TO IMPLEMENT THE WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION CONCERNING DISABLED PERSONS TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;[43]

2. *Calls upon* Governments, when implementing the World Programme of Action, to take into account the elements suggested in the Long-term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond, as set out in the annex to the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Notes with interest* the various activities and contributions made by United Nations programmes and agencies in the disability field;

4. *Requests* the regional commissions and other regional organizations to facilitate the adaptation and transfer of global approaches, standards and disability-related technology to the specific needs of the region;

5. *Urges* international organizations to support regional and national plans;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure appropriate support for the effective functioning of the Long-term Strategy;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the Long-term Strategy.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/154. Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985, entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", and resolution 45/103 of 14 December 1990, in which it decided to devote a plenary meeting at its fiftieth session to youth questions,

Noting that the year 1995 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year,

Recognizing that, in implementing the guidelines, priority should be given to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, including the right to education and to work, and to the resolution of other urgent problems faced by young people in the present-day world, such as hunger, the deterioration of the environment, drug abuse, disability and disease, including the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44] which entered into force on 2 September 1990, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[45] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children on 30 September 1990,[45]

Noting the holding of the Youth Forum of the United Nations System at Vienna in May 1991, stressing the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations devoted to questions of youth in the contribution to United Nations policies in the field of youth, and welcoming the increasing activities of the youth employment programme HOPE '87 and its close collaboration with the United Nations in bringing about employment opportunities for young people, especially in developing countries,

1. *Encourages* all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert

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[43] A/49/435.

[44] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[45] See A/45/625, annex.

all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;[46]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to enable young people to obtain a comprehensive education, including in human rights questions, environmental questions and cross-cultural issues, with a view to fostering mutual understanding and tolerance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Member States and youth organizations, to evaluate youth programmes that were developed during the follow-up of International Youth Year and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of a world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond;

4. *Encourages* the preparation by Member States that have not yet done so of a national youth policy, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth;

5. *Calls once again upon* Member States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, and in particular to facilitate, in accordance with these resolutions, the activities of youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations;

6. *Calls upon* the regional commissions that have not yet done so, together with regional youth and youth-serving organizations, to finalize the comprehensive review of the progress achieved and the obstacles encountered in the regions since 1985 and to propose draft regional programmes of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond;

7. *Once again invites* Member States to include, whenever possible, youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings, with particular emphasis on the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in order to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of youth-related issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make recommendations on the need for specific programmes aimed at encouraging school attendance through various means, in particular by the provision of lessons free of charge and, where appropriate, free food in schools, in close coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the multilateral financial institutions, bearing in mind the fundamental importance to youth of increasing literacy rates as set out in the draft world programme of action for youth to the year 2000 and beyond;[40]

9. *Decides* to consider the question of policies and programmes involving youth under the item entitled "Social development" at its fifty-second session based upon a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/155. The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/90 of 16 December 1992, in particular paragraph 2 thereof, in which it proclaimed the first Saturday of July 1995 to be International Day of Cooperatives,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends,[47] especially the important recommendations contained in section II of the report aimed at ensuring the best possible means of dealing with the issue of cooperatives, taking into account their broad significance in contributing to the solution of major economic and social problems,

Recognizing that cooperatives in their various forms are becoming an indispensable factor in the economic and social development of all countries, promoting the fullest possible participation in the development process of all population groups, including women, youth, disabled persons and the elderly,

Recognizing also the important contribution and potential of all forms of cooperatives to the preparations for and follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to be held in 1996,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends;

2. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, specialized agencies and national and international cooperative organizations to observe annually the International Day of Cooperatives on the first Saturday of July starting from 1995, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/90;

3. *Encourages* Governments to consider fully the potential of cooperatives for contributing to the solution of economic, social and environmental problems in formulating national development strategies;

4. *Also encourages* Governments to consider reviewing legal and administrative constraints on the activities of cooperatives with a view to eliminating those constraints that are not applied to other businesses and enterprises;

5. *Invites* government agencies, in collaboration with cooperatives and other relevant organizations, to develop programmes aimed at improving statistics on the contribution of cooperatives to national economies and facilitating dissemination of information on cooperatives;

6. *Invites* the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), in formulating respective strategies and actions, to give due consideration to the role and contribution of cooperatives;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to continue to provide support to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/156. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/101 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/21 of 25 July 1994,

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[46] See A/40/256, annex.

[47] A/49/213.

Aware of the financial difficulties that the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders continues to face as a result of the fact that many States of the African region are in the category of least developed countries and therefore lack the necessary resources with which to support the Institute,

Conscious of the efforts made thus far by the Institute in fulfilling its mandate through, *inter alia*, the organization of training programmes and regional seminars, as well as the provision of advisory services,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[48]

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for the activities it has undertaken, despite the difficulties it faces in fulfilling its mandate, as reflected in the progress report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes;[49]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and intergovernmental bodies which have supported the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities;

3. *Appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Institute is provided with adequate funds, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget and from extrabudgetary resources, and to submit proposals for any necessary additional funding of the Institute, in accordance with paragraph 32 of section II of resolution 48/228 of 23 December 1993;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make proposals to provide additional resources to the Institute in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

6. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing appropriate funds for the institutional strengthening and the implementation of the programme of work of the Institute, taking into account the difficult economic and financial situation faced by many countries in the African region;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up with all concerned on the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/157. Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which it affirmed that United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should be held every five years to provide a forum for the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake all steps necessary to ensure the adequate organization of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32 of 27 July 1993,

Recognizing the important contribution made to the preparation for the Ninth Congress by the five regional preparatory meetings, and the recommendations therefrom, as reflected in the reports of those meetings,[50]

Welcoming the recommendations made by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its third session on the organizational and substantive preparations for the Ninth Congress, as reflected in its report,[51] and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1994/19 of 25 July 1994,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103,[52] and of the progress made so far in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. *Approves* the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/19 and requests the Secretary-General to translate them into action;

3. *Takes note* of the note verbale dated 1 December 1994 from the Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations Office at Vienna;

4. *Accepts with gratitude* the generous invitation of the Government of Egypt to act as host for the Ninth Congress, to be held at Cairo;

5. *Decides* to hold the Ninth Congress at Cairo from 29 April to 10 May 1995, including two days for pre-Congress consultations;

6. *Expresses the hope* that the Ninth Congress will make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the substantive and organizational arrangements for the Ninth Congress

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[48] A/49/712.

[49] E/CN.15/1994/10 and Corr.1, paras. 71-84.

[50] A/CONF.169/RPM.1/Rev.1 and Corr.1, A/CONF.169/RPM.2, A/CONF.169/RPM.3 and Corr.1, A/CONF.169/RPM.4 and A/CONF.169/RPM.5.

[51] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11* (E/1994/31).

[52] A/49/593.

are adequate for the outcome of the Congress, and to provide the required resources for that purpose, based on a statement of financial implications in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/19 and to the present resolution;

8. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to participate actively in the preparations for the Ninth Congress, particularly through the submission of national position papers on different agenda items, the establishment, as appropriate, of national committees and focal points, the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions and the participation in the Congress of national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies, concerned United Nations bodies, regional institutes and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the Ninth Congress and to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

10. *Decides* that the theme for the Ninth Congress shall be "Less crime, more justice: security for all";

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the broader participation of developing countries by providing the necessary resources for the travel and per diem of delegations from least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 13 (*c*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32, from within the limits of available resources, and by exploring the possibility of obtaining contributions for this purpose from all sources available, including governmental, intergovernmental and the relevant non-governmental organization donors;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite twenty expert consultants to participate in the Ninth Congress at the expense of the United Nations, in accordance with paragraph 13 (*f*) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/32;

13. *Calls upon* the Ninth Congress to formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the recommendations made by the regional preparatory meetings and paying particular attention to the operational activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

14. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to give priority attention at its fourth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Ninth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

15. *Decides* to consider this subject at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/158. Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the direct relevance of crime prevention and criminal justice to sustained development, stability, security and improved quality of life,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including drug-related crimes such as terrorism, illicit arms trade and money laundering, and bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Bearing in mind the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, particularly developing countries and countries in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations policy guidelines into practice, including training and upgrading of national capacities,

Stressing the urgent need to improve regional, interregional and international cooperation and coordination of activities aimed at combating crime in its multifaceted aspects,

Noting the continued increase in the workload of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat, as well as the considerable obstacles to the full and effective implementation of its programme activities, resulting from the lack of appropriate institutional capacity,

Convinced that the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch can be effective only if it is provided with resources commensurate to its requirements and adequate to allow it to implement its mandates and to respond in a timely and efficient manner to the increasing requests of Member States for its services,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to look critically at the existing structure and level of management of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, with a view to strengthening its capacity and status commensurate to its responsibility,

Recalling also its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to the resolution, in which it was recommended to the Secretary-General that an upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch into a division should be effected as soon as possible,

Recalling further its resolution 48/103 of 20 December 1993, in which it reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and to upgrade, as a matter of urgency, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to a division,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council, which accorded a high level of priority to the activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and requested an appropriate share of the overall resources of the United Nations for the programme,

Concerned about the fact that despite the repeated calls by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to a division, action has not been taken to give effect to Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103, and Council resolutions 1992/22 of 30 July 1992, 1993/31 and 1993/34 of 27 July 1993 and 1994/16 of 25 July 1994,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103,[52]

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/16, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme";

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it has to play in promoting international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

3. *Also reaffirms* the priority of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in accordance with its resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103, and the need for an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations for the programme;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to its resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1993/31, 1993/34 and 1994/16 by providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme;

5. *Recognizes* that operational activities and technical assistance should continue to receive priority attention among United Nations activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, if necessary through the reallocation of resources;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat into a division, in accordance with resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 and taking fully into account paragraphs 2 and 11 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/16;

8. *Welcomes* the appointment of two interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Calls upon* States and funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities for crime prevention and criminal justice, and encourages all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Trust Fund, taking also into account the activities required for the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;[53]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate, as appropriate, the creation of joint initiatives and the joint formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects, benefiting developing countries and countries in transition, involving interested donor countries and funding agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, with a view to establishing and maintaining efficient criminal justice systems as an essential component of developmental efforts;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General further to strengthen cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in performing its functions and to ensure the proper coordination of all relevant activities in the field, in particular with the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

13. *Welcomes* the contributions made by the programme in helping States upon request, including requests channelled through United Nations peace-keeping operations, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, and requests the Secretary-General to continue developing basic courses on United Nations norms and guidelines in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which can be used, as necessary, for training peace-keeping and emergency mission personnel and, upon the request of Member States, their national counterparts, as called for in Council resolution 1993/34;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/159. Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the rapid growth and geographical extension of organized crime in its various forms, both nationally and internationally, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that the growing threat of organized crime, with its highly destabilizing and corrupting influence on fundamental social, economic and political institutions, represents a challenge demanding increased and more effective international cooperation,

Recalling its resolutions 44/71 of 8 December 1989, 45/121 and 45/123 of 14 December 1990, 47/87 of 16 December 1992 and 48/103 of 20 December 1993 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1992/23 of 30 July 1992 and 1993/29 and 1993/30 of 27 July 1993, and taking note of Council resolutions 1994/12 and 1994/13 of 25 July 1994,

Recalling in particular its resolution 46/152, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, contained in the annex to that resolution,

Acknowledging with appreciation the work of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994,

Also ackowledging with appreciation the work of the International Conference on Preventing and Controlling Money Laundering and the Use of the Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach, held at Courmayeur, Italy, from 18 to 20 June 1994 and organized by the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the Government of Italy, under the auspices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat,

Noting regional initiatives in this field, such as the Conference on Drugs and Organized Crime, between the countries of the European Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as reflected in the Berlin Declaration of 8 September 1994, the fifteenth summit of Central American Presidents, held at Guácimo, Costa Rica, from 18 to 20 August 1994, and the South Asian

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[53] See A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A.

Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as the declaration of the sixteenth plenary session of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, held at Santiago in October 1994,

Recognizing that organized transnational crime is a major concern of all countries and that it calls for a concerted response from the international community,

Emphasizing the need for strengthened and improved international cooperation at all levels and for more effective technical cooperation to assist States in their fight against organized transnational crime,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Italy for acting as host to the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference;[54]

3. *Approves* the Political Declaration and the Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime,[55] adopted at Naples by the Conference, and urges States to implement them as a matter of urgency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for appropriate action, while recommending a higher level of priority for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme within the framework of the United Nations;

5. *Urges* all entities of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and the relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme their full support in the fulfilment of its tasks;

6. *Invites* Governments to contribute to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable the programme to respond to the most urgent needs of States in the field of the prevention and control of organized transnational crime;

7. *Resolves* to take decisions at its fiftieth session on the allocation of adequate resources to the Untied Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme on the basis of proposals for the modification of the programme to be submitted by the Secretary-General, taking into account the responsibilities entrusted to the United Nations pursuant to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to keep the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan under regular review;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/160. Proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/111 of 20 December 1993, in which it emphasized that the ultimate goal of restructuring should be to strengthen the programmes for the advancement of women and to enhance the efficiency of the work of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, in function, structure and cost-effectiveness,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/51 of 3 November 1994, in which the Council emphasized that the advancement of women should be an integral part of the economic and social development process within the main global issues, such as gender equality and women's participation in the peace process, in national and international governance and in sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 48/111;[55]

2. *Takes note also* of the questions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[56] and its conclusion that further studies are necessary before a definite decision can be made on the question of the proposed merger;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions so that the requests and recommendations made by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/111 and by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1994/51 are implemented;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an updated report containing, *inter alia*, the information requested in Council decision 1993/235 of 27 July 1993 and in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 48/111, as well as the additional information requested by the Advisory Committee;

5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to re-examine the issue, at a resumed session to take place after the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and before the Third Committee of the General Assembly considers the item on the advancement of women at the fiftieth session, taking into account the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session, of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women;

6. *Decides* to take a final decision at its fiftieth session on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women, taking into account the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council and the deliberations of the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session and of the Fourth World Conference on Women concerning the institutional arrangements in the United Nations system for the advancement of women;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/161. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 44/77 of 8 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed and reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking

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[54] See A/49/748, annex.

[55] A/49/217-E/1994/103.

[56] A/49/365-E/1994/119.

Strategies for the Advancement of Women[57] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Recalling also its resolutions 46/98 of 16 December 1991, 47/95 of 16 December 1992 and 48/108 of 20 December 1993,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since the adoption of its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, cooperation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the improvement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Concerned that the resources available in the Secretariat to the programme on the advancement of women are insufficient to ensure adequate support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and effective implementation of other aspects of the programme, especially the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995,

Taking into account Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 36/8 of 20 March 1992,[58] 37/7 of 25 March 1993[59] and 38/10 of 18 March 1994[60] on the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Bearing in mind the important role non-governmental organizations play in all activities for the advancement of women and the fact that some of them, especially those from developing countries, do not enjoy consultative status with the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women have entered a substantive stage, that the relevant United Nations bodies, China, as the host country, and other countries all attach great importance to the preparations for the Conference and that the various preparatory activities are being conducted in an in-depth and comprehensive manner,

Considering that 1995 will be a year of crucial importance to the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women and that the Commission on the Status of Women will deliberate the content of the Platform for Action at its thirty-ninth session,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General[61] containing the executive summary of the 1994 *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[42] establishes that the empowerment of women is a key issue for the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Also expressing its satisfaction that the regional preparatory conferences for the Fourth World Conference on Women have produced plans or platforms for their regions, which provide useful inputs for the Platform for Action of the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[62]

2. *Reaffirms* section I, paragraph 2, of the recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, contained in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, which called for an improved pace in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century, since the cost to societies of failing to implement them would be high in terms of slowed economic and social development, misuse of human resources and reduced progress for society as a whole;

3. *Urges* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to implement the recommendations;

4. *Calls again upon* Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the sub-theme "Employment, health and education", in particular to literacy for self-reliance of women and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment, information and science and technology;

5. *Reaffirms* the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon it to continue promoting the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000, based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the sub-theme "Employment, health and education", and urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. *Requests* the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development during its thirty-ninth session, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work for forthcoming major international conferences to be held in 1995, namely, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, and the World Summit for Social Development, and to address the impact of technologies on women;

7. *Also requests* the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for the integration of the roles and perspective of women, as well as their needs, concerns and aspirations, into the entire development process when considering the priority theme of development;

8. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women of all ages in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in the countries;

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[57] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[58] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 4* (E/1992/24), chap. I, sect. C.

[59] Ibid., *1993, Supplement No. 7* (E/1993/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[60] Ibid., *1994, Supplement No. 7* (E/1994/27), chap. I, sect. C.

[61] A/49/378.

[62] A/49/349.

9. *Emphasizes once again* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies through meeting the practical and strategic needs of women;

10. *Strongly urges* that particular attention be given by the competent United Nations organizations and Governments to the special needs of women with disabilities, elderly women and also women in vulnerable situations such as migrant and refugee women and children;

11. *Urges* the international community and the competent United Nations bodies and organs to place more emphasis on the sharp increase in the incidence of poverty among rural women;

12. *Welcomes* the recommendations adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on women, environment and development in all programme areas, in particular those set out in chapter 24 of Agenda 21,[63] entitled "Global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development";

13. *Welcomes also* the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development regarding the advancement of women, contained in the Programme of Action of the Conference;[42]

14. *Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to ensure the active participation of women in the planning and implementation of programmes for sustainable development, and requests Governments, in the context of General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, to consider nominating women as representatives to the Commission on Sustainable Development;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives -- equality, development and peace -- and to include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening their national machineries for the advancement of women;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,[64] bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on opportunities available to women for education, health and child care;

17. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to candidatures of women, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

21. *Requests* the Commission to continue to examine the implications of the World Conference on Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[5] adopted by the Conference for its central role in matters related to the rights of women within the United Nations system and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission, for consideration at its thirty-ninth session, on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to ensure that relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups, regularly address violations of the rights of women, including gender-specific abuses;

23. *Recognizes* that the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, is essential to the attainment of full respect for the rights of women and is an important contribution to efforts aimed at achieving the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies by the year 2000;

24. *Expresses its satisfaction* for the smooth conclusion of the regional preparatory meetings, the results of which constitute important inputs to the Platform for Action, the final document of the Fourth World Conference on Women;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give more support, from within existing resources, to the Division for the Advancement of Women, acting as secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, by providing sufficient financial and human resources and giving wide publicity to the Conference and its preparatory activities;

26. *Appeals* to countries that have not done so to compile their national reports in earnest and to forward them in time to the secretariat of the Conference;

27. *Decides* that, in order to support developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, each least developed country, to the extent that extrabudgetary funds are available, may be provided from the trust fund established by the Secretary-General for the preparations for the Conference with travel expenses and, on an exceptional basis, daily subsistence allowance for representatives attending the thirty-ninth session of

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[63] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I, Vol. I/Corr.1, vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1))(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[64] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

the Commission, which is the preparatory body for the Conference, and the Conference itself;

28. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the Trust Fund for the Fourth World Conference on Women;

29. *Recommends* the further development of methods of compilation and data collection in areas of concern identified by the Commission, and urges Member States to improve and broaden collection of gender-disaggregated statistical information and make it available to the relevant bodies of the United Nations system with a view to preparing, in all official languages, as a background document for the Fourth World Conference on Women, an updated edition of *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*;[65]

30. *Endorses* the request by the Commission that the Secretary-General should include information on the decision-making position of women in public life and in the fields of science and technology in the preparation of the priority theme on peace, "Women in international decision-making", for the Commission at its thirty-ninth session, in 1995;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available for the Fourth World Conference on Women reports and decisions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development;

32. *Emphasizes* that the success of the Fourth World Conference on Women will depend largely on the follow-up to the Conference;

33. *Invites* United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental organizations to consider making concrete commitments and specifying actions to meet the global priorities for the advancement of women by the year 2000 which will be reflected in the Platform for Action;

34. *Invites* Member States similarly to consider specific action which they could take in their own countries to bring about change by the year 2000;

35. *Reaffirms its decision*, taking into account Commission resolution 37/7, to adopt the modalities for the participation in and contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory process by non-governmental organizations, particularly those from the developing countries, set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/108;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing in 1995, on the extent to which gender concerns have been included in the activities of the relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups;

37. *Requests* that the report of the Fourth World Conference on Women be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session for consideration and action;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, taking into consideration the recommendations made at the Conference;

39. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/162. Integration of older women in development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/76 of 8 December 1989, in which it pointed out that age segregation, in addition to sex stereotyping, makes the social and economic problems of elderly women even more acute, and that they are often viewed only as beneficiaries and not as contributors to development,

Recalling also its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Recalling further Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/4 of 20 March 1992,[58] in which the Commission emphasized the need to adopt an approach for the advancement of women that takes into account all stages of life, so as to identify measures that respond to women's needs,

Calling attention to the urgent need to develop and improve the publication of statistics by sex and by age, and to identify and evaluate the different forms of activities of older women which are not normally recognized as having an economic value, in particular in the informal sectors,

Taking into consideration the proceedings of the International Symposium on Population Structure and Development, held at Tokyo in September 1987, which called attention to the fact that the United Nations had estimated that there were 208 million women aged 60 and above in 1985, of which about half lived in the developed and half in the developing world, and that by the year 2025 this number had been projected to increase to 604 million elderly women for the world as a whole, of which nearly 70 per cent would be living in the developing countries,[66]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the joint publication by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistics Division of the Secretariat of *The Situation of Elderly Women: Available Statistics and Indicators*[67] and encourages the Institute and the Division to continue their pioneering work in this field;

2. *Requests* the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to pay particular attention to discrimination on grounds of age when evaluating national reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;[68]

3. *Invites* the competent organs of the United Nations to adopt an approach that, in all their strategies and programmes for the advancement of women, takes into account all stages of life;

4. *Invites* the international development agencies and organizations, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Development Programme, to take account of the potential of elderly women as a human resource for development and to include older women in their development strategies and programmes, and encourages Governments to ensure the inclusion of women, regardless of age, in development projects covered by national and multilateral financial institutions;

5. *Invites* the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development to ensure that older women's concerns and contributions to development are considered under the three main agenda items of the Summit: "Elimination of poverty", "Social integration" and "Employment";

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[65] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3.

[66] See ST/ESA/SER.R/85.

[67] INSTRAW/SER.B/44.

[68] Resolution 34/180, annex.

6. *Urges* the Commission on the Status of Women, as the preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to ensure that older women's concerns and contributions to development are recognized and incorporated into the strategies, programmes and policies of the Platform for Action which deal with equality, development and peace;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/163. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/105 of 20 December 1993, in which it urged the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to continue to strengthen its activities in the areas of research, training and information aimed at mainstreaming gender in development strategies and giving women greater visibility by evaluating their contribution to social and economic development as important means of empowering women and improving their status, emphasized the unique function of the Institute as the only entity within the United Nations system devoted exclusively to research and training for the integration of women in development and stressed the importance of making its research findings available for policy purposes and for operational activities,

Recalling also its resolution 48/111 of 20 December 1993, in which it recognized the importance of adequate preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1995, and the role therein of the Institute,

Taking into consideration that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/30 of 27 July 1994, reiterated the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities which are crucial for the situation of women,

Emphasizing that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/51 of 3 November 1994, stressed the urgent need for appropriate leadership and staffing for the Institute so that it could continue to comply with its mandate,

Taking into account that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/51, emphasized that the advancement of women should be an integral part of the economic and social development process within the main global issues, such as gender equality and women's participation in the peace process, in national and international governance and in sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 48/111;[55]

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[56]

3. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining the level of resources devoted to independent research and related training activities which are crucial for the situation of women;

4. *Calls upon* States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute, through voluntary contributions and pledges, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, thus enabling the Institute to continue to respond effectively to its mandate;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint, as expeditiously as possible, a Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and to fill the existing vacancies in order to permit the Institute to carry out its mandate;

6. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to take appropriate action for the implementation of resolution 48/111, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1994/30 and 1994/51 and the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Advancement of women".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/164. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/7 of 21 July 1994,

Welcoming the growing number of States parties to the Convention, which now stands at one hundred and thirty-four,

Noting with deep concern that the Convention is still one of the human rights instruments with a large number of reservations, many of which run contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, despite the fact that some States parties have withdrawn their reservations to it,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] in which the Conference stipulated that the human rights of women and the girl child were an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Recalling also that, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Conference recommended the adoption of new procedures to strengthen implementation of the commitment to women's equality and human rights, including a call upon the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to examine quickly the possibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention,

Taking note of the decision adopted at the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, on 4 February 1992,[60]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women[57] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and de facto equality between women and men,

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[60] See CEDAW/SP/1992/4.

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twelfth[70] and thirteenth[71] sessions,

Taking note of the suggestions and general recommendations made by the Committee in accordance with its mandate, as demonstrated most recently by the Committee at its thirteenth session, at which the Committee adopted suggestion No. 6 on the International Conference on Population and Development and general recommendation No. 21 related to articles 9, 15 and 16 of the Convention as its contribution to the International Year of the Family, as well as other general recommendations made by the Committee,

Noting that the workload of the Committee has increased because of the growing number of States parties to the Convention, that the annual session of the Committee is still the shortest of all the annual sessions of the human rights treaty bodies and that, in spite of the recommendation by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1992/17 of 30 July 1992, which was supported by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/94 of 16 December 1992, that three weeks be allowed for each session of the Committee to enable the Committee to consider the reports submitted by the States parties until the backlog in reports has been eliminated, a considerable backlog still remains,

Convinced of the need to adopt measures to enable the Committee to consider in a thorough and timely manner the reports submitted by States parties and to discharge all its responsibilities under the Convention,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the working methods of the Committee and its capacity to fulfil its mandate effectively,[72] which included a comparison of other treaty bodies,

Welcoming the efforts of the Committee to improve further its working methods by adopting concluding observations containing specific suggestions and recommendations,

Recalling that, under article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention, the Secretary-General is required to provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee,

Recalling also its resolutions 44/73 of 8 December 1989, 45/124 of 14 December 1990 and 47/94 of 16 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it strongly supported the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee,

Strongly supporting general recommendation No. 19 of the Committee on violence against women, and calling upon States parties to prepare their periodic reports in accordance with this and other general recommendations of the Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, including its causes and consequences,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increasing number of States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and supports the general recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Encourages* States to consider limiting the extent of any reservation they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible and to ensure that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international law;

5. *Requests* States parties to the Convention to review their reservations regularly, with a view to withdrawing them expeditiously so that the Convention may be fully implemented;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention,[73] and requests him to continue to report annually to the General Assembly;

7. *Takes note also* of the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its twelfth[70] and thirteenth[71] sessions;

8. *Recommends* that the States parties to the Convention, in the light of the reports mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, review the working situation of the Committee and its capacity to fulfil its mandate more effectively, and in this context recommends also that the States parties consider the possibility of amending article 20 of the Convention so as to allow for sufficient meeting time for the Committee;

9. *Requests* the States parties to the Convention to meet in 1995 in order to consider the review of article 20 of the Convention mentioned in paragraph 8 above;

10. *Invites* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines provided by the Committee, and to cooperate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

12. *Welcomes also*, in accordance with general recommendation No. 11 of the Committee,[74] the initiatives taken to provide regional training courses on the preparation and drafting of reports of States parties for government officials and training and information seminars for States considering acceding to the Convention, and urges the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations to support such initiatives;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to provide secretariat staff, including legal staff members expert in human rights treaty implementation, and technical resources for the effective performance by the Committee of its functions;

14. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority, within existing resources, to strengthening technical and substantive support for the Committee, in particular to assist in preparatory research;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Committee, its decisions and recommendations, the Convention and the concept

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[70] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/48/38).

[71] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/49/38).

[72] A/49/308, sect. III.

[73] Ibid., sect. II.

[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38), sect. V.

of legal literacy, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to that end;

16. *Supports* the request of the Committee at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions for additional meeting time, with adequate support from the Secretariat, so as to allow for the Committee to meet once a year for three weeks for its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, and recommends that the request made by the Committee for additional meeting time be considered within the existing level of budgetary resources;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure adequate support to the Committee, and also requests that sufficient resources be provided for that purpose from within the existing regular budget to enable the Committee to deal in a thorough and timely manner with reports submitted by States parties;

18. *Decides* that, at its fifty-first session, it will review once again whether the backlog of the Committee in considering reports has been reduced;

19. *Recommends* that meetings of the Committee be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, in the same year;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to make the report available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-first session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/165. Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979,

Stressing that the promotion of the human rights of women constitutes an integral part of the human rights activities of the United Nations, as reaffirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights,[5]

Welcoming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[42] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, which called upon all countries to take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women,

Noting the large numbers of women from developing countries and from some economies in transition who continue to venture forth to more affluent countries in search of a living for themselves and their families, as a consequence of poverty, unemployment and other socio-economic situations in their home countries, while acknowledging the primary duty of States to work for conditions that provide employment to their citizens,

Recognizing that it is the duty of sending countries to protect and promote the interests of their citizens who seek or receive employment in other countries, to provide them with appropriate training/education and to apprise them of their rights and obligations in the countries of employment,

Aware of the moral obligation of receiving or host countries to ensure the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons within their boundaries, including migrant workers, and in particular women migrant workers, who are doubly vulnerable because of their gender and because they are foreigners,

Noting with concern the continuing reports of grave abuses and acts of violence committed against the persons of women migrant workers by some of their employers in some host countries,

Stressing that acts of violence directed against women impair or nullify the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and to protect them from gender-based violence,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the plight of women migrant workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse;

2. *Recognizes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by some receiving countries to alleviate the negative situation of women migrant workers;

3. *Recalls*, in this context, its resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;

4. *Welcomes* measures to strengthen the human rights of women and the establishment of closer ties between the organs dealing with women's issues and rights in the United Nations, through a special programme of activities, as envisioned in the proposed revision to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

5. *Invites* States concerned, specifically the sending and receiving States of women migrant workers, to conduct regular consultations for the purpose of identifying problem areas in promoting and protecting the rights of women migrant workers and in ensuring health and social services for them, adopting specific measures to address those problems, setting up as necessary appropriate mechanisms to implement those measures, and, in general, creating conditions that foster greater harmony and tolerance between women migrant workers and the rest of the society in which they reside;

6. *Calls upon* the countries concerned to take appropriate measures to ensure that law enforcement officials assist in guaranteeing the full protection of the rights of women migrant workers, consistent with international obligations of Member States;

7. *Urges* both sending and host countries to help ensure that women migrant workers are protected from unscrupulous recruitment practices, if needed by the adoption of legal measures;

8. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;[15]

9. *Invites* trade unions to support the realization of the rights of women migrant workers by assisting them in organizing themselves so as to enable them better to assert their rights;

10. *Calls upon* relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* treaty-monitoring bodies and calls upon non-governmental organizations concerned with violence against women to include, where appropriate, the situation of women migrant workers in their deliberations and findings and to supply relevant information to United Nations bodies and Governments;

12. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women to continue to include among the urgent issues pertaining to her mandate the violence perpetrated against women migrant workers;

13. *Calls upon* relevant intergovernmental bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, in cooperation with both the sending and the host countries, to conduct seminars and training programmes on human rights instruments, particularly those pertaining to migrant workers;

14. *Invites* all States to adopt, with the support of relevant non-governmental organizations, appropriate measures to provide support services to women migrant workers who have become traumatized as a consequence of violation of their rights by, *inter alia*, unscrupulous employers and/or recruiters, to provide resources for their physical and psychological rehabilitation and to facilitate their return to their countries of origin;

15. *Invites* the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider including in their respective programmes of action the subject of the traffic in women and girls, as well as youth;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, on the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/166. Traffic in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[68] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44] and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[76]

Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] affirmed the human rights of women and the girl child as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights,

Convinced of the need to eliminate all forms of sexual violence and sexual trafficking, which are violations of the human rights of women and girl children,

Condemning the illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international borders, largely from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and girl children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labour, false marriages, clandestine employment and false adoption,

Noting the increasing number of women and girl children from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition who are being victimized by traffickers, and acknowledging that the problem of trafficking also victimizes young boys,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/45 of 4 March 1994,[32] called for the elimination of trafficking in women,

Aware of the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in its resolution 3/2 of 6 May 1994,[77] to consider the international traffic in minors at its fourth session in the context of its discussion on the question of organized transnational crime,

Realizing the urgent need for the adoption of effective measures nationally, regionally and internationally to protect women and girl children from this nefarious traffic,

1. *Expresses its grave concern* over the worsening problem of trafficking, particularly the increasing syndication of the sex trade and the internationalization of the traffic in women and girl children;

2. *Welcomes* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[42] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, which, *inter alia*, called upon all Governments to prevent all international trafficking in migrants, especially for the purpose of prostitution, and for the adoption by Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin, of effective sanctions against those who organize undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants, especially those who engage in any form of international traffic of women and girl children;

3. *Encourages* Governments, relevant bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to gather and share information relative to all aspects of trafficking in women and girl children to facilitate the development of anti-trafficking measures;

4. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the problem of trafficking in women and girl children and to ensure that the victims are provided with the necessary assistance, support, legal advice, protection, treatment and rehabilitation, and urges Governments to cooperate in this matter;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments to take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse and exploitation by traffickers of economic activities, such as the development of tourism and the export of labour;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[78] the Slavery Convention, as amended,[79] and all other relevant international instruments;

7. *Invites* Governments concerned and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to adopt

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[75] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[76] Resolution 48/104.

[77] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 11* (E/1994/31), chap. I, sect. C.

[78] Resolution 317 (IV), annex.

[79] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 212, No. 2861.

appropriate measures to create a better public awareness of the problem;

8. *Draws the attention* of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women and the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the problem of trafficking in women and girl children;

9. *Invites* the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace and the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to consider including in their respective programmes of action the subject of the traffic in women and girl children;

10. *Recommends* that the problem of trafficking in women and girl children be given consideration within the implementation of all relevant international legal instruments and, if need be, that consideration be given to measures to strengthen them, without undermining their legal authority and integrity;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", a preliminary report on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/167. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 1 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also Article 8 of the Charter, which provides that the United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs,

Recalling further the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[57] especially paragraphs 79, 315, 356 and 358,

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies that have continued to focus on this area since the adoption of Assembly resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which the question of the employment of women in the Professional category was first addressed,

Concerned at the serious and continuing underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat, particularly at the higher decision-making levels,

Convinced that the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat could significantly enhance the effectiveness and credibility of the United Nations, including its leadership role in advancing the status of women worldwide and in promoting the full participation of women in all aspects of decision-making,

Recalling the goal set in its resolutions 45/125 of 14 December 1990 and 45/239 C of 21 December 1990, which was reaffirmed in its resolutions 46/100 of 16 December 1991, 47/93 of 16 December 1992 and 48/106 of 20 December 1993, of a 35 per cent overall participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Noting with concern that the current rate of increase in the appointment of women may not be sufficient to achieve the objective of a 35 per cent participation rate of women in posts subject to geographical distribution by 1995,

Recalling the goal set in its resolution 45/239 C, which was reaffirmed in its resolutions 46/100, 47/93 and 48/106, of a 25 per cent participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995,

Noting with disappointment that the participation rate of women in posts at the D-1 level and above remains unacceptably low and well below the 25 per cent goal,

Noting the efforts made in the past year by the Secretary-General and the Office of Human Resources Management to integrate the objectives set by the General Assembly for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat into the overall strategy for the management of the Organization's human resources, and noting also that such a comprehensive approach will be conducive to enhancing the status of women in the Secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of providing equal employment opportunities for all staff,

Aware that a comprehensive policy aimed at preventing sexual harassment should be an integral part of personnel policy,

Commending the Secretary-General for his administrative instruction on procedures for dealing with cases of sexual harassment,[80]

Bearing in mind that a visible commitment by the Secretary-General is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[81]

2. *Takes note* of the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000) contained in section IV of the report, and the goals and objectives of the strategic plan as proposed by the Secretary-General;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the strategic plan, noting that his visible commitment is essential to the achievement of the targets set by the General Assembly and the goals and objectives contained in the strategic plan;

4. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to ensure implementation of the strategic plan through, *inter alia*, the issuance of clear and specific instructions as to the authority and responsibility of all managers to implement the plan and the criteria by which performance will be appraised;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and consistent with the strategic plan, to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in its resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995;

6. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to examine further existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, including consideration of such issues as spouse employment, job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career-break schemes and access to training;

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[80] ST/AI/379.

[81] A/49/587 and Corr.1.

7. *Further urges* the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low representation of women, including countries in transition;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that equal employment opportunities exist for all staff;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to enable, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the implementation of the strategic plan;

10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the strategic plan and the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General further to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat containing, *inter alia*, information on activities undertaken towards the achievement of the goals and objectives contained in the strategic plan and policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat, is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-ninth session, in accordance with the relevant rules on the delivery timetable for documentation, and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/168. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/97 of 16 December 1992, 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 48/112 of 20 December 1993,

Profoundly alarmed by the magnitude of the rising trend in drug abuse and illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that threaten the health and well-being of millions of persons, in particular the youth, in all countries of the world,

Gravely concerned that the illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continue to threaten seriously the socio-economic and political systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of States,

Deeply alarmed by the growing violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups that engage in the production of, traffic in and distribution of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals, which at times places them beyond the reach of the law, corrupting institutions, undermining the full exercise of human rights and threatening the stability of many societies in the world,

Fully aware that States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and multilateral development banks need to accord a higher priority to dealing with this scourge, which undermines development, economic and political stability and democratic institutions, and the combat against which entails increasing economic costs for Governments and the irreparable loss of human lives,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating drug-related crimes, such as terrorism, illicit arms trade and money laundering, and bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive framework for international cooperation in drug control is provided by the existing drug control conventions, the Declaration[82] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[83] the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, devoted to the quesion of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic and psycotropic substances,[84] the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat[85] and the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control,[86] and stressing the need for insistent efforts to implement them,

Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[87]

Acknowledging that there are links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade requires appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities in the affected areas of those countries,

Emphasizing the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world,

Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and commending the way in which it has carried out the functions entrusted to it,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the drug menace requires the formulation of strategies, approaches, objectives and enhanced international cooperation to address more effectively the international operations of those who deal in the illegal traffic of drugs, arms and precursors and essential chemicals,

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[82] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[83] Ibid., sect. B.

[84] Resolution S-17/2, annex.

[85] A/45/262, annex.

[86] See A/49/139-E/1994/57.

[87] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

I

RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

1. *Reaffirms* that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking should not in any way justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations;

2. *Calls upon* all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

II

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

1. *Renews its commitment* to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained;

2. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[87] as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[88] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[89] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[90]

3. *Calls upon* all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in accordance with those international instruments;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that request it in adjusting their national laws, policies and infrastructure to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as assistance in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws;

5. *Supports* the focus on regional, subregional and national strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to complement those strategies with effective interregional strategies;

6. *Reaffirms* the danger and threat posed to civil society by drug trafficking and its links to terrorism, money laundering and the arms trade, and encourages Governments to deal with this threat and to cooperate to prevent the channelling of funds to and between those engaged in such activities;

7. *Acknowledges* that there are links between the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries, and acknowledges also the differences and diversity of the problems in each country;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to provide increased economic and technical support to Governments that request it for programmes of alternative and sustainable development, in countries affected by the illicit drug problem, that take fully into account the cultural traditions of peoples;

9. *Notes* the strong support expressed by members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the initiatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to establish a dialogue with multilateral development banks so that they might include a drug control component in lending and programming activities in interested and affected countries, and requests the Executive Director of the Programme to inform the Commission of further progress made in this area;

10. *Stresses* the need for effective action to prevent the diversion to illicit markets of precursors and essential chemicals, materials and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

11. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring the production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and urges increased efforts to implement its mandate under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances concerning the monitoring of the movement of precursors and essential chemicals;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue providing assistance to Member States that request it in establishing or strengthening national drug detection laboratories;

13. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue and to seek support from other relevant agencies for its laboratory research to develop environmentally safe methods for the eradication of illegal crops from which narcotic drugs are obtained, in support of national drug control strategies when requested by interested Governments and, in this context, to promote international quality standards for such methods, and requests it to report on progress made in this matter to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-eighth session;

14. *Calls upon* States to consider increasing efforts to eradicate illegal crops from which narcotic drugs are obtained and to take full advantage of the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop environmentally safe eradication methods;

15. *Emphasizes* the need to maintain the capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board, including through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, and adequate technical support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

16. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the objectives of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000, under the theme "A global response to a global challenge", by Member States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations system;

17. *Recommends* to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it consider at its thirty-eighth session, under an existing agenda item, the documents relating to the social and economic impact of drug abuse and control and to drugs and development submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;[91]

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[88] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[89] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[90] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

[91] See A/CONF.166/PC/20/Add.2.

18. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session[92] to request the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and with the support of an ad hoc intergovernmental advisory group, to prepare an assessment of the issues covered in paragraphs 9 and 10 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), (*i*) and (*j*) of General Assembly resolution 48/12, as well as the issue of possible alternative funding mechanisms for United Nations drug control activities;

19. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs[92] to examine at its thirty-eighth session the issues identified in paragraph 10 (*d*), (*f*), (*g*) and (*h*) of resolution 48/12;

20. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to include in the provisional agenda for its thirty-eighth session an item on the reduction of illicit demand for drugs, in accordance with paragraph 10 (*a*) of resolution 48/12;

21. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, while considering the issue of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at its high-level segment of 1995, to pay special attention to the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs requested in paragraph 11 of resolution 48/12;

22. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its report on illicit traffic in drugs, to include an assessment of world wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

III

GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Global Programme of Action[84] as a comprehensive framework for national, regional and international action to combat illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Calls upon* States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating it into practical action for drug abuse control at the national, regional and international levels;

3. *Urges* all Governments and competent regional organizations to develop a balanced approach within the framework of comprehensive demand reduction activities, giving adequate priority to prevention, treatment, research, social reintegration and training in the context of national strategic plans to combat drug abuse;

4. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and encourages them to pursue those efforts so as to increase the number of Governments that respond;

6. *Notes* efforts being made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, encourages the Programme, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to take further steps to facilitate the efficient collection of data so as to avoid duplication of effort, and encourages also the increased and timely provision of updated information by Member States;

7. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways of providing assistance to Member States that request it in their efforts to establish appropriate mechanisms to collect and analyse data and to seek voluntary resources for this purpose;

IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL: ACTION BY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. *Supports* the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control[88] as a vital tool for the coordination and enhancement of drug abuse control activities within the United Nations system and requests that it be updated and reviewed on a biennial basis with a view to continuing efforts to improve its presentation and usefulness as a strategic tool of the United Nations for the drug problem;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system;

3. *Endorses* the agreed conclusions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment of 1994,[93] regarding coordination by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of drug-control related policies and activities of the United Nations system, including international financial institutions;

4. *Urges* the governing bodies of the United Nations organizations associated with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control to help ensure effective follow-up by including drug control in their agendas with a view to assessing the activities undertaken in accordance with the Plan and examining how the drug problem is addressed in relevant programmes;

5. *Invites* Member States to inform the Economic and Social Council at its high-level segment of 1995 on progress in international cooperation, especially on specific national efforts to engage the United Nations system and the multilateral development banks in addressing the drug problem;

V

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and relevant consensus documents;

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[92] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 10* (E/1994/30), chap. XI, resolution 3 (XXXVII).

[93] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/49/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

2. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular by increasing voluntary contributions to the Programme, to enable it to expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

3. *Invites* Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways and means of improving the coordination of United Nations drug control-related activities;

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened thirty-sixth session on the programme budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accordance with the mandate contained in section XVI, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to comply with the approved format and methodology of the programme budget of the Fund, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and encourages the Executive Director to continue his efforts to improve the presentation and transparency of the budget;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of heads of national law enforcement agencies, and encourages them to consider ways to improve their functioning and to strengthen their impact so as to enhance cooperation in the fight against drugs at the regional level;

VI

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the item entitled "International drug control";[94]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session an updated report on the status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(*b*) To include in his annual report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action recommendations on ways and means to improve implementation and provision of information by Member States.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/169. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of her Office[95] and the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its forty-fifth session,[96] and taking note of the statement made by the High Commissioner on 9 November 1994,[97]

Recalling its resolution 48/116 of 20 December 1993,

Expressing deep concern at the immense human suffering and loss of life which have accompanied recent crises involving refugee flows and other forced displacements, as well as the magnitude and complexity of current refugee problems, which have made more difficult the accomplishment of the High Commissioner's crucial functions of ensuring international protection for refugees and achieving timely and durable solutions to their plight,

Reaffirming the importance of the 1951 Convention[98] and the 1967 Protocol[99] relating to the Status of Refugees as the cornerstone of the international system for the protection of refugees, and noting with satisfaction that one hundred and twenty-seven States are now parties to one or both instruments,

Reaffirming also the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the crucial importance of the High Commissioner's functions of providing international protection to refugees and seeking solutions to refugee problems,

Welcoming the continuing strong commitment of States to providing protection and assistance to refugees and the valuable support extended by Governments to the High Commissioner in carrying out her humanitarian tasks,

Welcoming also the strong commitment made by States in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[42] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, to the institution of asylum and to refugees and displaced persons,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist the High Commissioner in seeking durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees, to take part in efforts to prevent conditions that might give rise to the flight of refugees and to address the root causes of refugee outflows, and underlining, in this connection, State responsibility, particularly as it relates to countries of origin,

Commending the High Commissioner and her staff for the competent, courageous and dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties, and noting with profound regret the deaths of staff members as a consequence of violent events in several countries around the world,

Commending also those States, particularly the least developed and those hosting millions of refugees over long periods of time, which, despite severe economic, development and environmental challenges of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of those States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance, including development-oriented assistance and assistance related to the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner,

Noting with concern that the number of refugees and other persons to whom the Office of the High Commissioner is called upon to provide assistance and protection has continued to increase and that their protection continues to be seriously jeopardized in many situations as a result of denial of admission, unlawful expulsion, refoulement, unjustified detention, other threats to their personal security, dignity and well-being and failure to respect and ensure their fundamental freedoms and human rights,

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[94] A/49/139-E/1994/57, A/49/317, A/49/345 and A/49/369.

[95] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/49/12).

[96] Ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/49/12/Add.1).

[97] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Third Committee*, 23rd meeting, and corrigendum.

[98] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[99] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

Recognizing that, in certain regions, the misuse by individuals of asylum procedures jeopardizes the institution of asylum and adversely affects the prompt and effective protection of refugees,

Noting that the involuntary displacement of persons within their own countries remains a problem of grave humanitarian concern, and that the many and varied underlying causes of involuntary internal displacement and of refugee movements are similar in numerous cases,

Recognizing that actions by the international community, in consultation and coordination with the State concerned, on behalf of the internally displaced may contribute to the easing of tensions and the resolution of problems resulting in displacement, and constitute important components of a comprehensive approach to the prevention and solution of refugee problems,

Noting that, in a number of instances, the internally displaced are present alongside refugees, returnees or a vulnerable local population, in situations where it is neither reasonable nor feasible to treat the categories differently in responding to their needs for assistance and protection,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the High Commissioner to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugee women and children, who constitute the majority of the world's refugee population and who are often exposed to serious threats to their safety and well-being,

Noting with concern the persistent problems of stateless persons in various regions and the emergence of new situations of statelessness,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental importance of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of providing international protection to refugees and the need for States to cooperate fully with her Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of that function;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede or declare succession to and to implement fully the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and relevant regional instruments for the protection of refugees;

3. *Deplores* the fact that in certain situations refugees and returnees and other persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner have been subjected to armed attack, murder, rape and other violations of or threats to their personal security and other fundamental rights and that incidents of refoulement and denial of access to safety have occurred, and calls upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection and the humane treatment of asylum-seekers in accordance with internationally recognized human rights norms;

4. *Calls upon* all States to uphold asylum as an indispensable instrument for the international protection of refugees and to respect scrupulously the fundamental principle of non-refoulement;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of ensuring access, for all persons seeking international protection, to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status or, as appropriate, to other mechanisms to ensure that persons in need of international protection are identified and granted such protection, while not diminishing the protection afforded to refugees under the terms of the 1951 Convention, the 1967 Protocol and relevant regional instruments;

6. *Calls upon* all States to assist and support the High Commissioner's efforts to continue to provide international protection and assistance, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, to persons who have been forced to flee or to remain outside their countries of origin as a result of danger to their life or freedom owing to situations of conflict, and to seek solutions to the problems arising from their forced displacement;

7. *Recognizes* the desirability of exploring further measures to ensure international protection to all who need it, including temporary protection and other forms of asylum oriented towards repatriation, in situations of conflict or persecution involving large-scale outflows and in which return home is considered the most appropriate durable solution, and encourages the High Commissioner to continue to promote international cooperation and to engage in further consultations and discussions concerning measures to achieve this objective, acknowledging the value of regional arrangements in this regard;

8. *Stresses* the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees, and urges all States and relevant non-governmental organizations, in conjunction with the Office of the High Commissioner, to cooperate in efforts to lighten the burden borne by States that have received large numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees;

9. *Reiterates* that voluntary repatriation, when it is feasible, is the ideal solution to refugee problems, calls upon countries of origin, countries of asylum, the Office of the High Commissioner and the international community as a whole to do everything possible to enable refugees to exercise freely their right to return home in safety and dignity, ensuring that international protection continues to be extended until that time, and assisting, where needed, the return and reintegration of repatriating refugees, and further calls upon the High Commissioner, in cooperation with States concerned, to promote, facilitate and coordinate the voluntary repatriation of refugees, including the monitoring of their safety and well-being on return;

10. *Calls* for a more concerted response by the international community to the needs of internally displaced persons and, in accordance with its resolution 48/116, reaffirms its support for the High Commissioner's efforts, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations and with the consent of the State concerned, and taking into account the complementarities of the mandates and expertise of other relevant organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to such persons, emphasizing that activities on behalf of internally displaced persons must not undermine the institution of asylum, including the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide timely and speedy humanitarian assistance and support to countries affected by internal displacement to help them fulfil their responsibility towards the displaced;

12. *Calls*, likewise, upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all possible necessary measures to ensure impartial, safe and timely humanitarian access to persons in need of protection and assistance;

13. *Acknowledges* the continuing close cooperation between the High Commissioner and the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons in the exercise of his mandate, and recognizes the importance of their close cooperation, and of cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, with respect to prevention, protection, humanitarian assistance and solutions;

14. *Encourages* the High Commissioner to continue to support the coordination role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, especially in major and complex emergencies;

15. *Underlines* the need for further progress by the United Nations system in addressing in a coherent and mutually supportive manner humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development

activities, especially in countries to which refugees are returning voluntarily, and calls upon the Economic and Social Council to review the complementarities of relevant United Nations organizations in this regard;

16. *Emphasizes* the need, particularly in complex emergencies that include humanitarian and peace-keeping operations, to ensure respect for the High Commissioner's protection mandate and to preserve the impartial and purely humanitarian nature of the activities of the Office;

17. *Expresses profound concern* at conditions in a number of countries and regions that seriously endanger the security of the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner and other relief workers, deplores the loss of lives among such personnel, urges support for initiatives taken by the High Commissioner and within the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the safety of United Nations and associated personnel, in particular the consideration of new measures to enhance the safety of such personnel, and calls upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all necessary measures to ensure the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work in the countries concerned;

18. *Urges* the High Commissioner, Governments and other relevant organizations to intensify efforts to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugee children, particularly those of unaccompanied minors, and calls upon States to safeguard the security of refugee children and to ensure that they are not recruited into the military or other armed groups;

19. *Encourages* the High Commissioner to continue to undertake initiatives for refugee women in the areas of leadership and skills training, legal awareness and education and, in particular, in the area of reproductive health, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of the refugees, in conformity with universally recognized human rights;

20. *Calls upon* States to assist the High Commissioner to fulfil her responsibilities, under General Assembly resolution 3274 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, with respect to the reduction of statelessness, including the promotion of accessions to and full implementation of international instruments relating to statelessness;

21. *Notes* the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situations, and welcomes the High Commissioner's growing cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her continued cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Commission on Human Rights;

22. *Reaffirms* the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into the programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner, especially in the least developed and developing countries which have hosted refugees over long periods of time, in view of the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner;

23. *Welcomes* efforts to strengthen collaboration among Governments, the Office of the High Commissioner and non-governmental organizations, including through the Partnership in Action process, and encourages non-governmental organizations, Governments and the Office of the High Commissioner to identify areas for further cooperation;

24. *Calls upon* all Governments and other donors to contribute to the programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and, taking into account the effect on host countries of the increasing requirements of large refugee populations and the need to widen the donor base and to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/170. New international humanitarian order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/106 of 16 December 1992 and other pertinent resolutions[100] relating to the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and of international cooperation in the humanitarian field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[101] and the previous reports[102] containing the comments and views of Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations,

Noting that a number of Governments have not yet submitted their comments in regard to the above-mentioned resolutions,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continuing support for the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order;

2. *Urges* Governments and governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and views to the Secretary-General regarding the promotion of the new international humanitarian order;

3. *Requests* Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of special concern to them within their own countries, in order to identify opportunities for future action;

4. *Invites* the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its activities in cooperation with the Governments and the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments and non-governmental organizations and the IHumanitarian Issues in order to report on the progress made by them to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. *Decides* to review at its fifty-first session the question of a new international humanitarian order.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/171. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1994/235 of 21 July 1994 concerning the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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[100] Resolutions 36/136 of 14 December 1981, 37/201 of 18 December 1982, 38/125 of 16 December 1983, 40/126 of 13 December 1985, 42/120 and 42/121 of 7 December 1987, 43/129 and 43/130 of 8 December 1988 and 45/101 and 45/102 of 14 December 1990.

[101] A/49/577 and Corr.1.

[102] A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/358 and Add.1 and 2, A/41/472, A/43/734 and Add.1, A/45/524 and A/47/352.

Taking note also of the notes verbales dated 28 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations,[103] 23 December 1993 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations[104] and 28 December 1993 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations,[105] addressed to the Secretary-General, relating to the enlargement of the Executive Committee,

1. *Decides* to increase the number of members of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from forty-seven to fifty States;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to elect the three additional members at its resumed organizational session of 1995.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/172. Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The General Assembly,

Having considered the note[106] and the report of the Secretary-General,[107] and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[108]

Aware that the majority of the refugee population are children and women,

Bearing in mind that unaccompanied refugee minors are among the most vulnerable refugees and require special assistance and care,

Mindful of the fact that the ultimate solution to the plight of those unaccompanied minors is their return to and reunification with their families,

Noting with satisfaction that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has developed revised Guidelines on Refugee Children, issued in May 1994,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the High Commissioner to ensure the protection and assistance of refugees, including refugee children and unaccompanied minors,

Recalling the provisions concerning the protection of refugee minors of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[44] and the 1951 Convention[88] and the 1967 Protocol[89] relating to the Status of Refugees,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the plight of unaccompanied refugee minors and emphasizes the need for their early identification and for timely, detailed and accurate information on their number and whereabouts;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and all other United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite the return to and reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors;

3. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other United Nations organizations concerned to take appropriate steps to mobilize resources commensurate to the needs and interests of the unaccompanied refugee minors and for their reunification with their families;

4. *Condemns* all acts of exploitation of the unaccompanied refugee minors, including their use as soldiers or human shields in armed conflict and their recruitment in military forces, and any other acts that endanger their safety and personal security;

5. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations to mobilize, within existing resources, adequate assistance to unaccompanied minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/173. Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/113 of 20 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[109] and the concerns expressed therein about the magnitude of existing and potential refugee and related migratory movements in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to consider comprehensive approaches for the coordination of action with regard to refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in consultation with concerned States and in coordination with relevant intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations, to continue to consider comprehensive regional approaches to the problems of refugees and displaced persons;

2. *Also calls upon* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts to promote and develop a preparatory process, leading to the convening, not later than 1996, of a regional conference to address the problems of refugees, displaced persons, other forms of involuntary displacement and returnees in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States, and urges States and the intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations concerned to support that process, including follow-up measures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[103] E/1994/7.

[104] E/1994/8.

[105] E/1994/9.

[106] A/49/411.

[107] A/49/643.

[108] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/49/12); and ibid., *Supplement No. 12A* (A/49/12/Add.1).

[109] A/49/533.

49/174. Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/118 of 20 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[110] and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[108]

Bearing in mind that most of the affected countries are least developed countries,

Convinced of the necessity to strengthen the capacity within the United Nations system for the implementation and overall coordination of relief programmes for refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming the prospects for voluntary repatriation and durable solutions throughout Africa,

Recognizing the need for States to create conditions conducive to the prevention of flows of refugees and displaced persons and to voluntary repatriation,

Bearing in mind that the majority of refugees and displaced persons are women and children,

Noting with deep gratitude the readiness and willingness with which States members of the Organization of African Unity have always received refugees and displaced persons in spite of the economic difficulties facing most African States,

Realizing the importance of assisting the host countries, in particular those countries that have been hosting refugees for a long time, to remedy environmental deterioration and the negative effects on public services and the development process,

Recognizing the mandate of the High Commissioner to protect and assist refugees and returnees and the catalytic role she plays, together with the international community and development agencies, in addressing the broader issues of development relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the necessity of facilitating the work of humanitarian organizations, in particular the supply of food, medicine and health care to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, deploring acts of aggression against personnel of humanitarian organizations, particularly those that have led to the loss of life, and stressing the need to guarantee the safety of the personnel of those organizations,

Deeply concerned about the continuing critical humanitarian situation in African countries, particularly in the Horn of Africa, caused by persistent drought, conflict and population movements,

Conscious of the situation of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in east, west, central and southern Africa,

Welcoming regional efforts, such as the mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution established by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Cairo from 28 to 30 June 1993,[111]

Taking into account resolution CM/Res.1521 (LX) on refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixtieth ordinary session, held at Tunis from 6 to 11 June 1994,[112]

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti, which represents 25 per cent of the total population of the country, and by their uninterrupted influx owing to the tragic situation in Somalia,

Deeply concerned also about the serious consequences of the presence of refugees and externally displaced persons for the already difficult economic and social situation in Djibouti, which is suffering from prolonged drought and the negative effects of the critical situation in the Horn of Africa,

Recognizing that more than half of the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti are located in Djibouti City in most serious difficulties and without direct international assistance, exerting intolerable pressure on the limited resources of the country and the social infrastructure and causing, in particular, serious problems of security,

Also recognizing the need for cooperation between the Government of Djibouti and the High Commissioner and relevant organizations to find alternative solutions to the problem of refugees in Djibouti City and to mobilize the necessary external assistance to meet their specific needs,

Aware that the refugee population in the refugee camps throughout Djibouti is in a precarious situation, facing the threat of famine, malnutrition and disease, and that it needs adequate external assistance for the provision of foodstuff, medical assistance and the necessary infrastructure for shelter,

Also aware that Eritrea has been devastated by a thirty-year war, which ended in May 1991, and by repeated droughts over the years, that its economy and resources have been destroyed and that it is starting anew,

Recognizing the massive task facing Eritrea of repatriating over half a million refugees, particularly from the Sudan, through its Programme for Refugee Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Resettlement Areas in Eritrea, and resettling voluntary returnees already in the country, internally displaced persons and demobilized former combatants, and the enormous burden that they have placed on the Government of Eritrea,

Recognizing also the need for cooperation between the Government of Eritrea and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and relevant organizations in order to mobilize the necessary international assistance to put the programmes of human resettlement into action in Eritrea,

Deeply concerned about the massive presence of refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers in Ethiopia and the enormous burden that this has placed on the infrastructure and meagre resources of the country,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for Ethiopia's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought and to rebuild the country's economy,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for immediate and adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, displaced persons, demobilized soldiers and victims of natural disasters,

Deeply concerned about the burden that has been placed on the Government and people of Kenya because of the influx of refugees fleeing the strife in some neighbouring countries and the infiltration of armed bandits and highly dangerous illegal weapons from the situation obtaining in Somalia,

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[110] A/49/578.

[111] See A/48/322, annex II.

[112] See A/49/313, annex I.

Aware of the need to improve the security situation in the region, particularly in the border areas, for the safety of the refugees, the local community and personnel involved in humanitarian activities,

Recognizing the great contribution and sacrifices that the Government of Kenya has made and continues to make in dealing with this situation,

Emphasizing the importance and necessity of continuing assistance to the refugees in Kenya, estimated to number more than two hundred and seventy thousand, until such time as this situation has changed,

Deeply concerned about the tragic impact that the civil war in Somalia continues to have on the lives of its people, affecting four to five million people who are either refugees in neighbouring countries or internally displaced and are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance,

Aware that the voluntary repatriation of large numbers of Somali refugees in neighbouring countries and elsewhere, as well as the return of internally displaced persons to their original homes, will still require a planned and integrated international assistance programme designed to cover their basic needs, ensure adequate reception arrangements and facilitate their smooth integration into their respective communities,

Convinced that it is necessary that humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees, returnees and displaced persons be mobilized urgently and delivered without delay in view of the deteriorating situation of the displaced persons and returnees and the mounting pressure the refugees continue to place on the host countries,

Appealing to the Somalis to implement the Addis Ababa Agreement on national reconciliation that the Somali leaders signed on 27 March 1993[113] in order to create an environment conducive to the repatriation of Somali refugees from the neighbouring countries,

Recognizing that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees over an extended period of time,

Aware of the economic difficulties facing the Government of the Sudan and of the need for adequate assistance for the refugees and displaced persons in the Sudan and the rehabilitation of the areas affected by their presence,

Commending the Government of the Sudan and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the efforts they have undertaken for the voluntary repatriation of the large numbers of refugees to their homelands,

Deeply concerned about the plight of Sudanese refugee children, particularly the problem of unaccompanied minors, and emphasizing the need for their protection, well-being and reunification with their families,

Considering that the repatriation and reintegration of returnees and the relocation of displaced persons are hindered by natural disasters and that the process poses serious humanitarian, social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Cognizant of the appeal to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Government of Chad to alleviate its problems and improve its abilities to implement the programme of repatriation, reintegration and relocation of voluntary returnees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the Organization of African Unity to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia, and the signing on 25 July 1993, at Cotonou, Benin, of the peace agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy,[114] as well as the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, aimed at bringing an end to the conflict,

Deeply concerned about the influx of internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees to Monrovia and the enormous burden this has placed on the infrastructure and fragile economy of the country,

Also deeply concerned that, despite the efforts made to provide the necessary material and financial assistance for the refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the situation remains unsettled and has serious implications for the long-term national development of Liberia, as well as for those West African countries hosting Liberian refugees,

Bearing in mind the continuing need to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons, since the security situation is not yet propitious for the conduct of large-scale voluntary repatriation and reintegration,

Deeply concerned about the influx of refugees into Burundi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire following the recent crisis in Rwanda,

Considering the alarming situation of internally displaced persons in Burundi and Rwanda,

Emphasizing the need for structured and coordinated action by all parties to assist the Government of Rwanda in the rehabilitation, reconstruction and normalization of civil society in that country and to complement the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner related to repatriation,

Welcoming the ongoing repatriation programmes for refugees in some southern African countries,

Convinced that, because of the serious economic situation arising from the effects of persistent drought in southern Africa and the impact on some countries in the region of having hosted large numbers of refugees, there is a continuing need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to the southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons,

Welcoming with appreciation the ongoing activities of the High Commissioner for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African returnees,

Recognizing the need to integrate refugee-related development projects in local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[110] and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[108]

2. *Commends* the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications

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[113] See S/26317, sect. IV; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

[114] S/26272, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*.

for the security environment and their long-term socio-economic development;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

5. *Expresses the hope* that additional resources will be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs;

6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community for the humanitarian assistance it has continued to render to refugees and displaced persons and to the countries of asylum, and calls upon it to continue to provide assistance to the millions of refugees and displaced persons in Africa;

7. *Calls upon* Governments, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the international community as a whole to strengthen the emergency response capacity of the Office of the High Commissioner on the basis of the experience of the emergency in Rwanda, and to continue providing needed resources and operational support to assist Rwandese refugees and the host countries until a permanent solution can be implemented;

8. *Calls upon* the international donor community to provide material and financial assistance for the implementation of programmes intended for the rehabilitation of the environment and infrastructure in areas affected by refugees in countries of asylum;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the necessary support and financial assistance to the High Commissioner to enhance her capacities and abilities to implement emergency operations, care and maintenance activities and repatriation and reintegration programmes for the benefit of refugees, returnees and, as appropriate, certain groups of internally displaced persons;

10. *Appeals* to Member States and international and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters and to the affected countries;

11. *Requests* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children;

12. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian organizations to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of present and future projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

14. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations organizations, the Organization of African Unity and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

15. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to review her general programmes in Africa, taking into account the increasing requirements in that region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/175. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[48] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44]

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organization and the importance of the work done in connection with migrant workers and members of their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Aware of the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and the marked increase in migratory movements that has occurred, especially in certain parts of the world,

Considering that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] all States are urged to guarantee the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and members of their families,

Underlining the importance of the creation of conditions to foster greater harmony and tolerance between migrant workers and the rest of the society of the State in which they reside, with the aim of eliminating the growing manifestations of racism and xenophobia taking place in segments of many societies and perpetrated by individuals or groups against migrant workers,

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Bearing in mind that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action States are invited to consider the possibility of signing and ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible time,

Recalling that, in its resolution 48/148 of 20 December 1993, it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the growing manifestations of racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination and inhuman or degrading treatment directed against migrant workers in different parts of the world;

2. *Welcomes* the signature or ratification of, or accession to, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families by some Member States;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expresses the hope that it will enter into force at an early date;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. *Invites* the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[115] and requests him to submit to it at its fiftieth session an updated report on the status of the Convention;

7. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its fiftieth session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/176. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[116]

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75]

Welcoming the recommendation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] that providing necessary resources for assistance to victims of torture should be given high priority, *inter alia*, by additional contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the Fund,

Alarmed at the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[117]

Noting the steps taken by the Secretary-General, through the staff of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to increase public awareness of the Fund and its humanitarian work,

Recalling the statement by the Board of Trustees of the Fund on the need to receive contributions from Governments on a regular basis, which, *inter alia*, would prevent the interruption of programmes in the continuation of which the Fund plays an instrumental role,

Taking account of the fund-raising campaign launched on the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the Fund at its eleventh session, held from 22 April to 1 May 1992, to enhance the capacity of the Fund to respond more favourably to the increasing number of requests for assistance to victims of torture,

Taking account also of the increasing number of projects and the repeated requests by the Board of Trustees of the Fund to have adequate staff for the operations of the Fund,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of an international network of centres for the rehabilitation of torture victims, which plays an important role in providing assistance to victims of torture, and the collaboration of the Fund with the centres,

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis and annually before the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund and if possible also with a substantial increase in the number and level of contributions so that consideration may be given to the ever-increasing demand for assistance;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments that pledged contributions to the Fund at the 1994 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has accomplished;

7. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of an adequate and stable level of staffing and technical equipment to ensure the efficient operation and management of the Fund;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[115] A/49/405.

[116] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[117] A/49/484 and Corr. 1 and Add.1.

49/177. Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to that resolution, and called upon all Governments to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention, most recently resolution 47/113 of 16 December 1992, and its decisions 46/428 and 46/430 of 17 December 1991, as well as the Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the subject, most recently resolution 1994/38 of 4 March 1994,[32]

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials[119] and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[120]

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[121]

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world, and concerned by the stagnation in the number of ratifications to the Convention received during the past year,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/32 of 28 February 1992,[30] in which the Commission decided to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

Noting with appreciation the activities of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, while expressing its concern at the pace of its progress in elaborating a draft optional protocol to the Convention,

1. *Commends* the Committee against Torture for its excellent report, in its modified presentation,[122] and for the improvement in its working methods;

2. *Notes* the status of submission of reports by States parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[123]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible;

5. *Encourages* the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights on the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention to intensify its deliberations with a view to an early conclusion of its work;

6. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to their obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and urges States parties whose arrears predate the provisions made by the Secretary-General for financing the Committee from the regular budget to fulfil their obligations forthwith;

7. *Invites* States parties to consider contributing to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture as a gesture reflecting the determination of States to promote human rights;

8. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties, as well as its practice of formulating concluding observations after the consideration of such reports;

9. *Commends* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the advisory services and technical assistance it provides to States, at their request, in preparing national reports to the Committee;

10. *Welcomes* the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture;

11. *Invites* donor countries and developing countries that so agree to consider the inclusion in their bilateral development cooperation of programmes and projects relating to the training of armed forces and police personnel in matters relating to the protection of human rights and the prevention of torture;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

13. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

14. *Invites* all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States which are parties to the Convention and which have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20;

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[118] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[119] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[120] Resolution 37/194, annex.

[121] Resolution 43/173, annex.

[122] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/49/44).

[123] Ibid., annex III.

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

16. *Decides* to consider the reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee against Torture at its fifty-first session under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/178. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/120 of 20 December 1993, as well as other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations human rights instruments is of major importance to the efforts of the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Conscious of the importance of coordination of human rights promotion and protection activities of United Nations bodies whose activities deal with human rights,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments,

(*b*) Securing sufficient financial and human resources to overcome existing difficulties with their effective functioning,

(*c*) Addressing questions of both reporting obligations and financial implications whenever elaborating any further instruments on human rights,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the fifth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies,[124] held at Geneva from 19 to 23 September 1994,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives taken by a number of treaty bodies to elaborate early warning measures and urgent procedures with a view to preventing the occurrence, or recurrence, of serious human rights violations,

Expressing concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in the consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Expressing concern also about the non-fulfilment by many States parties of their financial obligations under the relevant United Nations instruments on human rights,

Recalling the reports of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from 1988 to 1993 and the endorsement of the recommendations aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/120,

Taking note of the relevant paragraphs of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General[125] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, and of the note by the Secretary-General,[126]

Welcoming the contribution to the work of the human rights treaty bodies made by the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies,

1. *Welcomes* the submission of the report of the fifth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies,[127] and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations in the report;

2. *Welcomes also* the continuing efforts by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General, within their respective spheres of competence, aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures;

3. *Again urges* States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures;

4. *Urges* the treaty bodies to examine ways of reducing the duplication of reporting required under the different instruments and of generally reducing the reporting burden on Member States, including through:

(*a*) Identifying where cross-referencing can be used in report writing;

(*b*) Recommending, where appropriate, the designation of specific national administrative units to coordinate reports to all treaty bodies;

(*c*) Establishing coordination between the treaty bodies and the International Labour Organization to identify overlap between respective instruments and conventions;

(*d*) Considering the utility of single comprehensive reports and of replacing periodic reports with specifically tailored reports and thematic reports;

5. *Welcomes* the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(*a*) Requests that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights report regularly to the Commission on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(*b*) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

(*c*) Invites States parties that have been unable to comply with the requirements to submit their initial report to avail themselves of technical assistance;

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[124] A/49/537, annex, sect. IV.

[125] A/44/539, A/46/503 and A/48/508 and Corr.1.

[126] A/49/537.

[127] Ibid., annex.

7. *Urges* all States parties whose reports have been examined by treaty bodies to provide adequate follow-up to the observations and final comments of the treaty bodies on their reports;

8. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and the human rights treaty bodies to develop effective means for further cooperation between them, bearing in mind the responsibilities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights;

9. *Invites* the High Commissioner for Human Rights to consult the human rights treaty bodies in relation to his efforts to promote cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the emphasis by the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need for the enjoyment of the human rights by women to be closely monitored by each treaty body within the competence of its mandate, and endorses the recommendation by the chairpersons that each treaty body consider amending its reporting guidelines to request gender-specific information from States parties;

11. *Recognizes* the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the effective implementation of all human rights instruments;

12. *Endorses* the recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(*a*) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General provide adequate resources in relation to the various treaty bodies;

(*b*) Requests that the Secretary-General report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

13. *Urges* States parties to notify the Secretary-General, as depository of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[2] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75] of their acceptance of the amendments approved by the States parties and by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/120;

14. *Calls upon* all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations, including their arrears, under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment until the amendments enter into force;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees established under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment meet as scheduled until the amendments enter into force;

16. *Takes note* of the recommendation by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should be allocated additional meeting time until the backlog of pending reports has been eliminated, and that the Secretary-General should allocate sufficient resources from the existing regular budget of the United Nations to the Committee;[128]

17. *Requests* the High Commissioner for Human Rights, acting within his mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to ensure the preparation of an inventory of all international human rights standard-setting activities from within existing resources, in order to facilitate better-informed decision-making;

18. *Welcomes* the recommendation by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies[129] that treaty bodies should urge the States parties to translate, publish and make available to the media the full text of the concluding observations on their reports to the treaty-monitoring bodies, and requests the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that recent reports and the summary records of committee discussions pertaining to them, as well as concluding observations and final comments of the treaty bodies, are made available in the United Nations information centres in the countries submitting those reports;

19. *Invites* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to publish at the end of each year, from within existing resources, as a separate volume, a compilation of all concluding observations adopted during that year by treaty bodies;

20. *Requests* the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure, from within existing resources, that the United Nations *Manual on Human Rights Reporting* is available in all official languages at the earliest opportunity and that due regard is paid to the recommendations concerning the *Manual* made by the fifth meeting of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies;[130]

21. *Welcomes* all appropriate measures the human rights treaty bodies may take, within their mandates, in response to situations of massive human rights violations, including bringing those violations to the attention of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the Secretary-General and the competent bodies of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and requests the High Commissioner, acting within his mandate, to coordinate and consult throughout the United Nations system in this regard;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance, as of 1995, annual meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from the available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations;

23. *Decides* to continue giving priority consideration, at its fiftieth session, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/179. Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[118] and other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Recalling its resolutions 44/148 of 15 December 1989, 44/212 of 22 December 1989 and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1992/11 of 21 February 1992[30] and 1993/13 of 26 February 1993,[31] as well as resolution 1993/35 of 25 August 1993 of the

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[128] Ibid., paras. 49-51.

[129] Ibid., para. 44.

[130] Ibid., para. 57.

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[131]

Bearing in mind also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/12 of 25 February 1994,[32] in which the Commission drew the attention of the General Assembly to the contradiction between the existence of situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion, which must be overcome, and the duty to guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights,

Recalling its resolution 47/134 of 18 December 1992, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and stressed the need for a complete and in-depth study of extreme poverty, based on the experience and the thoughts of the poorest,

Recognizing that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and, in some situations, might constitute a threat to the right to life,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty continues to spread in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and seriously affects the most vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and groups, who are thus hindered in the exercise of their human rights and their fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights are interrelated goals,

Recognizing also the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and extreme poverty, and taking into account his preliminary report,[132]

Affirming the importance of the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen in March 1995, which will address, among the core issues affecting all societies, the alleviation and reduction of poverty,

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Reaffirms also* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in their communities, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/12, invited the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and extreme poverty to continue to give special attention to the following aspects in preparing his reports:

(*a*) The effects of extreme poverty on the enjoyment and exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of those affected by it;

(*b*) Efforts by the poorest themselves to exercise their rights and participate fully in the development of the society in which they live;

(*c*) Conditions in which the poorest can convey their experiences and ideas and become partners in the enjoyment of human rights;

(*d*) Means of promoting a better understanding of the experiences and ideas of the poorest and those committed to working alongside them;

4. *Again calls upon* States, the specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and other international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, to give the necessary attention to this problem;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the specific actions taken by the United Nations Children's Fund to mitigate the effects of extreme poverty on children and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for some means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions, and urges them to continue in this work;

6. *Decides* to consider this question further at its fifty-first session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/180. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purpose of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and for liberation from colonial and foreign domination, and for the establishment of a society in which people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will fully enjoy economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights on a basis of equality and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Reaffirming also, in this context, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Recognizing also that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Convinced that the establishment of the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in electoral processes corresponds to States,

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[131] See E/CN.4/1994/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/45 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

[132] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/16.

Recalling all its resolutions in this regard,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] in which the Conference reaffirmed that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation, and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in those processes;

3. *Reaffirms also* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms further* that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social systems;

6. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly of the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social systems, without interference;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/181. Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and reaffirming also its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and taking other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace, as well as achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies but also on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and for the basic purpose of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through international cooperation,

Reaffirming all its resolutions in this regard,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues, as affirmed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends, *Affirming* the importance of the objectivity, independence and discretion of the special rapporteurs and representatives on thematic issues and countries, as well as of the members of the working groups, in carrying out their mandates,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[118] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with that international framework;

4. *Considers* that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. *Affirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and should not be used for political ends;

6. *Requests* all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the present resolution in carrying out their mandates;

7. *Expresses its conviction* that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Stresses*, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

9. *Invites* Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, and international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1993/59 of 9 March 1993;[31]

11. *Decides* to consider this matter at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/182. Respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11]

Stressing that, as stated in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[42] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, family reunification of documented migrants is an important factor in international migration, and that financial remittances by documented migrants to their countries of origin often constitute a very important source of foreign exchange and are instrumental in improving the well-being of relatives left behind,

1. *Calls upon* all States to ensure the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory;

2. *Reaffirms* that all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure the protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants;

3. *Calls upon* all States to allow, in conformity with national legislation, the free flow of financial remittances by foreign nationals residing in their territory to their relatives in the country of origin;

4. *Also calls upon* all States to discourage and reverse legislation that adversely affects the family reunification of documented migrants and the transfer of financial remittances;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider this issue at its fifty-first session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/183. Right to development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development,[133] which it proclaimed at its forty-first session,

Recalling its resolutions 45/97 of 14 December 1990, 46/123 of 17 December 1991, 47/123 of 18 December 1992 and 48/130 of 20 December 1993, and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1994/21 of 1 March 1994,[32]

Recalling also the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right,[134]

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[133] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[134] E/CN.4/1990/9/Rev.1.

Recalling further the principles proclaimed in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of 14 June 1992,[135]

Mindful that the Commission on Human Rights continues to consider this matter, which is directed towards the implementation and further enhancement of the right to development,

Recognizing the need to provide adequate resources to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to support the work of the Working Group on the Right to Development,

Noting the need for coordination and cooperation throughout the United Nations system for the more effective promotion of the right to development,

Recognizing that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights have important roles to play in the promotion and protection of the right to development,

Reaffirming the need for action at the national and international levels by all Member States to realize all human rights, and the need for relevant evaluation mechanisms to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] which reaffirms the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and reaffirms that the human person is the central subject of development,

Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action examined the relationship between democracy, development and human rights, and recognizing the importance of creating a favourable environment in which everyone may enjoy their human rights as set out in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also that, in order to promote development, equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues must be ensured,

Noting that aspects of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[42] held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, are relevant to the universal realization of the right to development,

Welcoming the convening of the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace in 1995 and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in 1996, and affirming that those conferences constitute important international steps towards the realization of the right to development, within the context of promoting and protecting all human rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the continuing work of the Working Group on the Right to Development during its three sessions, held at Geneva from 8 to 19 November 1993, from 2 to 13 May 1994 and from 3 to 14 October 1994,[136]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[137] prepared pursuant to resolution 48/130,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries;

2. *Takes note* of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General;[137]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of Commission resolution 1994/21;

4. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to consider carefully the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development[136] and to request the Working Group, in fulfilling its mandate, to continue to examine and sustain attention to all the various aspects of the right to development, with a view to making recommendations for enhancing the universal realization of the right to development through, *inter alia*, the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development, reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

5. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to continue to be forthcoming in providing adequate services and logistical support to the Working Group on the Right to Development to ensure the smooth functioning of its meetings;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ask the Centre for Human Rights to provide a programmatic follow-up on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, as part of the efforts to implement the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to continue to take steps for the promotion and protection of the right to development by, *inter alia*, working in conjunction with the Centre for Human Rights and drawing on the expertise of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system related to the field of development;

9. *Supports* the current initiatives of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, within his mandate, to consult with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system on how they may promote the right to development;

10. *Invites* the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to consider how they may contribute to the realization of the right to development, including through convening meetings of governmental experts and representative non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking arrangements or agreements for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development through international cooperation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and the General Assembly at its fiftieth session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the

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[135] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[136] See E/CN.4/1994/21 and Corr.1, E/CN.4/1995/11 and E/CN.4/1995/27, respectively.

[137] A/49/653.

United Nations system relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

12. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the reports of the Working Group on the Right to Development;

13. *Reiterates its commitment* to implementing the results of the World Conference on Human Rights, at which it was reaffirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

14. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations to address, within the declarations and programmes of action to be adopted by the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the elements for the promotion and protection of the principles of the right to development, as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development;

15. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/184. United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11]

Reaffirming article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms",

Recalling the provisions of other international human rights instruments, such as those of article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[118] and article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44] that reflect the aims of the aforementioned article,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/56 of 9 March 1993,[31] in which the Commission recommended that knowledge of human rights, both in its theoretical dimension and in its practical application, should be established as a priority in education policies,

Considering Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/51 of 4 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to include among his specific objectives a plan of action for the United Nations decade for human rights education and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a plan of action for a decade for human rights education,

Convinced that human rights education should involve more than the provision of information and should constitute a comprehensive life-long process by which people at all levels in development and in all strata of society learn respect for the dignity of others and the means and methods of ensuring that respect in all societies,

Convinced also that human rights education contributes to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages that takes into account the diverse segments of society such as children, indigenous peoples, minorities and disabled persons,

Taking into account the efforts to promote human rights education made by educators and non-governmental organizations in all parts of the world, as well as by intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Convinced that each woman, man and child, to realize their full human potential, must be made aware of all their human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social,

Believing that human rights education constitutes an important vehicle for the elimination of gender-based discrimination and ensuring equal opportunities through the promotion and protection of the human rights of women,

Considering the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy,[138] adopted by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Montreal from 8 to 11 March 1993, according to which education for human rights and democracy is itself a human right and a prerequisite for the realization of human rights, democracy and social justice,

Recalling that it is the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights,[139]

Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[140] in paragraph 94 of which he declared that human rights education is essential for the encouragement of harmonious inter-community relations, for mutual tolerance and understanding and finally for peace,

Aware of the experience in human rights education of United Nations peace-building operations, including the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador and the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[illegible] in particular section II, paragraphs 78 to 82 thereof,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[141] on human rights education, submitted in accordance with the request contained in its resolution 48/12[illegible] of 20 December 1993;

2. *Proclaims* the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

3. *Welcomes* the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, as contained in

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[138] See A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6.

[139] See resolution 48/141, para. 4 (*e*).

[140] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/49/36).

[141] A/49/261-E/1994/110 and Add.1.

the report of the Secretary-General,[142] and invites Governments to submit comments with a view to supplementing the Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit proposals, taking into account the views expressed by Governments for the purpose indicated in paragraph 3;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action and to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Urges* governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education, as recommended in the Plan of Action, in particular by preparing and implementing national plans for human rights education;

7. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action;

8. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, to support efforts of the High Commissioner to coordinate the Plan of Action;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider establishing a voluntary fund for human rights education, with special provision for the support of the human rights education activities of non-governmental organizations, to be administered by the Centre for Human Rights;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes to contribute, within their respective spheres of competence, to the implementation of the Plan of Action;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights and education;

12. *Calls upon* international, regional and national non-governmental organizations, in particular those concerned with women, labour, development and the environment, as well as all other social justice groups, human rights advocates, educators, religious organizations and the media, to increase their involvement in formal and non-formal education in human rights and to cooperate with the Centre for Human Rights in implementing the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;

13. *Requests* the existing human rights monitoring bodies to place emphasis on the implementation by Member States of their international obligation to promote human rights education;

14. *Decides* to consider this matter at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/185. Human rights and terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17]

Bearing in mind that the most essential and basic human right is the right to life,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5]

Recalling also its resolution 48/122 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/46 of 4 March 1994[32] and resolution 1994/18 of 25 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[143]

Reiterating that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Seriously concerned at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

Noting with great concern the growing connection between the terrorist groups and the illegal traffic in arms and drugs, as well as the consequent commission of serious crimes such as murder, kidnapping, assault and robbery,

Mindful of the need to protect human rights of and guarantees for the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights principles and instruments, particularly the right to life,

1. *Reiterates its unequivocal condemnation* of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States;

2. *Expresses its solidarity* with the victims of terrorism;

3. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international standards of human rights, to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, and urges the international community to enhance cooperation in the fight against the threat of terrorism at national, regional and international levels;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, for its consideration, a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Member States and to competent specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations for their consideration;

6. *Encourages* special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as treaty bodies, to pay appropriate attention, within their mandates, to the consequences of the acts, methods and practices of terrorist groups;

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[142] A/49/261-E/1994/110/Add.1, annex.

[143] See E/CN.4/1995/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/56, chap. II, sect. A.

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/186. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in the Declaration on the Right to Development, contained in the annex to its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the right to development is an indispensable element in the process of creating the appropriate conditions for the full enjoyment and preservation of all human rights and fundamental liberties,

Taking into account the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta in September 1992,[144]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Expressing its particular concern about the progressive worsening of living conditions in the developing world and the negative impact thereof on the full enjoyment of human rights, and especially about the very serious economic situation of the African continent and the disastrous effects of the heavy burden of the external debt for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reiterating its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Deeply convinced that, today more than ever, economic and social development and human rights are complementary elements leading to the same goal, that is, the maintenance of peace and justice among nations as the foundation for the ideals of freedom and well-being to which mankind aspires,

Reiterating that cooperation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Reiterating also the importance of unconditional international cooperation for the attainment of the right to development,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries to promote their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the provisions and ideas set forth in General Assembly resolution 32/130;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international cooperation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

3. *Notes* that the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in June 1993, identified the situations and obstacles which affect the full enjoyment of human rights;

4. *Reaffirms* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

5. *Reaffirms also* that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving the full realization of the right to development;

6. *Considers it necessary* for all Member States to promote international cooperation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

7. *Urges* all States to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Decides* that the approaches to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof;

9. *Decides also* to consider this question at its fifty-first session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[144] See A/47/675-S/24816; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992*, document S/24816.

49/187. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations aimed at the further promotion and protection of human rights, and recalling the importance attached by the World Conference on Human Rights to strengthening the Campaign,

Welcoming the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with the function, *inter alia*, of coordinating relevant United Nations education and public information programmes in the field of human rights, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993,

Recognizing that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat is the focal point for elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/44 B of 10 December 1993,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;[145]

2. *Appreciates* the measures taken by the Department of Public Information and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of human rights information materials in cooperation with regional, national and local organizations, as well as with Governments;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the dissemination by the Department of Public Information and the Centre for Human Rights of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] and of information on follow-up activities;

4. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, to finalize its comprehensive review of the programme of information and publications in the field of human rights, including the elaboration of a new information strategy, and to make an assessment of the effectiveness of this programme, and encourages the Centre to continue its efforts towards streamlining and focusing its publications programme;

5. *Encourages* the Centre for Human Rights to continue the development of training courses and materials, including targeted training manuals for professional audiences, as well as the dissemination of human rights information materials as a component of technical assistance projects;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Department of Public Information and the Centre for Human Rights to disseminate information on human rights by electronic means, including through the United Nations Bibliographic Information System;

7. *Notes* that a database has been established by the Centre for Human Rights for the promotion of all aspects of human rights;

8. *Urges* the Department of Public Information to continue to utilize United Nations information centres for the purpose of timely dissemination, within their designated areas of activity, of basic information and reference materials on human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the reports of States parties under human rights instruments and, to this end, to ensure that United Nations information centres are supplied with adequate quantities of those materials;

9. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to continue to make use of the resources available for this purpose to produce audiovisual materials on human rights issues;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, including in the dissemination of human rights materials;

11. *Encourages* all Member States to make special efforts to provide, facilitate and promote publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, including through support of United Nations information centres, to accord priority to the dissemination in their respective national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and other international instruments, as well as reports under human rights instruments, and to provide information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under these instruments can be exercised;

12. *Supports* the recommendation contained in section II.D of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that Member States develop specific programmes and strategies for ensuring the widest human rights education and the dissemination of public information, taking particular account of the human rights needs of women, and encourages Member States, in drawing up national action plans for the promotion and protection of human rights, to include broad-based education and public information programmes on human rights;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate and harmonize human rights information strategies within the United Nations system;

14. *Calls upon* the Centre for Human Rights to coordinate the substantive activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the Campaign;

15. *Calls upon* the Department of Public Information to coordinate the public information activities of the Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote coordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

16. *Stresses* the need for close cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the aims established for the Campaign and the need for the United Nations to harmonize the activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the

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[145] A/49/582.

International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with regard to education for human rights;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/188. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Welcoming the general comment of the Human Rights Committee[146] on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118]

Emphasizing that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is far-reaching and profound and that it encompasses freedom of thought on all matters, personal conviction and the commitment to religion or belief, whether manifested individually or in community with others,

Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 48/128 of 20 December 1993, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/18 of 25 February 1994,[32]

Reaffirming the call of the World Conference on Human Rights for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/17 of 21 February 1992[30] in which Commission decided to extend for three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate, and recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1992/226 of 20 July 1992,

Calling upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Abdelfattah Amor, to enable him to carry out his mandate fully,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Welcoming the inclusion of events relating to tolerance and religious diversity among the activities to be undertaken during the United Nations Year for Tolerance, with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead organization,

Alarmed that serious instances, including acts of violence, of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief occur in many parts of the world,

Deeply concerned that, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, the rights violated on religious grounds include the right to life, the right to physical integrity and to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of expression, the right not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained,[147]

Deeply concerned also at the increasing number of acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism in all its forms that, in many parts of the world, threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the dismay and condemnation expressed by the World Conference on Human Rights at the continued occurrence of gross and systematic violations and situations that constitute serious obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights, including religious intolerance,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provide full guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief to all without discrimination, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief is violated;

3. *Also urges* States to ensure, in particular, that no one within their jurisdiction is, on account of their religion or belief, deprived of the right to life or the right to liberty and security of person, or subjected to torture or arbitrary arrest or detention;

4. *Condemns* all instances of hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism and intolerance of religion or belief;

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[146] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/48/40), annex VI.

[147] See E/CN.4/1994/79, para 103.

5. *Urges* States, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to take all necessary action to prevent such instances, to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious extremism and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

6. *Recognizes* that legislation alone is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of religion or belief;

7. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

8. *Urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

9. *Calls upon* all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for those purposes;

10. *Expresses its grave concern* at attacks upon religious places, sites and shrines, and calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines are fully respected and protected;

11. *Recognizes* that the exercise of tolerance and non-discrimination by persons and groups is necessary for the full realization of the aims of the Declaration;

12. *Considers it desirable* to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

14. *Encourages* the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

15. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively;

16. *Recommends* that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including with regard to the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

17. *Welcomes* the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

19. *Urges* all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

20. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

21. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

22. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/189. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 47/125 of 18 December 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of that resolution,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993,[31]

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights concerning advisory services in the field of human rights, including its most recent resolution on that subject, 1994/69 of 9 March 1994,[32]

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[7]

Reaffirming that regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection,

Recalling that the World Conference on Human Rights reiterated the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[148]

Noting the progress achieved so far in the promotion and protection of human rights at the regional level under the auspices of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional intergovernmental organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes* the continuing cooperation and assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in the further strengthening of the existing regional arrangements and regional

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[148] A/49/321.

machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in regard to advisory services and technical assistance, public information and education, with a view to exchanging any information and experience in the field of human rights;

3. *Welcomes also*, in that respect, the close cooperation given by the Centre for Human Rights in the organization of regional and subregional training courses or workshops in the field of human rights, aiming at creating greater understanding of the promotion and protection of human rights issues in the regions and at improving procedures and examining the various systems for the promotion and protection of the universally accepted human rights standards;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, and renews its appeal to all Governments to consider making use of the possibilities offered by the United Nations, under this programme, of organizing information and/or training courses at the national level for government personnel on the application of international human rights standards and the experience of relevant international bodies;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as foreseen in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,[149] to continue to strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations dealing with human rights, and welcomes, in this connection, the fact that the Centre for Human Rights will continue to organize national, regional and subregional workshops and training courses for government officials engaged in the administration of justice and in the implementation of the international human rights instruments and that more countries in all regions of the world are expected to develop forms of cooperation and assistance with the Centre, in keeping with their specific needs;

6. *Invites* States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider concluding agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting, at their request, countries of the different regions under the programme of advisory services and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question further at its fifty-first session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/190. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, especially resolutions 47/138 of 18 December 1992 and 48/131 of 20 December 1993, as well as the annex to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989,[27]

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] especially the recognition therein that assistance provided upon the request of Governments for the conduct of free and fair elections, including assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections, is of particular importance in the strengthening and building of institutions relating to human rights and the strengthening of a pluralistic civil society, and that special emphasis should be given to measures that assist in achieving those goals,[150]

Reaffirming that electoral assistance and support for the promotion of democratization are provided only at the specific request of the Member State concerned,

Recognizing the usefulness of a comprehensive and balanced approach in the activities carried out by the United Nations in this field in order to contribute to the strengthening of both democracy and human rights within the country concerned,

Welcoming the Colloquium on African Election Administration organized by the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat in cooperation with the Department for Development Support and Management Services and non-governmental organizations, held in Zimbabwe from 15 to 18 November 1994, with the goal of contributing to the democratization process in Africa,

Taking note of the Declaration on Criteria for Free and Fair Elections adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the occasion of its ninety-first conference, held in Paris in March 1994,[151]

Welcoming the support provided by States to the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, *inter alia*, through the provision of experts and electoral observers, as well as through contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections,[152]

Noting the continuing high level of requests for electoral assistance by Member States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;[152]

2. *Commends* the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations, requests that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requests the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided;

3. *Requests* that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission;

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[149] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

[150] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 67.

[151] See Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin*, 74th Year, 1994, Second Quarter, No. 2.

[152] A/49/675 and Corr.1.

4. *Commends* the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in certain Member States requesting assistance, including the provision of assistance before and after elections have taken place and needs-assessment missions aimed at recommending programmes which might contribute to the consolidation of the democratization process, and requests that such efforts be strengthened;

5. *Recommends* that the Electoral Assistance Division provide post-election assistance to States that request such assistance, and to electoral institutions, in order to contribute to the stability and continuity of their electoral processes, as provided for in the report of the Secretary-General, and that it study, in cooperation with relevant United Nations offices, ways of defining more clearly the activities related to democratic consolidation which the United Nations might usefully undertake in assisting the efforts of interested States in this regard;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States which request assistance by, *inter alia*, enabling the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with his mandate and through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to support democratization activities as related to human rights concerns, including, *inter alia*, human rights training and education, assistance for human rights-related legislative reform, strengthening and reform of the judiciary, assistance to national human rights institutions and advisory services on treaty accession, reporting and international obligations as related to human rights;

7. *Commends* the programmes of assistance carried out by the United Nations Development Programme for civil service reform and for governance, and especially those for strengthening participation and linkages between concerned sectors of society and Governments;

8. *Recalls* the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

9. *Stresses* the importance of coordination within the United Nations system, commends the Centre for Human Rights for the advisory services and technical assistance it provides and the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the technical assistance they provide to requesting Member States, and requests the Electoral Assistance Division to strengthen its collaboration with the Centre, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate, and with the Department and the Programme and to inform them of requests submitted in the area of electoral assistance;

10. *Recommends* that the United Nations continue and strengthen its coordination of election preparation and observation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have an interest in such activities;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to reinforce the Centre for Human Rights through the redeployment of resources and personnel, so as to enable it to respond, in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division, to the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services in the area of electoral assistance;

12. *Recommends* that, in connection with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, special attention be paid to publicizing the Organization's successful efforts towards promoting genuine and periodic elections and its increasing focus on democratization;

13. *Takes note* of the guidelines for Member States considering the formulation of requests for electoral assistance, contained in annex III to the report of the Secretary-General;

14. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General consider ways to continue to improve coordination and to strengthen further the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations system in general to respond to its increased responsibilities and enlarged mandate in the field of electoral assistance and democratization as reflected in the present resolution, and to include his recommendations in this regard in his report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of resolution 48/131 and the present resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification and on his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/191. Summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary and arbitrary executions, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, most recently resolution 47/136 of 18 December 1992,

Mindful of the dismay and condemnation expressed by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in June 1993, at the continuing occurrence of gross and systematic violations of human rights, including summary and arbitrary executions,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extrajudicial executions,

Condemning especially violations of the right to life of minors and, in particular, children and adolescents without homes,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15,[153]

Welcoming the close cooperation established between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice with regard to questions relating to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental right, the right to life,

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[153] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

1. *Once again strongly condemns* the large number of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions which continue to take place throughout the world;

2. *Demands* that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. *Urgently appeals* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extrajudicial executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 1992/242 of 20 July 1992, in which the Council approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights[154] to appoint a special rapporteur for three years to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions and also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur, and recommends that the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session continue his mandate;

5. *Strongly urges* all Governments, in particular those that have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

6. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened or when such an execution has recently occurred, and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

7. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue, in his next report, to pay special attention to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions of children and women and to allegations concerning violations of the right to life in the context of violence against participants in demonstrations and other peaceful public manifestations or against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions[155] with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating military forces, law enforcement officers and government officials, as well as members of the United Nations peace-keeping or observer missions, in human rights and humanitarian law issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Urges* the Special Rapporteur to continue to draw to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights such situations of extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions as are of particularly serious concern to him or where early action might prevent further deterioration;

11. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto;[156]

12. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur and, in view of the increasing workload of the Special Rapporteur, to substantially increase, within existing resources, the human and material resources placed at his disposal, so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

14. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appears not to have been respected;

15. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/192. Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, as well as its resolution 48/138 of 20 December 1993,

Conscious of the need effectively to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/22 of 1 March 1994 on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,[32] in which the Commission, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to present an analytical report at its next session,

Noting that resolution 1994/4 of 19 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities[143] is to be considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session,

Aware of the provisions of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[118] concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Acknowledging that the United Nations has an increasingly important role to play regarding the protection of minorities by, *inter alia*, taking due account of and giving effect to the Declaration,

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[154] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1992/72.

[155] E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.4/1989/25, E/CN.4/1990/22 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/CN.4/1991/36, E/CN.4/1992/30 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/CN.4/1993/46 and E/CN.4/1994/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2, respectively.

[156] Resolution 44/128, annex.

Concerned by the growing frequency and severity of disputes and conflicts concerning minorities in many countries, and their often tragic consequences,

Affirming that effective measures and the creation of favourable conditions for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, ensuring effective non-discrimination and equality for all, contribute to the prevention and peaceful solution of human rights problems and situations involving minorities,

Considering that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural heritage of society as a whole of the States in which such persons live,

Noting the work of the High Commissioner for National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law in accordance with the Declaration,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[157]

Mindful of the recommendations contained in section II, paragraphs 25 to 27, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Urges* States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, including through the facilitation of their full participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development in their country;

3. *Urges* States to take, as appropriate, all the necessary constitutional, legislative, administrative and other measures to promote and give effect to the principles contained in the Declaration;

4. *Appeals* to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts, as appropriate, in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in their countries, in accordance with the Declaration;

5. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to examine, as a matter of priority, ways and means to promote and protect effectively the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to provide through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, at the request of Governments concerned and as part of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre, qualified expertise on minority issues and human rights, as well as on the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of the present resolution, to provide human and financial resources for the advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights, within existing resources;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote, within his mandate, the implementation of the principles contained in the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose;

9. *Urges* all treaty bodies and special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to give due regard, within their respective mandates, to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration and the promotion of understanding thereof;

11. *Encourages* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;

12. *Calls upon* States and the Secretary-General to give due regard to the Declaration in training programmes for officials;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/193. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolutions 46/125 of 17 December 1991 and 47/132 of 18 December 1992 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Recalling also its resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992 proclaiming the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as a body of principles for all States,

Emphasizing that, in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights welcomed the adoption of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and called upon all States to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent, terminate and punish acts of enforced disappearance,[158]

Noting that the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances considers the adoption of the Declaration to be the most encouraging development since its establishment in respect of efforts to combat enforced disappearances, especially in so far as it recognizes that the systematic practice of such acts is of the nature of a crime against humanity,

Expressing concern that, according to the Working Group, the practice of a number of States can run counter to the Declaration,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions, on the question of disappeared persons, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearance and eliminating enforced disappearances, duly taking into account the provisions of the Declaration,

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[157] A/49/415 and Add.1.

[158] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 62.

Convinced also that further efforts are needed to promote wider awareness of and respect for the Declaration,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the practice of enforced disappearances in the world,

Concerned about the growing number of reports concerning harassment, ill-treatment and intimidation of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of persons who have disappeared,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/39 of 4 March 1994,[32]

1. *Reaffirms* that any act of enforced disappearance is an offence to human dignity and a grave and flagrant violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and reaffirmed and developed in other international instruments in this field, as well as a violation of the rules of international law;

2. *Recalls* that all acts of enforced disappearance are offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their extreme seriousness under criminal law;

3. *Reiterates its invitation* to all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations to that end;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that, when a state of emergency is introduced, the protection of human rights is ensured, particularly as regards the prevention of enforced disappearances;

5. *Reminds* Governments of the need to ensure that their competent authorities conduct prompt and impartial inquiries in all circumstances, whenever there is reason to believe that an enforced disappearance has occurred in territory under their jurisdiction;

6. *Recalls* that, if allegations are confirmed, perpetrators should be prosecuted;

7. *Once again urges* the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment to which they might be subjected;

8. *Encourages* States, as some have already done, to provide concrete information on measures taken to give effect to the Declaration, as well as obstacles encountered;

9. *Requests* all States to consider the possibility of disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in the national and local languages;

10. *Notes* the action taken by non-governmental organizations to encourage implementation of the Declaration, and invites them to continue to facilitate its dissemination and to contribute to the work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work;

12. *Requests* the Working Group, in the continued exercise of its mandate, to take into account the provisions of the Declaration and to modify its working methods if necessary;

13. *Invites* the Working Group to identify obstacles to the realization of the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend ways of overcoming those obstacles, taking into account the discussions of the Subcommission;

14. *Furthermore encourages* the Working Group to continue to consider the question of impunity, in close collaboration with the rapporteur appointed by the Subcommission and with due regard for the relevant provisions of the Declaration;

15. *Requests* the Working Group to pay the utmost attention to cases of children subjected to enforced disappearance and children of disappeared persons and to cooperate closely with the Governments concerned to search for and identify those children;

16. *Appeals* to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications transmitted by the Working Group, to cooperate fully with it and, in particular, to reply promptly to its requests for information so that, while respecting its working methods based on discretion, it may perform its strictly humanitarian role;

17. *Encourages* the Governments concerned to give serious consideration to inviting the Working Group to visit their countries so as to enable it to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

18. *Expresses its profound thanks* to the many Governments that have cooperated with the Working Group and replied to its requests for information and to the Governments that have invited the Working Group to visit their countries, asks them to give all necessary attention to the Working Group's recommendations, and invites them to inform the Working Group of any action they take on those recommendations;

19. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group and to the follow-up of its recommendations when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its fifty-first session;[159]

20. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to consider extending for three years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980,[18] while maintaining the principle of annual reporting, and requests the Working Group to continue to fulfil its mandate in a rigorous and constructive fashion;

21. *Renews its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all the facilities it requires to perform its functions, especially in carrying out missions and following them up;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he takes to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration;

23. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-first session a report on the steps taken to implement the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to consider the question of enforced disappearances, and in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-first session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/194. Strengthening of the rule of law

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, by adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[159] E/CN.4/1995/36.

Firmly convinced that, as stressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the rule of law is an essential factor in the protection of human rights,

Also convinced that through their own national legal and judicial systems States must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights,

Recognizing the importance of the role that can be played by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in supporting national efforts to strengthen the institutions of the rule of law,

Recalling the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations and under the coordination of the Centre for Human Rights with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures which have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law,[160]

Recalling also its resolution 48/132 of 20 December 1993, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/50 of 4 March 1994,[32]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[161] submitted in conformity with resolution 48/132;

2. *Takes note with interest* of the proposals submitted in the report of the Secretary-General for strengthening the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in order to comply fully with the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning assistance to States in strengthening their institutions in the rule of law;

3. *Praises* the efforts made by the Centre to accomplish its ever-increasing tasks with the limited financial and personnel resources at its disposal;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* at the scarcity of means at the disposal of the Centre for the fulfilment of its tasks;

5. *Notes* that the programme of advisory services and technical assistance does not have assistance funds sufficient to provide any substantial financial assistance to national projects that have a direct impact on the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law in countries that are committed to those ends, but which face economic hardship;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of obtaining from all relevant institutions of the United Nations system, including financial institutions, acting within their mandates, technical and financial assistance to strengthen the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the results of the contacts he may establish in accordance with paragraph 6 above, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights.[160]

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/195. Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/135 of 15 December 1989, 45/180 of 21 December 1990, 46/111 and 46/118 of 17 December 1991, 47/127 of 18 December 1992 and 48/129 and 48/141 of 20 December 1993, and bearing in mind all relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and a priority activity of the Organization,

Bearing in mind that the Secretary-General, in his reports on the work of the Organization for 1992 and 1994, stated that the Charter of the United Nations placed the promotion of human rights as a priority objective, along with promoting development and preserving international peace and security,[162] and that the continuous increase in requests is increasing the workload of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and placing ever greater demands on its resources,[163]

Taking into account that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[5] the World Conference on Human Rights, held in June 1993, concerned by the growing disparity between the activities of the Centre and the human, financial and other resources available to carry them out, and bearing in mind the resources needed for other important United Nations programmes, requested the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take immediate steps to increase substantially the resources for the human rights programme from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations, and to take urgent steps to seek increased extrabudgetary resources,[164]

Taking into account also the establishment of the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as the mandate for the post, including its coordinating role and its overall supervision of the Centre, as well as the request by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141 for appropriate staff and resources to enable the High Commissioner to fulfil his mandate,

Taking into account further the fact that the responsibilities of the High Commissioner include, *inter alia*, engaging in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of his mandate with a view to the promotion and protection of all human rights, and rationalizing, adapting, strengthening and streamlining the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness,

Noting that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the World Conference on Human Rights stressed the importance of strengthening the Centre,[165]

Noting also that the difficult financial situation of the Centre has created considerable obstacles to the implementation of the various procedures and mechanisms and has negatively influenced the servicing by the Secretariat of the human rights bodies concerned,

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[160] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 69.

[161] A/49/512.

[162] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1), para. 100.

[163] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/49/1), para. 387.

[164] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II, para. 9.

[165] Ibid., para. 13.

Noting with appreciation the measures already taken by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the Centre for Human Rights, aimed at improving the administration and management of the Centre,

Acknowledging that, while further improvement in the functioning and efficiency of the Centre, together with a strong emphasis on good management practices, is needed in order to enable the Centre to cope with its constantly increasing workload, good management practices need to be complemented by additional resources commensurate with additional mandates,

Recalling that in its report to the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights reaffirmed that the paramount consideration in the employment of staff at every level was the need for the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and that it was convinced that that was compatible with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,[166] and bearing in mind Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[167]

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[140]

1. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and importance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, under the overall supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to ensure that appropriate additional financial, material and personnel resources are provided in 1994-1995 from within the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995[168] to enable the Centre and the High Commissioner to carry out, in full and on time, the respective mandates assigned to them by the competent bodies dealing with human rights;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to include in his submission for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, giving due regard to development and other priority activities of the United Nations, human and financial resources for United Nations human rights activities, adequate to respond to the increase in mandated activities in order to enable the Centre and the High Commissioner to carry out their respective mandates efficiently and effectively;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available additional human and financial resources:

(*a*) To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights so as to enhance his ability to coordinate effectively human rights promotion and protection activities throughout the United Nations system, including the provision of advisory services and technical assistance;

(*b*) To the Centre so as to strengthen its ability to discharge all its mandates, as well as its ability to deal with administrative and budgetary matters, including the provision of advisory services;

(*c*) To the High Commissioner and the Centre so as to enhance their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant parts of the United Nations system on logistical and administrative questions;

5. *Emphasizes* that, while steps are being taken to improve the administrative efficiency of the Centre, and while it has noted with appreciation the measures recently taken by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Head of the Centre for Human Rights, aimed at improving the management of the Centre, further steps should be undertaken to analyse the present and future utilization of available human and financial resources as well as additional measures to improve further the administrative efficiency and effectiveness of the Centre, if required with appropriate technical assistance;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session and a final report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the strengthening of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/196. Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[169] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[73] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[48] and other instruments of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[170] for the protection of victims of war and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[171] as well as the principles and commitments undertaken by States members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

Gravely concerned at the human tragedy in the territories of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and at the continuing massive and systematic violations of human rights occurring in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian Serb control and in areas of Croatia under Croatian Serb control,

Recalling its resolution 48/153 of 20 December 1993, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/72 of 9 March 1994[32] and Security Council resolution 900 (1994) of 4 March 1994, in which the Council called upon all parties to achieve freedom of movement for the civilian population and humanitarian goods to, from and within Sarajevo,

Recalling specifically Security Council resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993, 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 855 (1993) of 9 August 1993, in which the Council demanded, *inter alia*, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law, requested the Secretary-General to establish a commission of experts to examine and analyse information relating to serious violations of such law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and established an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for such violations,

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[166] E/CN.4/1988/85 and Corr.1, para. 30.

[167] A/49/595.

[168] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/48/6/Rev.1); and ibid., *Supplement No. 6A* (A/48/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

[169] Resolution 260 A (III).

[170] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[171] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 824 (1993) of 6 May 1993 and 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, in which the Council declared that Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, Bihac, Srebrenica and their surroundings should be treated as safe areas and that international humanitarian agencies should be given free and unimpeded access to those areas,

Gravely concerned at the situation throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rapidly deteriorating situation in the safe areas of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica, in particular the flagrant and blatant violations of the safe areas of Bihać, which has been subject to continued attacks by the Bosnian Serbs and Croatian Serb forces,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts undertaken by the representatives of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America and the Russian Federation to assist the parties in reaching a settlement to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the work of the ambassadors of the United States of America and the Russian Federation and the representatives of the European Union and the United Nations in Zagreb to achieve a cease-fire and eventual resolution of the situation in Croatia, all of which could, if accepted by all parties, lead to a substantial improvement in the human rights situation of members of all ethnic groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Protection Force to help to create the conditions for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia and to provide protection for the delivery of humanitarian aid, and also noting the obstacles faced by the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of its mandate in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the United Nations Protected Areas of Croatia,

Welcoming the signing of the framework agreements in Washington on 1 March 1994[172] and the creation of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has facilitated the delivery of humanitarian supplies and serves as a model for ethnic reconciliation in the region,

Supporting the declarations signed by Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox religious leaders at the interfaith summits convened by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation at Zurich in 1992 and at Istanbul in 1994,

Encouraging the international community, acting through the United Nations and other international organizations as well as bilaterally, to enhance its humanitarian support for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia,

Gravely concerned at the human rights violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in particular at those committed in the context of the continuing, odious practice of ethnic cleansing, which is the direct cause of the vast majority of human rights violations there and whose principal victims are the Muslim population, threatened with virtual extermination, as well as the Croats and non-Serbs,

Dismayed by the huge number of missing persons still unaccounted for, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia,

Deploring the exploitation of ethnic tensions and ultra-nationalistic phenomena for political goals used to foster the war and human rights violations,

Alarmed that the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia has also been characterized by the systematic destruction and profanation of mosques, churches and other places of worship, as well as sites of cultural heritage,

Deeply concerned by the situations reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia,[173] and stressing the need for detailed reporting on this subject,

Encouraging the continuing efforts made in the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia to find a peaceful solution,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to re-establish its presence in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in order to prevent further human rights violations, and deeply concerned about the decision of the authorities in the Federal Republic to expel the monitoring missions of long duration of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union from Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, where the human rights situation remains a cause of great concern,

Welcoming also the reconstruction efforts of the European Union, *inter alia*, through its monitoring missions, to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Welcoming further the reports and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territories of the successor States of the former Yugoslavia, in particular the most recent report,[174]

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territories of the successor States of the former Yugoslavia for his reports[175] and notes that his presence can be a positive factor towards reducing the instances of human rights violations in the region;

2. *Expresses its grave concern* at the instances of massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Notes with grave concern* the Special Rapporteur's conclusions about the impending humanitarian disaster in Bosnia and Herzegovina this winter;

4. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by all sides to the conflict, recognizing that the leadership in territories under the control of Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Croatia, the commanders of Serb paramilitary forces and political and military leaders in the Federal Republic bear primary responsibility for most of those violations;

5. *Condemns* the continued refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serb

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[172] "Framework Agreement establishing a Federation in the Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with a Majority Bosniac and Croat Population" and "Outline of a Preliminary Agreement for a Confederation between the Republic of Croatia and the Federation", signed in Washington on 1 March 1994; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/255.

[173] A/48/858.

[174] A/49/641-S/1994/1252, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1252.

[175] Idem; and *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1993*, documents S/26383, S/26415 and S/26469.

authorities to permit the Special Rapporteur to conduct investigations in territories under their control;

6. *Condemns also* the specific violations identified by the Special Rapporteur, most of which are committed in connection with ethnic cleansing by Bosnian Serbs and which include killings, torture, beatings, arbitrary searches, rape, disappearances, destruction of houses, forced and illegal evictions, detentions and other acts or threats of violence aimed at forcing individuals to leave their homes;

7. *Condemns further* the indiscriminate shelling and besieging of cities and civilian areas, the systematic terrorization and murder of non-combatants, the destruction of vital services and the use of military force against civilian populations and relief operations, including the use of cluster and napalm bombs on civilian targets by Croatian Serb and Bosnian Serb forces;

8. *Welcomes* the fact that the proceedings of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 have now begun, and in this context encourages the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations so that the Tribunal may conduct without any further delay its stipulated functions of trying those accused of and punishing those responsible for violations of international law;

9. *Requests* States, as a matter of urgency, to make available to the International Tribunal expert personnel, resources and services to aid in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of having committed serious violations of international humanitarian law;

10. *Requests* all States, in particular the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate, as required under Security Council resolution 827 (1993), with the International Tribunal in providing evidence for investigations and trials and in surrendering persons accused of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal;

11. *Notes* that all serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1 January 1991 are within the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal, and that persons who commit such acts in the context of the existing conflict will be held accountable;

12. *Reaffirms* that States are to be held accountable for violations of human rights;

13. *Expresses its complete support* for the victims of those violations, reaffirms the right of all persons to return to their homes in safety and dignity, considers invalid all acts made under duress affecting ownership of property and other related questions, recognizes the right of victims of ethnic cleansing to receive just reparation for their losses, and urges all parties to fulfil their agreements to this end;

14. *Condemns* all deliberate impeding of the delivery of food, medical and other supplies essential for the civilian population, which constitutes a serious violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and of medical evacuations, and demands that all parties ensure that all persons under their control cease such acts;

15. *Condemns also* the attacks on and continuous harassment of the United Nations Protection Force and on personnel working with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations, most of which are perpetrated by Bosnian Serb forces;

16. *Expresses its outrage* that the systematic practice of rape continues to be used as a weapon of war against women and children and as an instrument of ethnic cleansing, and recognizes that rape in this context constitutes a war crime;

17. *Expresses its serious concern* at the prevalence of lawlessness in the Serb-controlled territories of Croatia and the lack of adequate protection for Croatian and non-Serb populations remaining in the Serb-controlled municipalities where these populations continue to experience physical violence and insecurity, as reported by the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Also expresses its serious concern* at the violations of humanitarian law and international human rights law committed by local officials in the Federation-controlled areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which limit the right to freedom of movement, notably the right of refugees or displaced persons to return to their homes, as reported by the Special Rapporteur;

19. *Strongly condemns* the increase of police violence against the non-Serb populations in Kosovo, Sandzak, Vojvodina and other areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and of violations of the right to fair trial, as described in the most recent report of the Special Rapporteur;[174]

20. *Strongly urges* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take appropriate measures to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take urgent action to ensure the rule of law in order to prevent arbitrary evictions and dismissals and discrimination against members of the non-Serb populations in the Federal Republic;

21. *Expresses its grave concern* at the deteriorating human rights situation in Sandzak, as noted by the Special Rapporteur, particularly the systematic acts of harassment, beatings, torture, warrantless searches, arbitrary detention and unfair trials directed mainly against members of the Muslim population;

22. *Affirms* that a peaceful solution, to be achieved through negotiation under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, would greatly benefit the human rights situation in the areas concerned;

23. *Condemns in particular* the violations of human rights and humanitarian law in connection with detention, including killings, torture and the systematic practice of rape, and demands the immediate, internationally supervised release of all persons arbitrarily or illegally detained and the immediate closure of all places of detention not authorized by and in compliance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949;

24. *Reiterates its demands* that all parties notify immediately the International Committee of the Red Cross of the locations of all camps, prisons and other places of detention within Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and that the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Special Rapporteur and his staff, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the monitoring and other missions of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and other relevant international and regional organizations be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to such places of detention;

25. *Urges* all parties, and in particular the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the "Special Process" on Missing Persons in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia established pursuant to paragraph 24 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/72 in determining the fate of thousands of missing persons by disclosing information and documentation on inmates in prisons, camps and other places of detention in order finally to locate such persons and alleviate the suffering of their relatives;

26. *Urges* the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider its refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the missions of the

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor the human rights conditions in its territory, particularly in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, and its refusal to permit the opening of a field office of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/153;

27. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and effective coordination of the activities of all United Nations bodies in implementing the present resolution, and urges those bodies concerned with the situation in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to coordinate closely with the Special Rapporteur and the International Tribunal and to provide the Special Rapporteur on a continuing basis with all relevant and accurate information in their possession on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic;

28. *Also urges* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with adequate staff based in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved, including the United Nations Protection Force;

29. *Welcomes* the effort by the Government of Croatia and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to uphold human rights in their territories, and urges them to fulfil the human rights commitments they have made;

30. *Notes with concern* that many of the past recommendations of the Special Rapporteur have not been fully implemented, in some cases because of resistance by the parties on the ground, and urges the parties, all States and relevant organizations to give immediate consideration to them, in particular the calls of the Special Rapporteur:

(*a*) For the opening of humanitarian relief corridors to prevent the death and deprivation of the civilian population and to open the Tuzla airport to relief deliveries, and for the immediate release of detainees into conditions of safety;

(*b*) For the provision of necessary medical and psychological care to victims of rape within the framework of programmes to rehabilitate women and children traumatized by war, and for coordination by all concerned in support of the social integration of child victims;

(*c*) For more generous international assistance to refugees fleeing the conflict, and to the States that receive them;

(*d*) For increased support to initiatives to assist persons displaced by the conflict, with attention to the special needs of urban families and orphans;

(*e*) For the creation of a voluntary fund to provide economic and social aid to assist the reconstruction of destroyed villages and towns;

(*f*) For the attention of the international community to the need for an effective response to counter the policy of ethnic cleansing;

31. *Draws attention* to the need for an immediate and urgent investigation by qualified experts of a mass grave near Vukovar and other mass grave sites and places where mass killings are reported to have taken place, and requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make available the necessary means for this undertaking;

32. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

33. *Decides* to continue its examination of this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/197. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the Organization promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government",

Recalling its resolution 48/150 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[30] in which the Commission, *inter alia*, decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian Government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/85 of 9 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission decided to extend for one year the mandate of its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar,

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitments to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990,

Gravely concerned also at the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar, as reported by the Special Rapporteur, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, torture, forced labour and forced relocations, abuse of women, politically motivated arrests and detentions, restrictions on fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of expression and assembly, and the imposition of oppressive measures directed in particular at ethnic and religious minorities,

Noting that the human rights situation in Myanmar has consequently resulted in flows of refugees to neighbouring countries, thus creating problems for the countries concerned,

Noting also the measures taken by the Government of Myanmar, including its accession to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[70] for the protection of victims of war, the conclusion of cease-fire agreements with several groups of ethnic and religious minorities in Myanmar, the withdrawal of its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[44] and the release of a number of political prisoners in response to the concerns expressed by the international community, including the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, *Welcoming* the cooperation between the Government of Myanmar and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh to Myanmar,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;[176]

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his report;[177]

3. *Deplores* the continued violations of human rights in Myanmar;

4. *Repeats its call* on the Government of Myanmar to release unconditionally and immediately the Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who is now in her sixth year of detention without trial, and other political leaders and remaining political prisoners;

5. *Welcomes* the recent meetings between the Government of Myanmar and Aung San Suu Kyi, and encourages the Government of Myanmar to engage in a substantive political dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi and other political leaders, including representatives from ethnic groups, as the best means of promoting national reconciliation and the full and early restoration of democracy;

6. *Also welcomes* the recent discussions between the Government of Myanmar and the Secretary-General, and further encourages the Government of Myanmar to continue to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;

7. *Again urges* the Government of Myanmar, in conformity with its assurances given at various times, to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and to ensure that political parties can function freely;

8. *Notes with concern* that most of the representatives duly elected in 1990 are still excluded from participating in the meetings of the National Convention, created to prepare basic elements for the drafting of a new constitution, and that one of its objectives is to maintain the participation of the armed forces in a leading role in the future political life of the State, and notes also that there is as yet no process or timetable for concluding the National Convention;

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of Myanmar to take all appropriate measures to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the transfer of power to democratically elected representatives;

10. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and assembly, and the protection of the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, and to put an end to violations of the right to life and integrity of the human being, to the practices of torture, abuse of women, forced labour and forced relocations, and to enforced disappearances and summary executions;

11. *Appeals* to the Government of Myanmar to consider becoming a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[118] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[118] and to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[75]

12. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to fulfil its obligations as a State party to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and to the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) of the International Labour Organization;

13. *Stresses* the importance for the Government of Myanmar to give particular attention to conditions in the country's jails and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate freely and confidentially with prisoners;

14. *Regrets* the recent harsh sentences meted out to a number of dissidents, including persons voicing dissent with regard to the procedures of the National Convention and persons sentenced, *inter alia*, for seeking to communicate with the Special Rapporteur;

15. *Also regrets* that, while a certain number of political prisoners have been released, many political leaders are still deprived of their freedom and their fundamental rights;

16. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to respect fully the obligations of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[170] in particular the obligations in article 3 common to the Conventions, and to make use of such services as may be offered by impartial humanitarian bodies;

17. *Expresses its concern* at the attack by Myanmar army soldiers on the civilian refugee camp at Halockhani on 21 July 1994;

18. *Encourages* the Government of Myanmar to create the necessary conditions to ensure an end to the flows of refugees to neighbouring countries and to facilitate their speedy repatriation and their full reintegration, in conditions of safety and dignity;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Myanmar in order to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and in its efforts to achieve national reconciliation, and to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session;

20. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/198. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.213 (XXVIII) on the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among African States, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar in June and July 1992,[178] and recalling also the declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXVI), adopted at the twenty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa in July 1990,[179]

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[176] See A/49/594 and Add.1.

[177] A/49/716.

[178] See A/47/558, annex II.

Recalling also its resolution 48/147 of 20 December 1993, and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/79 of 9 March 1994 on the situation of human rights in the Sudan,[32]

Noting with deep concern reports of grave human rights violations in the Sudan, particularly summary executions, detentions without trial, forced displacement of persons and torture, as described in, *inter alia*, the reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session by the Special Rapporteurs on the question of torture and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,[180] at its forty-ninth session by the Special Rapporteur on the question of religious intolerance[181] and at its fiftieth session by the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on the question of torture,[182]

Welcoming the latest report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan,[183] and noting with concern the continuing violations of human rights in the Sudan,

Taking note of the statement by the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights at the fiftieth session, at its sixty-first meeting,[184] that Special Rapporteurs are the result of a solemn decision of the international community and that to cast any doubts on the integrity of the Special Rapporteurs is to cast them on the Commission itself,

Concerned that repeated attacks by airplanes of the Government of the Sudan on civilian targets in southern Sudan, which are in clear violation of international humanitarian law, have added to the suffering of the civilian population and resulted in casualties to civilians, including relief workers,

Emphasizing that it is the duty of all parties to the conflict in the Sudan to protect relief workers,

Deeply concerned that access by the civilian population to humanitarian assistance continues to be impeded, which represents a threat to human life and constitutes an offence to human dignity, but welcoming continuing dialogue between the Government of the Sudan and other parties, donor Governments and international private voluntary agencies regarding the delivery of humanitarian aid, and expressing the hope that such dialogue will result in improved cooperation for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all persons in need,

Alarmed by the large number of internally displaced persons and victims of discrimination in the Sudan, including members of ethnic minorities who have been forcibly displaced in violation of their human rights and who are in need of relief assistance and of protection,

Alarmed also by the mass exodus of refugees into neighbouring countries and conscious of the burden that this places on those countries, but expressing its appreciation for the efforts of host countries and of the international community to assist the refugees,

Deeply concerned at reports of the persistence of forced or compulsory labour in northern and southern Sudan alike, despite its prohibition by Sudanese and international law,

Gravely alarmed by repeated instances of violence against innocent civilians in the Sudan, including by the Government against displaced persons in the north and by the rebels in the south,

Disturbed by the continuing failure of the Government of the Sudan to provide for a full impartial investigation of the killings of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign relief organizations and foreign Governments,

Emphasizing that it is essential to put an end to the serious deterioration of the human rights situation in the Sudan, including those violations of human rights which have occurred in the Nuba Mountains,

Deeply concerned about the problem of unaccompanied minors and the use of children as soldiers by all parties despite repeated calls from the international community to put an end to this practice, as contained in the report of the Special Rapporteur,[183]

Recognizing the fact that the Sudan has been hosting large numbers of refugees from several neighbouring countries over the past three decades,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations to provide humanitarian relief to those Sudanese in need,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* at the serious and continuing human rights violations in the Sudan, including summary executions, detentions without due process, forced displacement of persons, torture and forced labour;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for his most recent report;[183]

3. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan fully to respect human rights, and calls upon all parties to cooperate in order to ensure such respect;

4. *Notes with displeasure* the interference by the Government of the Sudan with the visit to the Sudan of the Special Rapporteur during September 1993, including the arrests of people who met with or tried to meet with the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to comply with applicable international human rights instruments to which the Sudan is a party, in particular the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[44] the Slavery Convention, as amended,[79] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[185] and to ensure that all individuals in its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including members of all religious and ethnic groups, enjoy fully the rights recognized in these instruments;

6. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan to cease immediately all aerial attacks and other attacks that are in violation of international humanitarian law, and to explain without delay the circumstances of the repeated air attacks on civilian targets in southern Sudan;

7. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing regional efforts by heads of State of States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) to assist parties to the conflict in the Sudan to reach a peaceful settlement;

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[179] See A/45/482, annex II.

[180] E/CN.4/1992/17 and Add.1 and E/CN.4/1992/30 and Corr.1 and Add.1, respectively.

[181] E/CN.4/1993/62 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[182] E/CN.4/1994/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/1994/31, respectively.

[183] A/49/539, annex.

[184] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. XII, para. 480.

[185] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, No. 3822.

8. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to agree to an immediate cease-fire and to cooperate fully with the present regional initiative of heads of State of States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda);

9. *Strongly urges* all parties to the hostilities to redouble their efforts to negotiate an equitable solution to the civil conflict to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Sudanese people, thereby creating the necessary conditions to end the exodus of Sudanese refugees to neighbouring countries and to facilitate their early return to the Sudan, and welcomes efforts to facilitate dialogue to that end among the parties;

10. *Calls upon* parties to the hostilities to respect fully the applicable provisions of international humanitarian law, including article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[171] to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population and to protect all civilians, including women, children and members of ethnic and religious minorities, from violations, including forcible displacement, arbitrary detention, ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, and deplores the consequences for innocent civilians of the use of land-mines by government and rebel forces alike;

11. *Again calls upon* the Government of the Sudan and all parties to permit international agencies, humanitarian organizations and donor Governments to deliver humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and to cooperate with the initiatives of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to deliver humanitarian assistance to all persons in need;

12. *Again calls again* the Government of the Sudan to ensure a full, thorough and prompt investigation by the independent judicial inquiry commission of the killings of Sudanese nationals employed by foreign relief organizations and foreign Governments;

13. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate;

15. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to extend its full and unreserved cooperation to the Special Rapporteur and to assist him in the ongoing discharge of his mandate, and, to this end, to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Special Rapporteur has free and unlimited access to any person in the Sudan with whom he wishes to meet, with no threats or reprisals;

16. *Recommends* the continued monitoring of the serious human rights situation in the Sudan and of the regional efforts to end the hostilities and human suffering in the south, and invites the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

17. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/199. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17]

Taking note of the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict,[186] signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, including part III thereof, relating to human rights,

Taking note also of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994[32] and recalling General Assembly resolution 48/154 of 20 December 1993 and previous relevant resolutions, including Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993,[31] in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Cambodia and the subsequent appointment by the Secretary-General of a special representative,

Bearing in mind the role and responsibilities of the United Nations and the international community in the process of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia,

Recognizing that the tragic recent history of Cambodia requires special measures to assure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement signed on 23 October 1991,

Welcoming the establishment in Cambodia of the office of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to ensure adequate resources, from within existing United Nations resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights;[187]

3. *Also welcomes* the visit to Cambodia of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

4. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts of individuals, non-governmental organizations, Governments and international organizations involved in human rights activities in Cambodia;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report on the situation of human rights in Cambodia submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General[188] and endorses his recommendations and conclusions, including those aimed at:

(*a*) Ensuring the independence of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law;

(*b*) The promotion and protection of civil rights;

(*c*) The promotion of multi-cultural tolerance and acceptance of ethnic diversity within Cambodia;

6. *Requests* the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to undertake an evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report mentioned in paragraph 5 above and those contained in his first report,[189] are followed up and implemented;

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[186] See A/46/608-S/23177; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*, document S/23177, annex.

[187] A/49/635/Add.1.

[188] See A/49/635.

[189] E/CN.4/1994/73 and Add.1.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary resources, from within the regular budget of the United Nations, to enable the Special Representative to continue to fulfil his tasks expeditiously;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights, including measures in the fields of education concerning human rights and legal education;

9. *Also welcomes* the improvements in conditions of prisons and in creating a functioning system of justice, and urges that efforts continue in these areas;

10. *Expresses grave concern* about the serious violations of human rights as detailed by the Special Representative in his report, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to investigate thoroughly allegations of human rights abuse and to prosecute those who are guilty of human rights offences in accord with due process of law;

11. *Also expresses grave concern* about the outrages committed by the outlawed Khmer Rouge, including the massacre of approximately fifty villagers in Battambang Province in October 1994, the numerous recent incidents of kidnapping of villagers, the taking and killing of foreign hostages and other deplorable incidents detailed in the report of the Special Representative;

12. *Condemns unreservedly* all threats by the outlawed Khmer Rouge to the safety of persons involved in development assistance activities in rural Cambodia;

13. *Expresses grave concern* at the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel land-mines in Cambodia and the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects such mines have on Cambodian society, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to continue its support for the removal of these mines;

14. *Calls upon* the Government of Cambodia to ensure the full observance of human rights for all persons within its jurisdiction in accordance with the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments to which Cambodia is a party;

15. *Requests* the Government of Cambodia to meet punctually its reporting obligations under international treaties, drawing on the assistance, where appropriate, of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights;

16. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia to enact a press law which is consistent with international standards and which promotes press responsibility while protecting freedom of expression;

17. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights to assist, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in providing advice and technical assistance with respect to the creation of an independent national institution for the protection and promotion of human rights, such as an ombudsman or a human rights commission;

18. *Commends* the ongoing efforts of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights in supporting and assisting the Government of Cambodia, as well as in supporting non-governmental organizations and others involved in the protection and promotion of human rights in cooperation with the Government of Cambodia, and condemns unreservedly attacks on them;

19. *Notes with appreciation* the use by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia to finance the programme of activities for the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights as defined in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

20. *Requests* the Centre for Human Rights, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative, paying particular attention to women and vulnerable groups, including children and refugees;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative on matters within his mandate;

22. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/200. Situation of human rights in Cuba

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and other applicable human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also that all Member States have an obligation to fulfil the commitments they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling its resolution 48/142 of 20 December 1993, in which it regretted profoundly the numerous reports of violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking particular note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/71 of 9 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission recognized with deep appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate concerning the situation of human rights in Cuba,

Expressing concern about ongoing reports of serious violations of human rights in Cuba, as outlined in the interim report on the situation of human rights in Cuba submitted to the General Assembly by the Special Rapporteur,[190]

Recalling the continued failure of the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights with regard to its resolution 1994/71 by refusing to permit the Special Rapporteur to visit Cuba, and the refusal of the Government of Cuba to respond to the most recent request by the Special Rapporteur to visit Cuba pursuant to his mandate,

Noting the recent visit to Cuba of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

1. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his interim report on the situation of human rights in Cuba;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Calls once more upon* the Government of Cuba to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur by permitting him full and free access to establish contact with the Government and the citizens of Cuba so that he may fulfil the mandate entrusted to him;

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[190] A/49/544, annex.

4. *Regrets profoundly* the numerous reports of violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms that are described in the report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights[191] and in his interim report;[190]

5. *Requests* that the Government of Cuba recognize the right of political parties and non-governmental organizations to function legally in the country, allow for freedom of expression, information and assembly and the freedom to demonstrate peacefully, and that it review sentences for crimes of a political nature;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Cuba to adopt the other measures proposed in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur to bring the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba up to international standards in accordance with international law and applicable international human rights instruments and to end all violations of human rights by, *inter alia*, ratifying international human rights instruments, ceasing the persecution and punishment of citizens for reasons related to freedom of expression and peaceful association, respecting due process and granting permission for access to the prisons by national independent groups and international humanitarian agencies;

7. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/201. Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/151 of 20 December 1993,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] and aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/80 of 9 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission decided to extend for one more year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, with a view to having him submit a provisional report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the Commission at its fifty-first session,

Recognizing the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the former Special Envoy to re-establish democratic institutions in Haiti,

Welcoming the appointment of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti,

Recognizing the work carried out by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, when circumstances allowed it, for the defence of human rights in Haiti,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the democratic system and the return of the constitutionally elected President of the Republic of Haiti, Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti on 15 October 1994 and the re-establishment of constitutional order;

2. *Urges* the Haitian authorities to continue to promote full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in conformity with the relevant international covenants in the field of human rights;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to take appropriate steps to ensure financial and human resources for the urgent establishment, in conjunction with the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, of a special programme of assistance to the Government and people of Haiti in their efforts to ensure the observance of human rights;

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni-Celli, on the situation of human rights in Haiti[192] and the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Commends* the cooperation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and requests the speedy return to Haiti of all members of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, with the task of verifying compliance by Haiti with its international human rights obligations, namely, to promote respect for the rights of all Haitians and to contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fiftieth session, on the basis of information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/202. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including the most recent, resolution 48/145 of 20 December 1993, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, including the most recent, resolution 1994/73 of 9 March 1994,[32] and those of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including the most recent, resolution 1994/16 of 25 August 1994,[143]

Noting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has responded to the request of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights for information concerning allegations of human rights violations in that country, but that it did not allow him to pay a fourth visit to the country so that he might obtain direct and first-hand information on the current human rights situation there,

Reaffirming that Governments are accountable for assassinations and attacks by their agents against persons on the territory of another State, as well as for the incitement, approval or wilful condoning of such acts,

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[191] E/CN.4/1994/51.

[192] A/49/513, annex.

Noting the observation of the Special Representative that continued international scrutiny of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran is warranted and that the subject should remain on the agenda of the General Assembly,

Noting also that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1994/16, condemned the continuing flagrant violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Noting further the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran[193] and the considerations and observations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its concern* at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

3. *Expresses its concern more specifically* at the main criticisms of the Special Representative in his recent reports with regard to the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely, the continued high number of executions, cases of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, a failure to meet international standards with regard to the administration of justice, the absence of guarantees of due process of law, the discriminatory treatment of minorities by reason of their religious beliefs, notably the Baha'is, whose existence as a viable religious community is threatened, lack of adequate protection for the Christian minorities, some of whom have recently been the target of intimidation and assassination, restrictions on the freedom of expression, thought, opinion and the press, and, as noted by the Special Representative, continued widespread discrimination against women;

4. *Expresses its grave concern* at the continued widespread use of the death penalty, especially where its use is in violation of the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[118]

5. *Also expresses its grave concern* that there are continuing threats to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie, as well as to individuals associated with his work, which appear to have the support of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

6. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to refrain from activities such as those mentioned in the report of the Special Representative against members of the Iranian opposition living abroad and to cooperate wholeheartedly with the authorities of other countries in investigating and punishing offences reported by them;

7. *Regrets* that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not permitted the Special Representative to visit the country and thus has not enabled him fully to discharge his mandate by according him full cooperation;

8. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement existing agreements with international humanitarian organizations;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to intensify its efforts to investigate and rectify the human rights issues raised by the Special Representative in sections IV and V of his report, in particular as regards the administration of justice and due process of law;

10. *Urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to carry out thorough, careful and impartial investigations into the assassination cases of the three Christian ministers mentioned in the report of the Special Representative;

11. *Also urges* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with international instruments on human rights, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which the Islamic Republic of Iran is a party, and to ensure that all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including religious groups and other persons belonging to minorities, enjoy the rights recognized in those instruments;

12. *Endorses* the view of the Special Representative that the international monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be continued;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Representative;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

15. *Decides* to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, during its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/203. Situation of human rights in Iraq

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17]

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Mindful that Iraq is a party to the International Covenants on Human Rights and to other international human rights instruments,

Recalling its resolution 48/144 of 20 December 1993, in which it expressed its deep concern at flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, in which the Council demanded an end to the repression of the Iraqi civilian population and insisted that Iraq cooperate with humanitarian organizations and ensure that the human and political rights of all Iraqi citizens were respected,

Recalling in particular Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991,[29] by which the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, based on all information the special rapporteur might deem relevant, including information provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any comments and material provided by the Government of Iraq,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights condemning the flagrant violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, including its most recent resolution,

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[193] A/49/514, annex; see also A/49/514/Add.1 and 2.

1994/74 of 9 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the Commission at its fifty-first session,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 712 (1991) of 19 September 1991 and 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992,

Deeply concerned by the deterioration of the overall human rights situation in Iraq and the continued massive and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq, such as summary and arbitrary executions, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, enforced or involuntary disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detentions, lack of due process and the rule of law, and of freedom of thought, of expression, of association and of access to food and health care,

Deeply concerned also by the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and by the destruction of Iraqi towns and villages, as well as by the fact that tens of thousands of displaced Kurds have had to take refuge in camps and shelters in the north of Iraq,

Deeply concerned further by the increasingly severe and grave violations of human rights by the Government of Iraq against the civilian population in southern Iraq, in particular in the southern marshes, where the combination of massive drainage projects and wide-ranging military operations on the part of the Government has forced residents of the marshes to flee in large numbers, many of whom have sought refuge on the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Welcoming the decision to deploy a team of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flows and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq,

Regretting that the Government of Iraq has not seen fit to respond to requests for a visit of the Special Rapporteur or to cooperate with him, in particular by failing to reply to his inquiries about acts being committed by the Government that are incompatible with the international human rights instruments that are binding on that country,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights[194] and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its strong condemnation* of the massive violations of human rights of the gravest nature, for which the Government of Iraq is responsible and to which the Special Rapporteur has referred in his recent reports, in particular:

(*a*) Summary and arbitrary executions, orchestrated mass executions and burials, extrajudicial killings, including political killings, in particular in the northern region of Iraq, in southern Shiah centres and in the southern marshes;

(*b*) The widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms;

(*c*) The enactment and implementation of recent decrees prescribing cruel and unusual punishment, namely, mutilation as a penalty for certain offences and the abuse and diversion of medical care services for the purposes of such legalized mutilations;

(*d*) Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practised arbitrary arrest and detention, including arrest and detention of women, the elderly and children, and consistent and routine failure to respect due process and the rule of law;

(*e*) Suppression of freedom of thought, expression and association and violations of property rights;

(*f*) The unwillingness of the Government of Iraq to honour its responsibilities as regards the economic and social rights of the population, especially with regard to the rights to food and health;

3. *Condemns* the repression of the Iraqi civilian population in general, and of the political opposition in particular;

4. *Deplores* the refusal of Iraq to cooperate in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which provide for the sale of oil in return for humanitarian aid, and its resultant failure to provide the Iraqi population with access to adequate food and health care;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Iraq to resolve the cases of disappearances of Kuwaitis and nationals of other States by providing detailed information on all persons deported from or arrested in Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 and on those who were executed or died in detention during or after that period, as well as on the location of their graves, and also calls upon the Government of Iraq in particular:

(*a*) To release immediately all Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who may still be held in detention;

(*b*) To improve substantially its cooperation with international humanitarian organizations in an effort to resolve the cases of Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who have disappeared;

(*c*) To pay appropriate compensation to the families of such persons who died while in the custody of Iraqi authorities or for whom the Government of Iraq is responsible and has so far failed to account, through the mechanism established by Security Council resolution 692 (1991) of 20 May 1991;

6. *Calls once again upon* Iraq, as a State party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[118] and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] to abide by its obligations freely undertaken under the Covenants and under other international instruments on human rights and, particularly, to respect and ensure the rights of all individuals, irrespective of their origin, within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the work of the United Nations in providing humanitarian relief to the people of Iraq, and calls upon Iraq to allow unhindered access of the United Nations humanitarian agencies throughout the country, including ensuring the safety of United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers, *inter alia*, through the continued implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the United Nations and the Government of Iraq;

8. *Expresses special alarm* at the repressive practices directed against the Kurds, which continue to have an impact on the lives of the Iraqi people as a whole;

9. *Also expresses special alarm* at the grave violations of human rights in southern Iraq, and urges the Government of Iraq to implement without further delay the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, including, *inter alia*, the immediate halting and reversal of the draining of the marshes and the cessation of its military activities against the marsh Arabs, whose survival as a community is endangered;

10. *Welcomes* the sending of human rights monitors to the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to allow immediate and unconditional

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[194] A/49/651, annex.

stationing of human rights monitors throughout the country, especially the southern marsh area;

11. *Once again expresses its special alarm* at the continuation of all internal embargoes, which permit no exceptions for humanitarian needs and which prevent the equitable enjoyment of basic foodstuffs and medical supplies, and calls upon the Government of Iraq, which has sole responsibility in this regard, to remove them and to take steps to cooperate with international humanitarian agencies in the provision of relief to those in need throughout Iraq and to act to take advantage of the "food for oil" formula as set forth in Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991);

12. *Regrets* the failure of the Government of Iraq to provide satisfactory replies concerning the violations of human rights brought to the attention of the Special Rapporteur, and calls upon it fully to cooperate and to reply without delay in a comprehensive and detailed manner so as to enable the Special Rapporteur to formulate the appropriate recommendations to improve the situation of human rights in Iraq;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights experts to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq;

14. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/204. Situation of human rights in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[2] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide[169] and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75]

Recalling its resolution 48/153 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/76 of 9 March 1994,[32] and recalling Commission resolutions 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992,[195] 1992/S-2/1 of 1 December 1992[196] and 1993/7 of 23 February 1993,[31]

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, dated 4 November 1994,[174] in which he stated that the situation in Kosovo had deteriorated further in the course of the six months prior to his report, as well as his earlier reports,[197] in which he described the various discriminatory measures taken in the legislative, administrative and judicial areas, acts of violence and arbitrary arrests perpetrated against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and the continuing deterioration of the human rights situation in Kosovo, including:

(*a*) Police brutality against ethnic Albanians, the killing of ethnic Albanians resulting from such violence, arbitrary searches, seizures and arrests, forced evictions, torture and ill-treatment of detainees and discrimination in the administration of justice;

(*b*) Discriminatory and arbitrary dismissals of ethnic Albanian civil servants, notably from the ranks of the police and the judiciary, mass dismissals of ethnic Albanians, confiscation and expropriation of their properties, discrimination against Albanian pupils and teachers, the closing of Albanian-language secondary schools and university, as well as the closing of all Albanian cultural and scientific institutions;

(*c*) The harassment and persecution of political parties and associations of ethnic Albanians and their leaders and activities, maltreating and imprisoning them;

(*d*) The intimidation and imprisonment of ethnic Albanian journalists and the systematic harassment and disruption of the news media in the Albanian language;

(*e*) The dismissals from clinics and hospitals of doctors and members of other categories of the medical profession of Albanian origin;

(*f*) The elimination in practice of the Albanian language, particularly in public administration and services;

(*g*) The serious and massive occurrence of discriminatory and repressive practices aimed at Albanians in Kosovo, as a whole, resulting in widespread involuntary migration;

and noting that the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1993/9 of 20 August 1993,[131] considered that these measures and practices constituted a form of ethnic cleansing,

Recognizing that the long-term mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Kosovo played a positive role in monitoring the human rights situation and in preventing an escalation of conflict there, and recalling in this context Security Council resolution 855 (1993) of 9 August 1993,

Considering that the re-establishment of the international presence in Kosovo to monitor and investigate the situation of human rights is of great importance in preventing the situation in Kosovo from deteriorating into a violent conflict,

1. *Strongly condemns* the measures and practices of discrimination and the violations of human rights of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo committed by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

2. *Condemns* the large-scale repression by the police and military of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) against the defenceless ethnic Albanian population and the discrimination against the ethnic Albanians in the administrative and judiciary branches of government, education, health care and employment, aimed at forcing ethnic Albanians to leave;

3. *Demands* that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro):

(*a*) Take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, including, in particular, the discriminatory measures and practices, arbitrary searches and detention, the violation of the right to a fair trial and the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

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[195] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2A* (E/1992/22/Add.1/Rev.1), chap. II.

[196] Ibid., *Supplement No. 2B* (E/1992/22/Add.2-E/CN.4/1992/84/Add.2).

[197] E/CN.4/1993/50 and E/CN.4/1994/110.

(*b*) Revoke all discriminatory legislation, in particular that which has entered into force since 1989;

(*c*) Establish genuine democratic institutions in Kosovo, including the parliament and the judiciary, and respect the will of its inhabitants as the best means of preventing the escalation of the conflict there;

(*d*) Reopen the cultural and scientific institutions of the ethnic Albanians;

(*e*) Pursue dialogue with the representatives of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, including under the auspices of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cooperate fully and immediately with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia in the discharge of his functions as requested by the Commission by its resolution 1994/76 and other relevant resolutions;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in the former Yugoslavia, in liaison with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, with a view to taking urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people in Kosovo, especially of the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

6. *Urges* the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the immediate unconditional return of the long-term mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Kosovo, called for in Security Council resolution 855 (1993);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* the Special Rapporteur to continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Kosovo and to pay special attention to this matter in his reporting;

9. *Decides* to continue examination of the human rights situation in Kosovo at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/205. Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[169] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[75] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[68] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[44] and other instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[171]

Recalling its resolution 3074 (XXVIII) of 3 December 1973, entitled "Principles of international cooperation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity",

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/77 of 9 March 1994,[32] entitled "Rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia", and recalling General Assembly resolution 48/143 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia",

Appalled at the continuing and substantiated reports of widespread rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular its use by Serb forces against Muslim women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina and other non-Serbs,

Reaffirming the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 798 (1992) of 18 December 1992, in which, *inter alia*, the Council strongly condemned those acts of unspeakable brutality,

Welcoming the reports and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia,[174]

Taking note with deep concern of the reports on the findings of the Special Rapporteur regarding rape and abuse of women in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Convinced that this heinous practice constitutes a deliberate weapon of war in fulfilling the policy of ethnic cleansing carried out by Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling its resolution 47/121 of 18 December 1992, in which it stated, *inter alia*, that the abhorrent policy of ethnic cleansing was a form of genocide,

Welcoming the fact that the proceedings of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 have now begun, and in this context encouraging the provision of all resources necessary, including full funding as well as voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so that the Tribunal can conduct, without any interference and further delay, its stipulated functions of trying those accused of and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law,

Desirous of ensuring that persons accused of upholding and perpetrating rape and sexual violence as a weapon of war in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia will be brought to justice by the International Tribunal where appropriate and without further delay,

Underlining, in this context, the need for the protection of the rape victims and the provision to them of effective guarantees of privacy and confidentiality, and desirous of facilitating their participation in the proceedings of the International Tribunal and ensuring that further traumatization will be prevented,

Stressing the need for further development and strengthening of a programme for protection of witnesses and survivors of sexual abuse and rape as a war crime who provide testimonies, in order to provide effective protection against retribution, and in this context expressing its support for the Victims and Witnesses Unit of the International Tribunal,

Deeply alarmed at the situation facing victims of rape in the conflicts in different parts of the world, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the continuing use of rape as a weapon of war,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations aimed at supporting the victims of rape and abuse and alleviating their suffering,

Taking into account Commission on the Status of Women resolution 38/9 of 18 March 1994,[60]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[173] submitted pursuant to resolution 48/143,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continuing abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a war crime;

2. *Expresses its outrage* that the continuing and systematic practice of rape is being used as a weapon of war and an instrument of ethnic cleansing against women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. *Demands* that those involved immediately cease those outrageous acts, which are in gross violation of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, and take immediate action to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their obligations under those instruments and other applicable international human rights instruments;

4. *Urges* all Member States to take joint and separate action, in cooperation with the United Nations, to bring about an end to that despicable practice;

5. *Condemns* the continuous and persistent denial of access by the Bosnian Serb forces to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Protection Force, as well as other relevant humanitarian and human rights organizations, in the Serb-held areas, in particular Banja Luka, Bijeljina and other areas of concern, and demands that immediate and unimpeded access be granted, and in this context welcomes Security Council resolution 941 (1994) of 23 September 1994;

6. *Reaffirms* that all persons who perpetrate or authorize crimes against humanity or other violations of international humanitarian law are individually responsible for those violations and that those in positions of authority who have failed to ensure that persons under their control comply with the relevant international instruments are accountable, together with the perpetrators;

7. *Declares* that rape is a heinous crime, and encourages the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to give due priority to the cases of the victims of rape in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. *Urges* Member States to exert every effort to bring to justice, in accordance with internationally recognized principles of due process, all those individuals directly or indirectly involved in those outrageous international crimes;

9. *Urges* the Chief Prosecutor of the International Tribunal to consider the appointment to his office of experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence, as recommended in its resolution 48/153 of 20 December 1993;

10. *Calls upon* States to put experts, including experts in the prosecution of crimes of sexual violence, at the disposal of the Chief Prosecutor and the International Tribunal;

11. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia to continue to pay particular attention to the widespread occurrence of rape, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and acknowledges the work done by his team of female experts;

12. *Urges* all States and relevant organizations to give immediate and serious consideration to the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in his reports, in particular the recommendation for the provision of the continuation of necessary medical and psychological care of victims of rape within the framework of programmes to rehabilitate women and children traumatized by war;

13. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the International Tribunal and the Office of the Prosecutor in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of using rape as a weapon of war and in the provision of protection, counselling and support to victims and witnesses;

14. *Recognizes* the extraordinary suffering of the victims of rape and sexual violence and the necessity for an appropriate response to provide assistance to those victims, and expresses its concern, in particular, for the welfare of those victims who are at present among the internally displaced or otherwise affected by the war, and who have experienced severe trauma and require psychosocial and other assistance;

15. *Urges* all States and all relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization, to continue to provide to the victims of such rape and abuse appropriate assistance for their physical and mental rehabilitation and to extend their support to the community-based assistance programmes;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide such necessary means as are available to him in the area to enable any future missions to have free and secure access to places of detention;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit an updated and substantive report no later than 1 March 1995 on the issue of rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in those areas where access is being denied to the Special Rapporteur, and on the measures taken towards implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/206. Situation of human rights in Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[118] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[109] and other applicable human rights and humanitarian law instruments,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994,[198] by which the Commission established a Special Rapporteur to investigate the human rights situation in Rwanda,

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[198] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 4B* (E/1994/24/Add.2-E/CN.4/1994/132/Add.2), chap. II.

Recalling the establishment of the Commission of Experts pursuant to Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994 to report on grave violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda,

Deeply concerned by the reports of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts that genocide and systematic, widespread and flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and crimes against humanity have been committed in Rwanda, resulting in massive loss of life,

Also deeply concerned by the reports of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts that the situation of ethnic and political armed conflict in Rwanda resulted in other grave violations and abuses of human rights, including violation of the right to life, the right to physical and moral integrity, the right to be free from torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and the right to be free from discrimination on the grounds of ethnic origin and to be protected from incitement to such discrimination,

Reaffirming the deep concern expressed by the World Conference on Human Rights about violations of human rights during armed conflicts affecting the civilian population, especially women, children, the elderly and the disabled,[199]

Noting that, following the cease-fire of 18 July 1994, a new Government of Rwanda has been established and has made efforts to restore the rule of law and reconstruct the civil administration and the social, legal, physical, economic and human rights infrastructure of Rwanda after the extensive damage inflicted by the civil conflict,

Noting with concern that, in spite of efforts by the Government of Rwanda to ensure peace and security and the rule of law, a situation of insecurity still exists, evidenced by reports of disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, summary executions and destruction of property, and welcoming the commitments of the Government of Rwanda to protect and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to eliminate impunity by investigating and prosecuting those responsible for acts of retribution,

Concerned about the danger posed by continuing incidences of violence and intolerance in Rwanda, which impede the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,

Also concerned about the fact that these occurrences create a climate of insecurity, which prevents refugees and displaced persons from returning to their homes, conscious that the return to their homes is essential for the normalization of the situation in Rwanda and countries of the region, and concerned, in addition, about reports of continuing acts of intimidation and violence within the camps for refugees, particularly by the former Rwandese authorities, which prevent refugees from returning home,

Conscious that technical assistance and advisory services will assist the Government of Rwanda in reconstructing the social, legal, physical, economic and human rights infrastructure of Rwanda,

Further concerned by the ongoing interference, particularly by the former Rwandese authorities, in the provision of humanitarian relief, which has already led to the withdrawal of some non-governmental agencies responsible for the distribution of relief supplies within the camps outside Rwanda,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative for Rwanda, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and non-governmental organizations, as well as of the Commission on Human Rights and its special rapporteurs,

Commending the initiatives taken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including his timely visits to Rwanda, and welcoming his efforts to ensure that the Special Rapporteur is assisted by a team of human rights field officers acting in close cooperation with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda, and his efforts to facilitate coordination and cooperation between the work of the Commission of Experts and the Special Rapporteur,

Conscious of the important role human rights field officers will have in establishing an environment conducive to full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in preventing further violations, mindful of the need for the speedy deployment of a sufficient number of such officers to fulfil this role, and endorsing the Secretary-General's encouragement to Member States to provide contributions to expand human rights activities in the field,

Stressing the need for the implementation by all parties in Rwanda of the principles contained in the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, signed at Arusha on 4 August 1993,[200] which constitutes the framework for peace, national reconciliation and unity in Rwanda, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in his capacity as the Facilitator of the Arusha peace process,

Recalling Security Council resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, in which the Council expanded the mandate of the Assistance Mission to contribute to the security and protection of displaced persons, refugees and civilians at risk in Rwanda, to provide security and support for the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations, to contribute to the security in Rwanda of human rights officers and personnel of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and to assist in the training of a new integrated police force, and recalling also the Secretary-General's revised deployment schedule for the Assistance Mission, which is intended to promote security in all areas of the country and create conditions conducive to the return of refugees,

Conscious of the fact that the magnitude of the tragedy in Rwanda requires the kind of coordination and resources that can be effectively sustained by the United Nations, and supporting the Secretary-General's encouragement, under the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, to States Members of the United Nations, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide immediate and coordinated technical and financial assistance to Rwanda,

Recognizing that effective action to prevent further violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms must be a central and integral element of the overall United Nations response to the situation in Rwanda,

Recognizing also that a strong human rights component is indispensable to the political peace process and the post-conflict reconstruction of Rwanda,

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[199] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. I, para. 29.

[200] See A/48/824-S/26915, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26915.

Considering that the international community and the Government of Rwanda must follow closely and continue to support all efforts to consolidate peace, ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and undertake the reconstruction of Rwanda,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda;[201]

2. *Condemns in the strongest terms* all acts of genocide and violations of international humanitarian law and all violations and abuses of human rights that occurred during the conflict in Rwanda, especially following the tragic events of 6 April 1994;

3. *Also condemns in the strongest terms* the kidnapping and killing of military peace-keeping personnel attached to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, the killing of personnel attached to humanitarian organizations operating in the country, the wanton killing of innocent civilians and the destruction of property during the conflict, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law;

4. *Reaffirms* that all persons who commit or authorize genocide or other grave violations of international humanitarian law or those who are responsible for grave violations of human rights are individually responsible and accountable for those violations and that the international community will exert every effort to bring those responsible to justice in accordance with international principles of due process;

5. *Welcomes* the establishment, pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, and urges States to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal;

6. *Requests* States that have given refuge to persons involved in serious breaches of international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity or acts of genocide to take the necessary steps, in cooperation with the International Tribunal for Rwanda, to ensure that they do not escape justice;

7. *Notes with deep concern* the findings of the Special Rapporteur that disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, summary executions and destruction of property are still taking place in Rwanda, encourages the Government of Rwanda to ensure investigation and prosecution of those responsible for such acts in accordance with international principles of due process, and welcomes the commitments of the Government of Rwanda in this regard;

8. *Encourages* the Government of Rwanda to protect and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, stresses the need to create an environment conducive to the realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and to the return by refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and welcomes in this regard the commitments made by the Government of Rwanda;

9. *Encourages* the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to involve, regardless of ethnicity, all citizens not responsible for acts of genocide or other grave violations of international humanitarian law in its administrative, judicial, political and security structures;

10. *Invites* Member States, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to contribute financial and technical support to the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to reconstruct the civil administration and the social, legal, physical, economic and human rights infrastructure of Rwanda;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Rwanda to restore the rule of law and to reconstruct the Rwandan justice system, and invites Member States, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to provide technical and financial assistance for the administration of justice, particularly to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and welcomes in this regard the efforts of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to assist the Ministry of Justice of Rwanda;

12. *Also invites* Member States, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to provide technical and financial assistance to the system of law enforcement in Rwanda, including police training, and welcomes in this regard the assistance being provided by the Assistance Mission to the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to establish a new integrated police force;

13. *Condemns* those preventing, in some instances by force, the voluntary repatriation of refugees and those obstructing the access of humanitarian relief to all in need, including those in the camps for refugees, and calls on the appropriate authorities to ensure security in such camps;

14. *Urges* the responsible authorities in Rwanda and in the region to ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the camps for refugees and displaced persons;

15. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Governments of Zaire, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi to help resolve the problems facing the refugees, and calls upon them to do all in their power to ensure the safety both of the refugees and of the personnel providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees;

16. *Urges* Governments of the region to take measures to prevent their territory from being used to pursue a strategy of destabilization within Rwanda;

17. *Urges* the Rwandan authorities and the Rwandan people to work for national reconciliation and unity in Rwanda, for peace in the country and the whole region, and to work together to implement the principles contained in the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, signed at Arusha,[200] which constitutes the framework for peace, national reconciliation and unity in Rwanda;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that efforts of the United Nations aimed at conflict-resolution and peace-building in Rwanda are accompanied by a strong human rights component and effectively supported by a comprehensive programme of human rights assistance, drawing as appropriate on the expertise and capacities of all parts of the United Nations system able to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Rwanda;

19. *Also welcomes* the cooperation the Government of Rwanda has extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and to the Special Rapporteur, and the acceptance by the Government of the deployment of human rights field officers, bearing in mind the important role of those officers, acting in close cooperation with the Assistance Mission and other United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Rwanda, in establishing a climate of confidence and a secure environment conducive to full

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[201] A/49/508-S/1994/1157, annexes I and II, and A/49/508/Add.1-S/1994/1157/Add.1, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, documents S/1994/1157 and Add.1.

respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in preventing further violations;

20. *Invites* Member States to intensify further their efforts to support human rights activities in the field in Rwanda;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to ensure adequate financial and human resources and logistical support for the speedy deployment of a sufficient number of human rights field officers and for the delivery of programmes of technical assistance and advisory services;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide all resources necessary to enable the Special Rapporteur to fulfil his mandate;

23. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/207. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[11] the International Covenants on Human Rights[17] and accepted humanitarian rules, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[171]

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also all its resolutions adopted on the question, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/84 of 9 March 1994,[32] in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year and to request him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1994/268 of 25 July 1994, in which the Council approved the Commission's decision,

Recalling further its resolution 48/152 of 20 December 1993, and noting with concern that in 1994 the situation of human rights in Afghanistan has further deteriorated owing to the outbreak of large-scale fighting,

Recalling the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted on 14 November 1970,[202]

Noting that, following the demise of the former Afghan Government, a transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan was established,

Noting with deep concern that in spite of the various efforts and initiatives taken towards ensuring complete peace and stability, including those taken by the Afghan Government, a situation of armed confrontation, affecting mainly the civilian population, which is still the target of indiscriminate military attacks by rival groups and of food blockades, continues to exist in parts of the territory of Afghanistan, and in particular in Kabul, and has also caused a dramatic rise in the number of persons displaced inside the country,

Concerned that the prevailing situation in the country is affecting the security of members of all ethnic and religious groups, including minorities,

Concerned in particular that armed confrontation in Afghanistan has brought about a situation where a unified judicial system cannot be established throughout the country,

Noting with concern reports of violations of rights enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[118] such as the right to life, liberty and security of person and to freedom of opinion, expression and association,

Deeply concerned about the recurring violations of human rights specific to or primarily directed against women by some members of warring factions in Afghanistan, and about the lack of respect towards them and their physical integrity and dignity, as reported by the Special Rapporteur,

Concerned at reports of detainees who are being held for political reasons by rival groups, in particular in prisons run by political parties,

Noting with concern that weapons and other military material are acquired by some factions through the production and sale of illicit drugs,

Noting that much remains to be done for the treatment of prisoners to be in conformity with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

Deeply concerned at the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons, which has worsened in 1994 owing to the prevailing situation in Afghanistan, and expressing the hope that conditions in the country will allow an early resumption of the repatriation of those still in exile,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken by some neighbouring countries to provide assistance to Afghan refugees pending their repatriation, despite diminishing financial and other resources,

Aware that peace and security in Afghanistan are prerequisites for the successful repatriation of about three million refugees and, in particular, for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a freely and democratically elected government, the end of armed confrontation in Kabul and in some provinces, the clearance of minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the restoration of an effective authority in the whole country and the reconstruction of the economy,

Affirming that the 1992 declaration of general amnesty issued by the Islamic State of Afghanistan should be applied in a strictly non-discriminatory manner and that prisoners detained by rival parties without trial on Afghan territory should be released unconditionally,

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[202] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, Paris, 12 October to 14 November 1970*, Vol. 1, *Resolutions*, p. 135.

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur[203] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

Commending the efforts by the Special Rapporteur to implement Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45 of 4 March 1994[32] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[5] by including in his report information on human rights violations affecting women,

Noting that the Special Rapporteur visited four provinces in Afghanistan, while regretting that he was unable to visit Kabul owing to the continuous shooting of rockets and artillery on the capital,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation that authorities in Afghanistan have extended to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in view of the circumstances prevailing in the country;

2. *Also welcomes* the cooperation that the authorities in Afghanistan have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations, such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to undertake, where appropriate under the auspices of the United Nations, all possible efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution, which is the only way to bring about peace and the full restoration of human rights in Afghanistan, based on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people, including free and genuine elections, the cessation of armed confrontation and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return, as soon as possible, of about three million refugees to their homeland in safety and dignity, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

4. *Welcomes* all the efforts towards reaching a comprehensive, peaceful political solution to the conflict in Afghanistan, in particular the efforts of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 48/208 of 21 December 1993, with the mandate to canvass a broad spectrum of the leaders of Afghanistan, soliciting their views on how the United Nations can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national *rapprochement* and reconstruction, and to submit its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary-General for appropriate action;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation the Afghan people and leaders have provided to the Special Mission and urges all the Afghan parties to continue to work with it with a view to achieving a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Afghanistan;

6. *Urges* both the Special Mission and the Special Rapporteur to exchange relevant information and to consult and cooperate with each other;

7. *Invites* the United Nations to offer, upon the request of the Afghan Government and with due regard to the Afghan tradition, advisory services and technical assistance concerning the drafting of a constitution, which should embody internationally accepted human rights principles, and the holding of direct elections;

8. *Recognizes* that the promotion and protection of human rights should be an essential element in the achievement of a comprehensive solution to the crisis in Afghanistan, and calls upon all the Afghan parties to respect human rights;

9. *Urges* all the Afghan parties to respect accepted humanitarian rules, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all civilians from acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, and to expedite the simultaneous release of prisoners wherever they may be held;

10. *Urges* the Afghan authorities to provide sufficient and effective remedies to the victims of grave human rights violations and to bring their perpetrators to trial in accordance with internationally accepted standards;

11. *Strongly urges* all the Afghan parties to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, so that their honour and dignity may be ensured in accordance with the provisions of international human rights instruments and humanitarian law;

12. *Calls upon* all States and parties concerned to make all efforts for the realization of its decision 47/428 of 16 December 1992, entitled "Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan", and calls upon them to make all efforts for the immediate release of all prisoners of war, in particular of former Soviet prisoners of war, as provided for under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,[204] considering that the hostilities in which the former Soviet Union was involved have legally and effectively ended, as well as for the tracing of the many Afghans still missing as a result of the war;

13. *Urges* the unconditional release of all prisoners detained without trial on Afghan territory by rival groups, and calls for the abolition of prisons run by political parties;

14. *Calls upon* the authorities in Afghanistan to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared during the conflict, to apply amnesty decrees equally to all detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or those in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[205] adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all suspected or convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (*d*) and 5 to 7, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

15. *Stresses the need* for humanitarian aid deliveries to be effected through unhindered access to all main routes to Kabul;

16. *Appeals* to all Member States to provide adequate humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan in order to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering of refugees and especially to the improvement of the living conditions of women and children, widows and orphans, and calls upon neighbouring countries to continue providing assistance to Afghan refugees;

17. *Urges* the international community to sustain the increasing financial efforts undertaken by humanitarian organizations, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other organizations of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations, to assist the Afghan refugees;

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[203] A/49/650, annex.

[204] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 972.

[205] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIV.1 (Vol. I, Part 1)).

18. *Urges* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to assist the Afghan refugees in the neighbouring countries until their voluntary repatriation can be effected without prejudice to their security and to the enjoyment of their basic economic and social rights;

19. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

20. *Reiterates its appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully on the subject of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity;

21. *Strongly urges* all the parties to the conflict to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in order to avoid further deplorable incidents such as those which have caused loss of life among that personnel;

22. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to entrust the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation with the mandate, upon the invitation and with the cooperation of the Afghan authorities, of examining ways and means to restore the Kabul Museum, including through the tracing of the country's stolen articles, to propose measures aimed at preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of artefacts belonging to the Kabul Museum and to report thereon to the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

23. *Recommends* the translation of the report of the Special Rapporteur into the Dari and Pashtu languages;

24. *Urges* the authorities in Afghanistan to continue to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

25. *Calls upon* the Special Rapporteur to continue to gather information about specific instances of grave human rights violations and to broaden and intensify efforts in addressing human rights violations that are specific to or primarily directed against women, in order to assure the effective protection of their human rights;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

27. *Decides* to keep under consideration at its fiftieth session the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/208. Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/121 of 20 December 1993, in which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,[5] held at Vienna in June 1993

Reaffirming the view of the Conference on Human Rights that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community,

Considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and one of the main priorities of the Organization,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/95 of 9 March 1994 on the World Conference on Human Rights,[32] in which, *inter alia*, the Commission called upon all special representatives, special rapporteurs, independent experts and thematic working groups of the Commission to take fully into account the recommendations contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action within their respective mandates,

Recognizing the urgency of eliminating denials and violations of human rights, as expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Convinced that the Conference made an important contribution to the cause of human rights and that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action has to be translated into effective action by States, the competent United Nations organs and organizations and other organizations concerned, including non-governmental organizations,

Bearing in mind that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action provide the United Nations and the international community with a coherent framework of principles, objectives and means for promoting and protecting human rights,

Noting that the activities envisaged in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action add further to the workload and the responsibilities of the United Nations human rights system and that the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session took the initial steps towards bridging the gap between resources and the mandated outputs,

Recalling the request of the Conference to the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take immediate steps to increase substantially the resources for the human rights programme from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations,

Taking note of the view of the Secretary-General, as expressed in his report,[206] that a prompt endorsement of a detailed plan of implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, together with the related necessary financial decisions, could positively facilitate the achievement of the broad range of objectives in human rights set forth by the Conference,

Noting that at the first regular session of 1994 of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in April 1994, the executive heads of all United Nations agencies discussed the implications of the results of the Conference for their respective programmes and committed themselves to supporting the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the coordination of United Nations organs, bodies and the specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Conference on Human Rights[207] and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[140]

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[206] A/49/668, para. 139.

[207] A/49/668.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Conference on Human Rights and of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

2. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General[208] that, if adequately implemented, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action will be a milestone in history, and that this requires concerted efforts on the part of Governments and national human rights institutions, international organizations, United Nations human rights bodies and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Endorses* the reaffirmation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of the importance of the promotion of universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure as wide a distribution of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action as possible;

5. *Urges* all States to continue to give widespread publicity to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in order to promote increased awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Calls upon* all States to take further action with a view to the full realization of human rights in the light of the recommendations of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights to take further action with a view to the full implementation of all the recommendations of the Conference;

8. *Reiterates* the request of the Conference that immediate steps be taken to increase substantially the resources for the human rights programme from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations;

9. *Requests* the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as the United Nations official with principal responsibility for United Nations human rights activities, to submit, no later than 15 February 1995, for the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, a report with a detailed plan on the human and financial resource requirements of the implementation of the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that have been endorsed by the competent United Nations organs or on which those organs have taken decisions;

10. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to include in his annual report to the General Assembly a section on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the comprehensive implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/209. Protection of children affected by armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its resolution 3318 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

Recalling that the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[170] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[171] as well as article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, accord children special protection and treatment,

Recalling also the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[45] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[45] adopted by the World Summit for Children in New York in September 1990, and stressing the necessity of implementing their provisions,

Noting the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the elaboration of a preliminary draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child relating to the involvement of children in armed conflicts,[209]

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifth session,[210] held in Geneva from 10 to 28 January 1994,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/94 of 9 March 1994,[32]

Mindful of the strong support of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in June 1993, for a proposed study, as reflected in paragraph 50 of section II of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[5]

Profoundly concerned about the continuing deterioration in the situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts, and convinced that immediate action is called for,

Convinced that children affected by armed conflicts require the special protection of the international community and that there is a need for all States to work towards the alleviation of their plight,

Recognizing the valuable work done in this field by United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling its resolution 48/157 of 20 December 1993,

1. *Expresses grave concern* about the tragic situation of children in many parts of the world as a result of armed conflicts;

2. *Calls upon* States fully to respect the dispositions contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, as well as those in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which accord children affectated by armed conflicts special protection and treatment;

3. *Recognizes* that children in situations of armed conflict and in the immediate aftermath of armed conflict have the right to adequate nutrition, proper medical care and shelter;

4. *Also recognizes* the right of expectant mothers to the same care and protection, under similar circumstances;

5. *Requests* Member States and United Nations agencies, within the scope of their respective mandates, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the extension of humanitarian assistance and relief and humanitarian access to children in situations of armed conflict and the immediate aftermath of such conflict;

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[208] Ibid., para. 134.

[209] E/CN.4/1994/91, annex.

[210] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/49/41).

6. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General of 20 September 1994 on concrete measures taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflicts;[106]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the concrete measures which have been taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflicts, based on the information to be provided by Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as by other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its fifth session and the recommendations contained therein concerning the situation of children affected by armed conflicts;[211]

9. *Welcomes* the appointment of an expert to undertake a comprehensive study of this question, with the mandate established by the General Assembly in resolution 48/157;

10. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General of 4 November 1994 on the work of the above-mentioned expert;[107]

11. *Notes* that support is provided to the expert jointly by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the United Nations Children's Fund;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights is provided, within existing resources, with the staff and other resources it requires to assist the expert in the effective discharge of her mandate;

13. *Requests* Member States and United Nations bodies and organizations, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to contribute to the study referred to in paragraph 9 of the present resolution;

14. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the study at its fifty-first session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the study to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

16. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/210. Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human rights at Vienna on 25 June 1993,[5] which requires effective measures against female infanticide, harmful child labour, the sale of children and their organs, child prostitution, child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989,

Recalling also the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[45] and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[45] adopted by the World Summit for Children in New York in September 1990,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/74 of 5 March 1992,[30] by which the Commission adopted the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography,

Recalling its resolution 48/156 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/90 of 9 March 1994,[32]

Recognizing the enormous efforts made in this field by the United Nations, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of the practice of the use of children for prostitution, sexual abuse and other activities, which may also often constitute exploitation of child labour,

Deeply disturbed by the persistence of the practice of the sale of children and other practices, which may be linked to related disappearances, illegal adoptions, abandonment, kidnapping and abductions for commercial purposes,

Bearing in mind the different causes that influence the emergence and persistence of these special circumstances, including in particular poverty, unemployment, hunger, natural disaster, intolerance, exploitation of child labour and armed conflicts, and their harmful effects on the rights of the child,

Recognizing the existence of a market which encourages the increase of such criminal practices against children,

Taking into account the necessity that the Special Rapporteur be assisted by the cooperation of Governments and provided with information on this matter,

Considering that it is necessary to redouble efforts at the national and international levels to promote and protect the rights of children all over the world,

1. *Welcomes* the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[212]

2. *Expresses deep concern* at the alarming increase in violations of the rights of the child worldwide, in particular the growing number of incidents related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

3. *Urges* Governments to continue searching for solutions, as well as ways and means of enhancing international cooperation to eradicate such aberrant practices;

4. *Expresses its support* for the work of the Special Rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights to examine all over the world the question of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and urges him to continue his efforts in the discharge of his mandate;

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[211] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/49/41), chap. I, sect. J.

[212] A/49/478.

5. *Urges* all Governments to collaborate with the Special Rapporteur and to assist him by providing him with all the requested information;

6. *Calls upon* those States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon the States parties to the Convention to implement national measures aimed at fulfilling the provisions of the Convention;

7. *Notes* the establishment by the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/90 of 9 March 1994,[32] of an open-ended working group responsible for elaborating, as a matter of priority and in close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, guidelines for a possible draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as establishing the basic measures needed for the prevention and eradication of those abnormal practices,

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the working group to Governments, the Special Rapporteur and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned;

9. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of his mandate, to continue giving attention to the economic, social, legal and cultural factors affecting these phenomena;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat is provided, within existing resources, with the staff and other resources it requires to assist the Special Rapporteur and the working group in the effective discharge of their mandates;

12. *Decides* to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/211. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, by which it adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recalling also its resolution 47/112 of 16 December 1992 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/91 of 9 March 1994,[32]

Taking note of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its second to fifth sessions,[210] and the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, held in New York on 10 October 1994,

Reaffirming that the rights of children require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations and of the United Nations Children's Fund in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Encouraged by the fact that an unprecedented number of States have to date become signatories and parties to the Convention, thereby demonstrating the widespread political commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Convinced that the Convention, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, makes a positive contribution to protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being,

Recalling the recommendation in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna on 25 June 1993,[5] that measures be taken to achieve by 1995 universal ratification of the Convention, and the universal signing of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children[45] and Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,[45] adopted by the World Summit for Children in New York in September 1990, as well as their effective implementation,

Seriously concerned about those reservations to the Convention that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international treaty law, and recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action urges States to withdraw such reservations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 September 1994 on the status of the Convention,[213]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

2. *Recalls with deep satisfaction* the entry into force of the Convention on 2 September 1990 as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention since it was opened for signature, ratification and accession on 26 January 1990;

4. *Urges* all States that have not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority, with a view to reaching universal ratification by 1995;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation by States parties of the provisions of the Convention;

6. *Urges* States parties to the Convention that have made reservations to review the compatibility of their reservations with article 51 of the Convention and other relevant rules of international law, with the aim of withdrawing them;

7. *Calls upon* States parties to submit their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child on time, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated for that purpose;

8. *Welcomes* the constructive and useful results achieved by the Committee on the Rights of the Child during its first seven sessions;

9. *Also welcomes* the consideration by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of the reservations and declarations entered by States parties to the Convention as a part of its important functions in overseeing the effective implementation of the Convention;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the elaboration by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of a preliminary draft optional protocol to the Convention on involvement of children in armed conflicts;[209]

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[213] A/49/409.

11. *Requests* the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in accordance with article 45 (*a*) of the Convention, to invite the United Nations Children's Fund, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to submit reports on specific issues related to, *inter alia*, the exploitation and abuse of children, in order to increase awareness of the provisions of the Convention and their implementation and to support concrete action at national and international levels;

12. *Expresses concern* at the increasingly heavy workload of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the resulting difficulties it faces in the fulfilment of its functions;

13. *Approves* the recommendation contained in the resolution adopted by consensus at the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 10 October 1994, in which the States parties reaffirmed the recommendation made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the increase to three of the number of annual sessions of the Committee as from 1995, as well as the number of sessions of the pre-sessional working group;

14. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to implement that recommendation;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities, within the overall existing budget framework, for the effective and expeditious performance of the functions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

16. *Requests* bodies and organizations of the United Nations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on the Convention, promote understanding of it and assist Governments in its implementation;

17. *Invites* intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention to adults and children alike and to promoting understanding of it;

18. *Notes* the establishment by the Economic and Social Council of two open-ended working groups to elaborate, respectively, (*a*) a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and (*b*) guidelines for a possible draft optional protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures needed for their prevention and eradication;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the Convention;

20. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/212. The plight of street children

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/136 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/93 of 9 March 1994,[32]

Welcoming the special attention given to the rights of children in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[5] in particular in section I, paragraph 21,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, as a major contribution to the protection of the rights of all children, including street children,

Reaffirming that children are a particularly vulnerable group in society whose rights require special protection, and that children living under especially difficult circumstances, such as street children, deserve special attention, protection and assistance from their families and communities and as part of national efforts and international cooperation,

Recognizing that all children have the right to health, shelter and education, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom from violence and harassment,

Deeply concerned about the growing number of street children worldwide and the squalid conditions in which these children are often forced to live,

Profoundly concerned that the killing of and violence against street children threaten the most fundamental right of all, the right to life,

Alarmed at continuing serious offences of this nature against street children,

Recognizing the duty and responsibility of Governments to investigate all cases of offences against street children and to punish offenders,

Recognizing also that legislation *per se* is not enough to prevent violations of human rights, including those of street children, and that Governments should implement their laws and complement legislative measures with effective action, *inter alia*, in the fields of law enforcement and in the administration of justice, and in social, educational and public health programmes,

Welcoming the efforts made by some Governments to take effective action to address the question of street children,

Welcoming also the publicity given to and the increased awareness of the plight of street children, and the achievements of non-governmental organizations in promoting the rights of those children and in providing practical assistance to improve their situation, and expressing its appreciation of their continued efforts,

Welcoming further the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund and its National Committees in reducing the suffering of street children,

Noting with appreciation the important work carried out in this field by the United Nations, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Bearing in mind the diverse causes of the emergence and marginalization of street children, including poverty, rural-to-urban migration, unemployment, broken families, intolerance, exploitation and war, and that such causes are often aggravated and their solution made more difficult by serious socio-economic difficulties,

Recognizing that the prevention and solution of certain aspects of this problem could be facilitated in the context of economic and social development,

Bearing in mind that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action all States are urged, with the support of international cooperation, to address the acute problem of children in especially difficult circumstances, and that national and international mechanisms and programmes should be strengthened for the defence and protection of children, including street children,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the continued growth in the number of incidents worldwide and at reports of street children being involved in and affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution;

2. *Urges* Governments to continue actively to seek comprehensive solutions to tackle the problems of street children and to take measures to restore their full participation in society and to provide, *inter alia*, adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and education;

3. *Strongly urges* all Governments to guarantee the respect for fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life, and to take urgent measures to prevent the killing of street children and to combat torture and violence against them;

4. *Emphasizes* that strict compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child constitutes a significant step towards solving the problems of street children, and calls upon all States that have not done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children, and encourages States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear this problem in mind and to consider requesting technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention;

6. *Commends* the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the attention it pays in its monitoring activities to the situation of children who, to survive, are forced to live and work in the streets, and reiterates its invitation to the Committee to consider the possibility of a general comment on street children;

7. *Recommends* that the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other relevant treaty-monitoring bodies give attention to this growing problem when examining reports from States parties;

8. *Invites* Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with each other to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of street children by, among other measures, initiating and supporting development projects that can have a positive impact on the situation of street children;

9. *Calls upon* special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children;

10. *Decides* to consider the question further at its fiftieth session under the agenda item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/213. United Nations Year for Tolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/126 of 20 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance,

Recalling also that the Charter of the United Nations affirms in its preamble that to practise tolerance is one of the principles to be applied to attain the ends pursued by the United Nations of preventing war and maintaining peace,

Stressing that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Mindful of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[11] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,[17]

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights at Vienna on 25 June 1993,[5]

Convinced that tolerance is the sound foundation of any civil society and of peace,

Bearing in mind its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Noting that the observance of the United Nations Year for Tolerance will not involve any financial implications for the United Nations,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 30 September 1994[214] transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will assume the role of lead organization for the United Nations Year for Tolerance;

2. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system consider in their respective forums the contributions they could make to the success of the Year;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in the observance of the national and international programmes for the Year and to participate actively in the implementation of the activities to be organized within the framework of the Year;

4. *Invites* interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert efforts in their respective fields to contribute adequately to the programmes for the Year and to the follow-up programme;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the conclusion of the Year a declaration of principles and a programme of action as a follow-up to the Year, and to submit them to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. *Decides* to mark the end of the Year at a special commemorative plenary meeting at its fiftieth session and to review the follow-up to the Year at its fifty-first session.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/214. International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

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[214] A/49/457.

Recognizing the value and diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

Recalling its resolution 48/163 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 10 December 1994,

Conscious of the need to improve the economic, social and cultural situation of the indigenous people, with full respect for their distinctiveness and their own initiatives,

Reaffirming that the goal of the Decade is to strengthen international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health,

Recalling that, beginning in the first year of the Decade, one day of every year shall be observed as the International Day of Indigenous People,

Welcoming the recommendation of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights that the International Day be observed every year on 9 August, that date being the anniversary of the first day of the meeting of the Working Group in 1982,

Also welcoming the appointment of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights as Coordinator for the Decade,

Recognizing the importance of considering the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people within the United Nations system in the framework of the Decade, and recalling that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1994/28 of 4 March 1994,[32] requested the Working Group to give priority consideration to the possible establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people,

Recalling its request to the Coordinator to coordinate the programme of activities for the Decade in full collaboration and consultation with Governments, competent bodies, the International Labour Organization and other specialized agencies, and indigenous and non-governmental organizations,

Recalling also its request to specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider with Governments and in partnership with indigenous people how they can contribute to the success of the Decade, and welcoming recommendations received in this regard,

Recognizing the importance of consultation and cooperation with indigenous people in planning and implementing the programme of activities for the Decade, the need for adequate financial support from the international community, including support from within the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the need for adequate coordination and communication channels,

Recalling its invitation to indigenous organizations and other non-governmental organizations to consider the contributions they can make to the success of the Decade, with a view to presenting them to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1992/255 of 20 July 1992, in which the Council requested United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to ensure that all technical assistance financed or provided by them was compatible with international instruments and standards applicable to indigenous people, and encouraged efforts to promote coordination in this field and greater participation of indigenous people in the planning and implementation of projects affecting them,

Convinced that the development of indigenous people within their countries will contribute to the socio-economic, cultural and environmental advancement of all the countries of the world,

Recognizing that indigenous people can and should be able through appropriate mechanisms to make their distinct contributions to humanity,

Mindful of the relevant recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the International Conference on Population and Development, in particular chapter 26 of Agenda 21[63] on recognizing and strengthening the role of indigenous people and their communities,

Welcoming the proposal for an Indigenous Youth Cultural Olympics to be held at Manila in 1995, in conjunction with the Decade and the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations,

Determined to promote the enjoyment of the rights of indigenous people and the full development of their distinct cultures and communities,

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1994 on a comprehensive programme of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People[215] and the annexes to that report;

2. *Decides* to adopt the short-term programme of activities for 1995 contained in annex II to the report of the Secretary-General, and invites the Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-first session, to consider the short-term programme with a view to adjusting or supplementing it if required;

3. *Invites* Governments to submit written comments to the Secretary-General, by the end of August 1995, on the preliminary report and its annexes, with a view to the preparation of a final comprehensive programme of action for the Decade, to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

4. *Decides* that the Decade will have an operational focus to implement its goals and that its theme will be "Indigenous people: partnership in action";

5. *Encourages* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, contained in the annex to resolution 1994/45 of 26 August 1994 of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,[143] with the participation of representatives of indigenous people, on the basis of and in accordance with appropriate procedures to be determined by the Commission, with a view to achieving the adoption of a draft declaration by the General Assembly within the Decade;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of considering the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people within the United Nations during the Decade, as recommended in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 1993,[5] and requests the Commission on Human Rights to make recommendations in this regard;

7. *Also recognizes* the importance of strengthening the human and institutional capacity of indigenous people to develop their own solutions to their problems, and for these purposes recommends that the United Nations University consider the possibility of sponsoring, in each region, one or more institutions of higher education as centres of excellence and the diffusion of expertise, and invites the Commission on Human Rights to recommend appropriate means of implementation;

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[215] A/49/444.

8. *Decides* that the International Day of the World's Indigenous People shall be observed every year during the Decade on 9 August, requests the Secretary-General to support the observance of the Day, from within existing budgetary resources, and encourages Governments to observe the Day at the national level;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the Goodwill Ambassador, Rigoberta Menchú Tum, and expresses the hope that she will continue to play an important role in promoting the Decade;

10. *Recommends* that special attention be given to improving the extent and effectiveness of the participation of indigenous people in planning and implementing the activities for the Decade, including through the recruitment, where appropriate, by relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies of staff from among indigenous nationals of Member States, consistent with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, within existing resources, and through consultation with Governments at the national, regional and international levels;

11. *Recommends* for this purpose that a second technical meeting on the planning of the Decade be convened immediately prior to the thirteenth session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, to be supported from within existing budgetary resources, and urges Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and, in particular, indigenous people's organizations to participate actively in that meeting, in accordance with agreed procedures;

12. *Decides* to consider at a later session the convening of meetings for planning and review purposes at appropriate intervals during the Decade, and urges Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and, in particular, indigenous people's organizations to participate actively in such meetings;

13. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General:

(*a*) Establish, during the first quarter of 1995, the Voluntary Fund for the Decade and include that Fund in the annual Pledging Conference for Development Activities held at United Nations Headquarters;

(*b*) Request United Nations representatives in countries where there are indigenous people to promote, through the appropriate channels, greater participation of indigenous people in the planning and implementation of projects affecting them;

(*c*) Urge relevant United Nations conferences convened during the Decade to promote and facilitate to the extent possible, and as appropriate, the effective input of the views of indigenous people;

(*d*) Ensure that information about the programme of activities for the Decade and opportunities for indigenous people to participate in those activities is disseminated in all countries and to the greatest possible extent in indigenous languages, to be financed from within existing budgetary resources;

(*e*) Report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on progress made at the national, regional and international levels in accomplishing these objectives;

14. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take into account the special concerns of indigenous people and the goals of the Decade in the fulfilment of his functions;

15. *Requests* the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, bearing in mind the contribution that indigenous people have the capacity to make, to establish a unit within the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to support its activities related to indigenous people, in particular to plan, coordinate and implement activities for the Decade;

16. *Invites* the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights to consider the appointment of a fund-raiser who could develop new sources of funding for the Decade;

17. *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Coordination, through its inter-agency process, to consult and coordinate on the Decade, with a view to assisting the Coordinator of the Decade to fulfil his function, and to report on activities of the United Nations system in relation to the Decade to the General Assembly in each year of the Decade;

18. *Invites* United Nations financial and development institutions, operational programmes and specialized agencies, in accordance with the existing procedures of their governing bodies:

(*a*) To give increased priority and resources to improving the conditions of indigenous people, with particular emphasis on the needs of those people in developing countries, including by the preparation of specific programmes of action for the implementation of the goals of the Decade, within their areas of competence;

(*b*) To launch special projects, through appropriate channels and in collaboration with indigenous people, for strengthening their community-level initiatives, and to facilitate the exchange of information and expertise among indigenous people and other relevant experts;

(*c*) To designate focal points for coordination with the Centre for Human Rights of activities related to the Decade;

19. *Encourages* Governments to support the Decade by:

(*a*) Contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Decade;

(*b*) Preparing relevant programmes, plans and reports in relation to the Decade, in consultation with indigenous people;

(*c*) Seeking means, in consultation with indigenous people, of giving indigenous people greater responsibility for their own affairs and an effective voice in decisions on matters which affect them;

(*d*) Establishing national committees or other mechanisms involving indigenous people to ensure that the objectives and activities of the Decade are planned and implemented on the basis of full partnership with indigenous people;

20. *Also encourages* Governments to consider contributing, as appropriate, to the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, in support of the achievement of the goals of the Decade;

21. *Appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the Decade by identifying resources for activities designed to implement the goals of the Decade, in cooperation with indigenous people;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

VII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of Adoption	Page
49/19	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations			
	Resolution A (A/49/673)	112	29 November 1994	241
	Resolution B (A/49/673/Add.1)	112	23 December 1994	242
49/20	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (A/49/687)	127 and 130	29 November 1994	245
49/216	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (A/49/804)			
	Resolution A	104	23 December 1994	246
	Resolution B	104	23 December 1994	247
	Resolution C	104	23 December 1994	248
	Resolution D	104	23 December 1994	248
	Resolution E	104	23 December 1994	249
49/217	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/49/820)	105	23 December 1994	249
49/218	Final appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/49/807)	155	23 December 1994	249
49/219	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995(A/49/822)	107	23 December 1994	250
49/220	Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 (A/49/822)			
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995	107	23 December 1994	252
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1994-1995	107	23 December 1994	254
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1995	107	23 December 1994	255
49/221	Pattern of conferences (A/49/805)			
	Resolution A	111	23 December 1994	255
	Resolution B	111	23 December 1994	255
	Resolution C	111	23 December 1994	257
	Resolution D	111	23 December 1994	257
49/222	Human resources management (A/49/802)	113	23 December 1994	258

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee, see sect. IX.B.6

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
49/223	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission (A/49/772)	114	23 December 1994	260
49/224	United Nations pension system (A/49/773)	115	23 December 1994	265
49/225	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/49/755/Add.1)	116 (*a*)	23 December 1994	271
49/226	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/49/811)	116 (*b*)	23 December 1994	273
49/227	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II (A/49/816)	117	23 December 1994	274
49/228	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/49/756/Add.1)	122	23 December 1994	275
49/229	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (A/49/757/Add.1)	123	23 December 1994	277
49/230	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (A/49/809)	125	23 December 1994	278
49/231	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (A/49/798)	126	23 December 1994	280
49/232	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (A/49/812)	129	23 December 1994	281
49/233	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations (A/49/803/Add.1)	132 (*a*)	23 December 1994	282

49/19. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 2 of its resolution 48/223 C of 23 December 1993, in which it reaffirmed the principle of capacity to pay as the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments, and agreed, in principle, to establish an ad hoc body to study the implementation of that principle in determining the scale of assessments and to consider its mandates and modalities at a later stage in the forty-eighth session,

Bearing in mind the ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts in the legal and financial fields established in accordance with section III, paragraph 2, of its resolution 48/218 A of 23 December 1993,

Taking note of the views expressed by Member States during its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions,

1. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of twenty-five experts in economics, finance, statistics and related fields;

2. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to appoint the experts in consultation with Member States, with due regard for equitable geographical representation, and to establish the working group as soon as possible;

3. *Decides* that the working group is to study and examine all aspects of the implementation of the principle of capacity to pay as the fundamental criterion in determining the scale of assessments for contributions to the regular budget and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly no later than 15 May 1995, in order to permit the Committee on Contributions to take it into consideration in its review requested in paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 48/223 C;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and, as appropriate, the cooperation of existing relevant intergovernmental institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and to provide the working group with all necessary documents and services;

5. *Decides* that the activities of the working group shall be funded within existing financial resources, but would welcome voluntary contributions from Member States towards the funding of the activities of the working group, including the possible defraying of the costs of participation of their own experts appointed to it.

70th plenary meeting
29 November 1994

B

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the capacity to pay of Member States is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments,

Recognizing the obligation of Member States, under Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations, to bear the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/223 B of 23 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions,[2]

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions for the General Assembly in deciding the apportionment of the expenses of the Organization among Member States in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly;

2. *Resolves* that the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 shall be as follows:

Member State	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*
		(Percentage)	
Afghanistan	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Albania	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Algeria	0.16	0.1600	0.16
Andorra	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Angola	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Antigua and Barbuda	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Argentina	0.48	0.4800	0.48
Armenia	0.08	0.0550	0.05
Australia	1.46	1.4800	1.48
Austria	0.85	0.8650	0.87
Azerbaijan	0.16	0.1175	0.11
Bahamas	0.02	0.0200	0.02
Bahrain	0.02	0.0200	0.02
Bangladesh	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Barbados	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Belarus	0.37	0.2925	0.28
Belgium	0.99	1.0075	1.01
Belize	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Benin	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Bhutan	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Bolivia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.02	0.0125	0.01
Botswana	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Brazil	1.62	1.6200	1.62
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	0.0200	0.02
Bulgaria	0.10	0.0825	0.08
Burkina Faso	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Burundi	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Cambodia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Cameroon	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Canada	3.07	3.1025	3.11
Cape Verde	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Central African Republic	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Chad	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Chile	0.08	0.0800	0.08
China	0.72	0.7350	0.74
Colombia	0.11	0.1000	0.10
Comoros	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Congo	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Costa Rica	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Croatia	0.10	0.0900	0.09
Cuba	0.07	0.0525	0.05
Cyprus	0.03	0.0300	0.03
Czech Republic	0.32	0.2600	0.25
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.04	0.0500	0.05
Denmark	0.70	0.7175	0.72
Djibouti	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Dominica	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Ecuador	0.02	0.0200	0.02
Egypt	0.07	0.0700	0.08

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[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11* (A/49/11).

Member State	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*
		(Percentage)	
El Salvador	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Eritrea	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Estonia	0.05	0.0425	0.04
Ethiopia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Fiji	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Finland	0.61	0.6175	0.62
France	6.32	6.4075	6.42
Gabon	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Gambia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Georgia	0.16	0.1175	0.11
Germany	8.94	9.0425	9.06
Ghana	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Greece	0.37	0.3800	0.38
Grenada	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Guatemala	0.02	0.0200	0.02
Guinea	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Guyana	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Haiti	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Honduras	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Hungary	0.15	0.1400	0.14
Iceland	0.03	0.0300	0.03
India	0.31	0.3100	0.31
Indonesia	0.14	0.1400	0.14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.60	0.4675	0.45
Iraq	0.14	0.1400	0.14
Ireland	0.20	0.2100	0.21
Israel	0.26	0.2675	0.27
Italy	4.79	5.1975	5.25
Jamaica	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Japan	13.95	15.4350	15.65
Jordan	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Kazakhstan	0.26	0.2000	0.19
Kenya	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Kuwait	0.20	0.1900	0.19
Kyrgyzstan	0.04	0.0325	0.03
Lao People's Democratic Repubulic	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Latvia	0.10	0.0825	0.08
Lebanon	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Lesotho	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Liberia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.21	0.2025	0.20
Liechtenstein	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Lithuania	0.11	0.0850	0.08
Luxembourg	0.07	0.0700	0.07
Madagascar	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Malawi	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Malaysia	0.14	0.1400	0.14
Maldives	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Mali	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Malta	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Marshall Islands	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Mauritania	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Mauritius	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Mexico	0.78	0.7875	0.79
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Monaco	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Mongolia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Morocco	0.03	0.0300	0.03
Mozambique	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Myanmar	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Namibia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Nepal	0.01	0.0100	0.01

Member State	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*
		(Percentage)	
Netherlands	1.58	1.5875	1.59
New Zealand	0.24	0.2400	0.24
Nicaragua	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Niger	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Nigeria	0.16	0.1150	0.11
Norway	0.55	0.5600	0.56
Oman	0.04	0.0400	0.04
Pakistan	0.06	0.0600	0.06
Palau[3]	...	...	...
Panama	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Paraguay	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Peru	0.06	0.0600	0.06
Philippines	0.06	0.0600	0.06
Poland	0.38	0.3375	0.33
Portugal	0.24	0.2750	0.28
Qatar	0.04	0.0400	0.04
Republic of Korea	0.80	0.8175	0.82
Republic of Moldova	0.11	0.0850	0.08
Romania	0.15	0.1500	0.15
Russian Federation	5.68	4.4500	4.27
Rwanda	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Saint Lucia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Samoa	0.01	0.0100	0.01
San Marino	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.7200	0.71
Senegal	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Seychelles	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Singapore	0.14	0.1400	0.14
Slovakia	0.10	0.0825	0.08
Slovenia	0.07	0.0700	0.07
Solomon Islands	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Somalia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
South Africa	0.34	0.3225	0.32
Spain	2.24	2.3625	2.38
Sri Lanka	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Sudan	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Suriname	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Swaziland	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Sweden	1.22	1.2275	1.23
Syrian Arab Republic	0.05	0.0500	0.05
Tajikistan	0.03	0.0200	0.02
Thailand	0.13	0.1300	0.13
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Togo	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	0.04	0.0325	0.03
Tunisia	0.03	0.0300	0.03
Turkey	0.34	0.3750	0.38
Turkmenistan	0.04	0.0325	0.03
Uganda	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Ukraine	1.48	1.1400	1.09
United Arab Emirates	0.19	0.1900	0.19
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.27	5.3150	5.32
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	0.0100	0.01
United States of America	25.00	25.0000	25.00

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[3] The assessment rate of the Republic of Palau is to be determined by the Committee on Contributions during its fifty-fifth session.

Member State	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*
		(Percentage)	
Uruguay	0.04	0.0400	0.04
Uzbekistan	0.19	0.1375	0.13
Vanuatu	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Venezuela	0.40	0.3375	0.33
Viet Nam	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Yemen	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Yugoslavia	0.11	0.1025	0.10
Zaire	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Zambia	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Zimbabwe	0.01	0.0100	0.01
Total	100.00	100.0000	100.00

3. *Resolves also* that:

(*a*) Notwithstanding the terms of regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the calendar years 1995, 1996 and 1997 in currencies other than United States dollars;

(*b*) In accordance with regulation 5.9 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1995, 1996 and 1997 expenses of the Organization on the basis of the following rates:

Non-member State	*Percentage*
Holy See	0.01
Nauru	0.01
Switzerland	1.21
Tonga	0.01

These rates represent the basis for the calculation of the flat annual fees to be charged to non-member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/197 B of 21 December 1989;

4. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to respond appropriately to appeals for review from Member States submitted in accordance with rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/20. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[4] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[5]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993 and 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, by which the Council established, respectively, the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda, as well as Council resolutions 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994 and 928 (1994) of 20 June 1994, by which the Council further renewed the mandates of the Assistance Mission and the Observer Mission, respectively,

Recalling also its resolution 48/245 of 5 April 1994 on the financing of the Observer Mission, and its resolution 48/248 of 5 April 1994 and its decisions 48/479 A of 23 December 1993 and 48/479 B of 14 September 1994, on the financing of the Assistance Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observer Mission and the Assistance Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observer Mission and the Assistance Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission and the Assistance Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda as at 31 October 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amounts of 670,906 United States dollars for the Observer Mission and 17,648,382 dollars for the Assistance Mission, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, particularly as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission and to the Assistance Mission promptly and in full;

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[4] A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[5] A/49/501.

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Assistance Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda a total amount of 163,101,700 dollars gross (161,515,400 dollars net) for the operation of the Assistance Mission for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994, inclusive of the amount of 57,063,960 dollars gross (55,812,760 dollars net) authorized under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/248;

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of 100,744,440 dollars gross (100,542,240 dollars net) for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994, taking into account the amount of 62,357,260 dollars gross (60,973,160 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with resolution 48/248, among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993, and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 202,200 dollars approved for the Assistance Mission for the period from 5 April to 9 December 1994;

9. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balances of 1,288,200 dollars gross (1,258,900 dollars net) in respect of the Observer Mission for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993 and 10,531,600 dollars gross (10,633,200 dollars net) in respect of the Assistance Mission for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994;

10. *Decides also*, with regard to the period beyond 9 December 1994, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a four-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed 15 million dollars gross, in connection with the maintenance of the Assistance Mission (provided that any amount above 10.5 million dollars per month should be designated for military personnel costs and specifically justified to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee), the amount of 30 million dollars to be apportioned, in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Assistance Mission beyond 9 December 1994;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with respect to the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 26 of its report, to maintain the positions of Senior Political Adviser and Assistant to the Senior Political Adviser;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to adjust as may be required by the changing nature of the Assistance Mission the staffing levels, especially those relating to Humanitarian Assistance Officers, if necessary, within existing staffing levels;

13. *Decides* to undertake, beginning on 28 February 1995, a detailed review of the financing of the Assistance Mission for the period 10 December 1994 to 9 June 1995 and of the performance report contained in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General,[6] and requests the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee to arrange their work programmes so as to ensure that the appropriate budget estimates and reports are available to Member States no later than 20 February 1995;

14. *Expresses its deep concern* that the contract for services to the Assistance Mission has been renewed without international competitive bidding as outlined in paragraphs 40 to 44 of the report of the Advisory Committee;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General to obtain as soon as possible all contractual services for the Assistance Mission through international competitive bidding in order to award all those services to the lowest acceptable bidder in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and requests him to submit, in the context of his next budget proposals, substantial written explanations for granting the exceptions to the rule of international competitive bidding;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, for consideration at its current session, information pertaining to the question of procurement of contractual services for peace-keeping operations and an initial explanation of the reasons for granting any exception to financial rule 110.18 regarding the provision of those services in the course of the execution of a number of peace-keeping operations since January 1994, in order to allow it to take appropriate and prompt action in this regard;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Assistance Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda".

70th plenary meeting
29 November 1994

49/216. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered, for the period ended 31 December 1993, the financial reports and audited financial statements of the United Nations, including the United Nations peace-keeping operations, the International Trade Centre and the United Nations University,[7] the United Nations Development Programme,[8] the United Nations Children's Fund,[9] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[10] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[11] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[12] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[13] the United Nations Population Fund,[14] the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation[15] and the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,[16] the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors,[17] the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors[18] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[19]

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[6] A/49/375/Add.1.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/49/5), vol. I, sects. I and V; vol. II and Corr.1, sects. I and V; vol. III, sects. I and V; and vol. IV, sects. I and V.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/49/5/Add.1), sects. I and IV.

[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/49/5/Add.2), sects. I and IV.

[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/49/5/Add.3), sects. I and V.

[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/49/5/Add.4), sects. I and V.

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the recovery of misappropriated funds[20] and on independent audits and management reviews of activities in the United Nations system,[21]

Noting the steps taken by the executive heads and governing bodies of the United Nations organizations and programmes to give appropriate consideration and attention to the recommendations in earlier audit reports, as commented upon by the Board of Auditors in the annexes to its current reports,

Also taking note of the responses of the Secretary-General and executive heads of United Nations organizations to the current recommendations of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly indicating measures to be taken, with appropriate timetables,[22]

Noting that the Board of Auditors could not obtain adequate assurance about the reliability of the value of the cumulative inventory of non-expendable property in the United Nations,

Having considered the views of the Board of Auditors on the implications of extending the terms of office of members of the Board,[23]

Congratulating the Board of Auditors for conducting its reviews in a comprehensive manner, in line with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

2. *Also accepts* the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors;[18]

3. *Notes with concern* that the Board of Auditors issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations (peace-keeping operations), the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Approves* all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board of Auditors and the comments thereon contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[19]

5. *Notes with appreciation* the horizontal audits on procurement activities and major information technology systems conducted by the Board of Auditors pursuant to the request by the General Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 47/211 of 23 December 1992, and requests the Board to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the actions taken in respect of the findings and recommendations of these audits and to continue this practice;

6. *Requests* the Board of Auditors to consider, in the light of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the security access system, whether it is necessary for the Board to undertake a further review of the project, including its development and the method of procurement and managerial accountability, both at the inception and execution of the project;

7. *Recalls* that payments to supernumerary staff should not have been effected without the prior approval of the General Assembly, welcomes the progress made in resolving the problem of staff members rendered supernumerary as a result of the retrenchment exercise, and notes that the Secretary-General intends to complete the necessary redeployments of posts and staff by 31 December 1994;

8. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Board of Auditors on the lump-sum option arrangements for home leave, education and family visit travel;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the costs and benefits to the Organization of the lump-sum arrangements, including an analysis of the level of cash incentive provided to staff by the current 75 per cent procedure, and to make any necessary adjustments to ensure that the arrangements do not offer scope for abuse;

10. *Notes* that in some cases inventory control was deficient, endorses the view of the Board of Auditors that these issues should be reviewed as a matter of high priority, and requests the Secretary-General and the relevant executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to address these issues accordingly;

11. *Also notes* that the question of the terms of office of the members of the Board of Auditors will be considered under agenda item 105 of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/211 of 23 December 1992, especially paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 and the report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations peace-keeping operations,[24]

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[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/49/5/Add.5), sects. I and III.

[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/49/5/Add.6), sects. I and V.

[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/49/5/Add.7), sects. I and V.

[15] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/49/5/Add.8), sects. I and IV.

[16] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/49/5/Add.9), sects. I and V.

[17] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/49/5), vol. I, sects. II and III; vol. II and Corr.1, sects. II and III; vol. III, sects. II and III; and vol. IV, sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/49/5/Add.1), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/49/5/Add.2), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/49/5/Add.3), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/49/5/Add.4), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/49/5/Add.5), sects. I and II; ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/49/5/Add.6), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/49/5/Add.7), sects. II and III; ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/49/5/Add.8), sects. II and III; and ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/49/5/Add.9), sects. II and III.

[18] A/49/214, annex.

[19] A/49/547.

[20] A/48/572.

[21] A/48/587.

[22] See A/49/348 and Add.1 and 2.

[23] See A/49/368 and Corr.1.

1. *Welcomes* the submission by the Secretary-General and the Board of Auditors pursuant to resolution 47/211, paragraph 5, of a separate document covering all peace-keeping operations, and invites the Board to develop this format further, in particular by providing more detailed information for the larger peace-keeping operations, bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States;

2. *Expresses concern* that the Board of Auditors was unable to confirm cash-in-hand balances for the majority of the peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, for each peace-keeping operation, the cash counts are reconciled on a regular basis with the accounting records;

3. *Also expresses concern* at the findings of the Board of Auditors concerning non-expendable property, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of financial rules 110.25 and 110.26 in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Board of Auditors on appropriate measures to avoid the recurrence of the qualification of the audit opinion of the financial statements of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors,[18] especially paragraphs 17 to 26 thereof as regards procurement,

Also having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 of the United Nations, including the United Nations peace-keeping operations,[25]

Expressing deep concern at the cases of violations of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as identified by the Board of Auditors, in particular in the fields of procurement and inventory,

Stressing the importance of the role of the Board of Auditors and of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in the identification and investigation of financial and budgetary irregularities and in the evaluation and verification of adequate controls established by the Secretary-General for preventing their occurrence,

Emphasizing the need for taking appropriate disciplinary measures in cases of financial and budgetary irregularities,

Expressing concern about the potential for conflicts of interest which may arise when the United Nations employs in the procurement area former employees of supplier companies to the Organization,

1. *Takes note with concern* of the findings of the Board of Auditors on the aspects of procurement that require remedial action, and specifically endorses the recommendations of the Board in paragraph 9 (*l*) of its report on the United Nations,[26] and in paragraphs 9 (*a*) to (*c*) of its report on the United Nations peace-keeping operations;[27]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take immediate action to implement these recommendations, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the discussions in the General Assembly and keeping the Board of Auditors fully informed of the ongoing measures taken, and requests the Board to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, no later than 30 April 1995, containing proposals for the improvement of the procurement activities of the Secretariat, including, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Any necessary amendments to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and to the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations required to address issues of conflicts of interest;

(*b*) Reinforcement of the role of the Committee on Contracts and greater transparency in its operations in respect of the granting of exceptions to the competitive bidding rule, particularly where exigency was cited as the reason for requesting such exceptions;

(*c*) Improved monitoring of contract compliance and the strengthening of penalty clauses for non-compliance;

(*d*) Strengthening of the planning capacity of the Secretariat in the field of procurement;

(*e*) Enhancement of the effectiveness of the approved roster of bidders and the formulation of standard and transparent guidelines and procedures for the pre-qualification of potential suppliers;

(*f*) Timely advertisement of tenders for competitive bidding and the regular publication of contract awards.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decisions 46/445 of 20 December 1991 and 47/449 of 22 December 1992,

Also recalling its resolution 48/216 C of 23 December 1993 on the United Nations system accounting standards,

Further recalling paragraph 29 of the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards,[28]

Taking note of the findings of the Board of Auditors on this matter, as reflected in paragraph 7 of its concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action,[18]

1. *Welcomes* the effort made by organizations generally to comply with the United Nations common accounting standards for the biennium 1992-1993;

2. *Notes*, however, that further work needs to be done in the biennium 1994-1995 to bring the financial statements of certain United Nations organizations and programmes fully in line with the United Nations system common accounting standards;

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[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (A/49/5), vol. II and Corr.1.

[25] Ibid., vol. I and vol. II and Corr.1.

[26] Ibid., vol. I, sect. II.

[27] Ibid., vol. II and Corr.1, sect. II.

[28] A/48/530.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes to pursue their efforts to ensure full compliance with the common accounting standards in submitting the financial statements for the biennium 1994-1995, including, *inter alia*, disclosure of valuation of property, contributions in kind, and cash held in non-convertible currencies; calculation and disclosure of full long-term liability for termination benefits; and calculation and disclosure of delays in the collection of assessed contributions, with a view to improving disclosure in the financial statements.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

E

The General Assembly,

Welcoming decision 94/30 of 10 October 1994 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and decision 1994/R.3/6 of 5 October 1994 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, on the harmonization of the presentation of budgets and accounts,

Requests the executive heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund to report, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to their respective governing bodies on the implementation of those decisions, and to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/217. Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, by which it requested the Secretary-General to submit in off-budget years an outline of the proposed programme budget for the following biennium,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[29] the related recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[30] and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report,[31]

1. *Reaffirms* that the proposed programme budget outline shall contain an indication of (*a*) a preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium; (*b*) priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature; (*c*) real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget; and (*d*) the size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the outline should provide a greater level of predictability of resources required for the following biennium, promote a greater involvement of Member States in the budgetary process and thereby facilitate the broadest possible agreement on the programme budget;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 on the basis of the total preliminary estimate provided by the Advisory Committee of 2,574,000,000 United States dollars at the initial 1994-1995 rates, recosted to 2,548,400,000 dollars at revised 1994-1995 rates and taking into account also actual expenditure data as available for 1994;

5. *Notes* that the preliminary estimate includes a provision to reinforce backstopping of peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to base his request on such decisions as the General Assembly may take on the question of criteria for sharing the costs of backstopping peace-keeping operations;

6. *Decides* that the contingency fund shall be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1996-1997 rates, namely, at 20.6 million dollars;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, information on the nature of expenses charged to the contingency fund thus far, as requested by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/218. Final appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/202 A and B of 21 December 1989, by which it approved the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling also its resolution 46/184 C of 20 December 1991 on the net appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991, in which it authorized a net additional amount of 13,867,100 United States dollars to be committed in respect of the regular budget for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling further that the Board of Auditors concluded that maintaining supernumerary staff beyond 31 December 1989 bypassed the objective of the retrenchment mandated by the General Assembly and that payments in the biennium 1990-1991 to such supernumerary staff should not have been effected without prior approval of the Assembly,

Noting that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had agreed that an additional amount would have to be appropriated for the biennium 1990-1991 and had recommended that the question of an assessment in respect of that amount be dealt with in connection with the financial report for the biennium 1992-1993,

Noting also that the financial statements for the biennium 1992-1993[32] indicated that a surplus of 37,468,110 dollars was available for credit to Member States against their assessments for 1995,

1. *Regrets* the decision of the Secretary-General to maintain supernumerary staff beyond 31 December 1989 without prior approval of the General Assembly;

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[29] A/49/310.

[30] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/49/16), part two.

[31] A/49/796 and Corr.1.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/49/5), vol. I.

2. *Regrets also* the lack of transparency in the reports to the General Assembly regarding payments to supernumerary staff beyond 31 December 1989;

3. *Takes note* of the intention of the Secretary-General to complete the retrenchment mandated by the General Assembly by 31 December 1994;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to exercise utmost discipline in financial management to ensure compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, including rule 114.1 on personal responsibility, and to include full implementation of those regulations and rules as a specific performance indicator in the performance appraisal of all managers;

5. *Decides* to appropriate for the biennium 1990-1991 an additional amount of 17,233,100 dollars and to increase the estimates of income for that biennium by 7,297,700 dollars under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment) and 1,982,300 dollars under income sections 2 (General income) and 3 (Revenue-producing activities);

6. *Decides also* that the net increase in appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 as approved in the preceding paragraph shall be set off against the budgetary surplus available to Member States for the biennium 1992-1993.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/219. Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

The General Assembly

I

FINANCING FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

1. *Approves* an appropriation of 19,266,000 United States dollars under section 4 (Peace-keeping operations and special missions) of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[33] and an appropriation of 1,464,200 dollars under section 28 (Staff assessment), to be offset by income in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly a full final performance report relating to the final expenditures of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa and to the activities budgeted and implemented;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next report detailed financial statements of the Observer Mission and an inventory of assets, including information concerning their final disposition, and to assess the experiences and budget performance of the Mission with a view to formulating recommendations for similar future operations;

II

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PART XI OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF 10 DECEMBER 1982

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[34] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[35]

1. *Concurs* in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in paragraphs 2 to 4 of its report;

2. *Approves* an additional appropriation of 776,000 dollars under section 32 (International Seabed Authority) of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[33] offset by a reduction in the same amount under section 7 (Legal activities);

3. *Decides* that, should additional resource requirements arise, the General Assembly would consider whether to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into related commitments, as appropriate;

III

HUMAN RIGHTS

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[36] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[37] and the views of Member States expressed in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session,[38]

Reaffirming the important role of the Advisory Committee in the budgetary process,

Reiterating the importance of following strictly the normal procedures of budgetary approval,

1. *Decides* to appropriate, on an exceptional basis, an amount of 4,473,000 dollars under section 21 (Human rights) of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[33] on the understanding that the posts requested by the Secretary-General in his report[36] for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia are approved on a temporary basis and that all these posts shall be subject to a detailed review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity at its resumed forty-ninth session;

2. *Also decides* to appropriate an amount of 1,022,900 dollars under section 28 (Staff assessment), to be offset by an increase in the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment);

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide justification for the establishment of the posts on a permanent basis and an explanation with regard to the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee[37] to the General Assembly for consideration during its resumed forty-ninth session;

IV

REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTIONS 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 8, 15, 24 AND 28 AND INCOME SECTION 1

1. *Approves* the continuation of six temporary posts for the servicing of the Security Council sanctions committees, with the related costs to be met from resources currently appropriated under section 3 (Political affairs), of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;[33]

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[33] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6A* (A/48/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

[34] A/C.5/49/25.

[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/49/7 and addenda), document A/49/7/Add.3.

[36] A/C.5/49/53.

[37] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/49/7 and addenda), document A/49/7/Add.6 and Corr.1.

[38] See A/C.5/49/SR.35 and 36.

2. *Decides* to accept the redeployment of 576,600 dollars from section 3 to section 8 (Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development) of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 for activities related to the international convention to combat desertification as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report,[39] subject to review and adjustment by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly;

3. *Also decides* to consider the remaining proposals of the Secretary-General at the resumed forty-ninth session on the basis of the report of the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 4 of its report;[40]

V

AFRICA: CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION, RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

Recalling its resolution 48/260 of 14 July 1994, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme budget section to include the activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development",

Having considered the supplementary report of the Secretary-General,[41]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General[42] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[43]

1. *Decides* to accept the redeployment of 428,500 dollars from section 3 to section 8 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[33] as proposed by the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review his proposal for additional resources in the light of the comments of Member States in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to submit it through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a draft budget section containing his proposals, for implementation during the biennium 1996-1997, for activities mandated under programme 45 of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, entitled "Africa: critical economic situation, recovery and development", taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and those of the Advisory Committee, and to submit it through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

VI

FIRST PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[44] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[45]

2. *Approves* a net decrease of 21,036,900 dollars in the appropriations approved in the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995,[33] and a net decrease of 49,085,100 dollars in the estimates of income for the biennium 1994-1995, to be apportioned among expenditure and income sections as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

VII

CONTINGENCY FUND

Notes that a balance of 1,362,800 dollars remains in the contingency fund.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[39] A/C.5/49/44.

[40] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/49/7 and addenda), document A/49/7/Add.4.

[41] A/C.5/48/74/Add.1.

[42] A/C.5/48/74 and Add.1.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A* (A/48/7 and addenda), document A/48/7/Add.8.

[44] A/C.5/49/43.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/49/7 and addenda), document A/49/7/Add.8.

49/220. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

A

REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1994-1995:

The amount of 2,580,200,200 United States dollars appropriated by it in its resolution 48/231 A of 23 December 1993 shall be increased by 28,074,200 dollars as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 48/231 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
Section			
PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and coordination*			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and coordination	37 049 800	168 700	37 218 500
TOTAL, PART I	37 049 800	168 700	37 218 500
PART II. *Political affairs*			
3. Political affairs	67 923 600	(1 807 400)	66 116 200
4. Peace-keeping operations and special missions	101 573 200	30 648 700	132 221 900
TOTAL, PART II	169 496 800	28 841 300	198 338 100
PART III. *International justice and law*			
5. International Court of Justice	18 329 400	986 600	19 316 000
7. Legal activities	32 490 000	(1 057 500)	31 432 500
TOTAL, PART III	50 819 400	(70 900)	50 748 500
PART IV. *International cooperation for development*			
8. Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development	50 355 600	1 201 000	51 556 600
9. Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis	46 815 700	(589 800)	46 225 900
10. Department for Development Support and Management Services	29 385 800	(3 424 400)	25 961 400
11A. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	108 296 400	5 283 400	113 579 800
11B. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	19 982 200	960 100	20 942 300
12A. United Nations Environment Programme	11 384 500	2 893 400	14 277 900
12B. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	11 854 300	3 322 200	15 176 500
13. Crime control	4 638 200	201 500	4 839 700
14. International drug control	13 998 700	695 200	14 693 900
TOTAL, PART IV	296 711 400	10 542 600	307 254 000

	Amount approved by resolution 48/231 A	Increase or (decrease)	Revised appropriation
	(United States dollars)		
Section			
PART V. *Regional cooperation for development*			
15. Economic Commission for Africa	78 020 100	(6 362 500)	71 657 600
16. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	59 846 200	1 432 200	61 278 400
17. Economic Commission for Europe	44 684 500	2 694 800	47 379 300
18. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	79 992 600	(1 013 200)	78 979 400
19. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 226 600	(3 013 500)	35 213 100
20. Regular programme of technical cooperation	42 910 000	1 904 700	44 814 700
TOTAL, PART V	343 680 000	(4 357 500)	339 322 500
PART VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*			
21. Human rights	36 063 300	7 644 900	43 708 200
22A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	45 329 400	3 243 300	48 572 700
22B. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	21 007 900	342 400	21 350 300
23. Department of Humanitarian Affairs	18 541 200	493 500	19 034 700
TOTAL, PART VI	120 941 800	11 724 100	132 665 900
PART VII. *Public information*			
24. Public information	133 145 300	(1 702 700)	131 442 600
TOTAL, PART VII	133 145 300	(1 702 700)	131 442 600
PART VIII. *Common support services*			
25. Administration and management	876 856 000	19 964 800	896 820 800
TOTAL, PART VIII	876 856 000	19 964 800	896 820 800
PART IX. *Jointly financed activities and special expenses*			
26. Jointly financed administrative activities	26 192 800	1 028 400	27 221 200
27. Special expenses	31 780 400	1 014 700	32 795 100
TOTAL, PART IX	57 973 200	2 043 100	60 016 300
PART X. *Staff assessment*			
28. Staff assessment	404 949 000	(47 150 900)	357 798 100
TOTAL, PART X	404 949 000	(47 150 900)	357 798 100

	Amount approved by resolution 48/231 A	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)	
Section			
PART XI. *Capital expenditures*			
29. Technological innovations	18 841 500	6 556 800	25 398 300
30. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	58 306 900	140 200	58 447 100
TOTAL, PART XI	77 148 400	6 697 000	83 845 400
PART XII. *Internal oversight services*			
31. Office of Internal Oversight Services	11 429 100	598 600	12 027 700
TOTAL, PART XII	11 429 100	598 600	12 027 700
PART XIII. *International Seabed Authority*			
32. International Seabed Authority	-	776 000	776 000
TOTAL, PART XIII	-	776 000	776 000
GRAND TOTAL	2 580 200 200	28 074 200	2 608 274 400

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

B

REVISED INCOME ESTIMATES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that, for the biennium 1994-1995, the estimates of income of 477,401,700 United States dollars approved by it in its resolution 48/231 B of 23 December 1993 shall be decreased by 45,321,200 dollars, as follows:

	Amount approved by resolution 48/231 B	*Increase or (decrease)*	*Revised estimates*
Income section		*(United States dollars)*	
1. Income from staff assessment	411 364 200	(48 147 500)	363 216 700
TOTAL, INCOME SECTION 1	411 364 200	(48 147 500)	363 216 700
2. General income	59 258 800	1 671 000	60 929 800
3. Services to the public	6 778 700	1 155 300	7 934 000
TOTAL, INCOME SECTIONS 2 AND 3	66 037 500	2 826 300	68 863 800
GRAND TOTAL	477 401 700	(45 321 200)	432 080 500

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

C

FINANCING OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1995

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1995:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 1,335,407,400 United States dollars, consisting of 1,290,100,100 dollars, being half of the appropriations initially approved for the biennium 1994-1995 by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/231 A of 23 December 1993, plus 28,074,200 dollars, being the increase in the appropriations approved during the forty-ninth session by resolution A above, plus 17,233,100 dollars, being the increase in the appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 49/218 of 23 December 1994, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 75,295,460 dollars, consisting of:

(i) An amount of 33,018,750 dollars, being the net half of the estimated income, other than staff assessment income, approved for the biennium 1994-1995 by the Assembly in its resolution 48/231 B of 23 December 1993;

(ii) 2,826,300 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment income approved in resolution B above;

(iii) 37,468,110 dollars, being the balance of the surplus account as at 31 December 1993;

(iv) 1,982,300 dollars, being the increase in income other than staff assessment income for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 49/218;

(*b*) 1,260,111,940 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with its resolution 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 on the scale of assessments for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 167,334,119 dollars, consisting of:

(*a*) 205,682,100 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by the Assembly in its resolution 48/231 B;

(*b*) Less 48,147,500 dollars, being the estimated decrease in income from staff assessment approved by the Assembly in resolution B above;

(*c*) Plus 2,501,819 dollars, being the increase in income from staff assessment compared to the revised estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 48/219 of 23 December 1993;

(*d*) Plus 7,297,700 dollars, being the increase in income from staff assessment for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the Assembly in its resolution 49/218.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/221. Pattern of conferences

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[46]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, 46/190 of 20 December 1991, 47/202 of 22 December 1992 and 48/222 of 23 December 1993,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Committee on Conferences;

2. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1995 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;[47]

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1995 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. *Invites* the competent legislative organs to disband all bodies dealing with apartheid pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/258 A and B of 23 June 1994;

5. *Invites* United Nations bodies to avoid holding meetings on 2 March and 9 May 1995, and the Secretariat, when drafting future calendars of conferences and meetings, to take these arrangements into account;

6. *Decides* that the waiver to the headquarters rule contained in General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 shall be:

(*a*) Discontinued in the case of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in view of the transfer of that body to Vienna and its decision to hold its meetings at Vienna in future;

(*b*) Reformulated in the case of the Economic and Social Council, in the light of the measure adopted by the Assembly in paragraph 5 (*c*) of the annex to its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, whereby one substantive session of the Council of four to five weeks' duration takes place in alternate years in New York and Geneva between May and July;

(*c*) Discontinued in the case of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, as they have not exercised their right to meet away since 1985.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, including resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978, 36/117 B of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 45/238 B of 21 December 1990, 47/202 B of 22 December 1992 and 48/222 B of 23 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the views expressed on this question by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly,[48]

Recognizing the existing practice of Member States, through intergovernmental or expert bodies, to request reports,

Commending the initiatives to control and limit documentation taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund in its decisions 94/4 of 18 February 1994 and 94/24 of 16 June 1994,

Recalling the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in previous years to control and limit documentation, in particular those contained in its resolutions 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 and its decision 1990/272 of 27 July 1990, and noting that some documents are still not being submitted on time and within established guidelines for page-limits,

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[46] Ibid., *Supplement No. 32* (A/49/32/Rev.1).

[47] Ibid., annex I.

[48] See A/C.5/49/SR. 26, 27, 30 and 35.

Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund have decided to dispense with summary records,

Agreeing on the need for and desirability of verbatim and summary records for some bodies of a political or legal nature, while affirming the need to review procedures and to streamline, as appropriate, the provision of meeting records,

Seeking to encourage bodies entitled to meeting records to review their need for such records,

1. *Invites* the bodies established by the Charter of the United Nations to review their entitlement to meeting records, and appeals to the treaty bodies authorized to establish their own practice in the matter to review their need for such records;

2. *Decides* that meeting records shall be provided as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the following bodies to submit, in accordance with existing procedures, to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Committee on Conferences, justifications for the continuation of the current entitlement to meeting records:

(*a*) United Nations Administrative Tribunal (when holding oral hearings);

(*b*) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*c*) First Committee;

(*d*) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*e*) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly that meet on the occasion of international days of solidarity proclaimed by the Assembly;

(*f*) Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

4. *Reiterates its request* that the chairmen of the relevant organs and subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other United Nations bodies should propose to Member States, at the beginning of each session, the adoption of time-limits for speakers;

5. *Decides* that meeting records shall be issued in a timely fashion;

6. *Also decides* to adopt the following measures for limiting documentation:

(*a*) Documents originating in the Secretariat should be clear and concise, generally not exceeding the established page-limits, except in cases where this is necessary in order to provide the information required by intergovernmental and expert bodies; to this end, the Secretary-General should keep the existing practice for the control and limitation of documentation under review, in order to reduce the length of documents wherever possible;

(*b*) Reports of subsidiary organs should be action-oriented and concise and should contain precise information confined to a description of the work done by the organ concerned, to the conclusions it has reached, to its decisions and to its recommendations to the General Assembly;

(*c*) The Secretariat is requested to ensure that documentation is available, in each of the official languages of the United Nations, in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents;

(*d*) The Secretariat is also requested, before a legislative mandate requesting documentation is adopted by the General Assembly, to indicate whether that documentation can be prepared in accordance with the six-week rule and existing relevant budgetary procedures;

(*e*) Member States and subsidiary organs of the General Assembly are requested to exercise, to the fullest extent possible, restraint in making proposals that contain requests for reports, in full compliance with decisions on the rationalization of the programme of work;

7. *Takes note* of the content of annex II to the report of the Committee on Conferences,[*] and requests the Secretariat to follow up on it and to report thereon to the Committee at its substantive session of 1995.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX

Entitlement to written meeting records

1. Bodies continuing to receive verbatim records:

(*a*) Security Council;

(*b*) Military Staff Committee;

(*c*) General Assembly (plenary meetings);

(*d*) Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (for hearings of witnesses);

(*e*) United Nations Administrative Tribunal (when holding oral hearings);

(*f*) Trusteeship Council;

(*g*) Conference on Disarmament (on the understanding that the Conference receives verbatim records from full statements as delivered and checked by the delegations concerned but without the use of verbatim reporters);

(*h*) Disarmament Commission;

(*i*) Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*j*) First Committee;

(*k*) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(*l*) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly that meet on the occasion of international days of solidarity proclaimed by the Assembly.

2. Bodies for which summary records will be provided:

(*a*) General Committee and Main Committees of the General Assembly;

(*b*) Subsidiary organs of the Security Council;

(*c*) Economic and Social Council (plenary meetings);

(*d*) International Law Commission;

(*e*) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean;

(*f*) Commission on Human Rights and Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(*g*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*h*) Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*i*) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(*j*) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(*k*) Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(*l*) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:

(i) Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(ii) Meetings of States parties;

(*m*) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment:

(i) Committee against Torture;

(ii) Meetings of States parties;

(*n*) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(*o*) Convention on the Rights of the Child:

(i) Committee on the Rights of the Child;

(ii) Meetings of States parties;

(*p*) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

(i) Human Rights Committee;

(ii) Meetings of States parties.

3. Body for which meeting records will no longer be provided:

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements (except if the Committee requests an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice).

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on conference services,[illegible]

1. *Endorses* the findings and conclusions of the comprehensive study on conference services, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Secretary-General to improve conference services, and urges the Secretariat to continue exploring ways and means of providing conference services in a manner that fully responds to the needs of intergovernmental and expert bodies, while ensuring the criteria of quality and timeliness;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to take into account the possible negative effects, if any, of the elimination of nineteen posts in the Office of Conference and Support Services;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in particular, to take into account the requirements for conference services arising from the increased workload of the Security Council and, consequently, of the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, to include more transparent performance indicators, better cost information on meetings and documentation and a detailed analysis of real demand for conference services;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly recommendations on language training to be included in the programme budget proposals for the biennium 1996-1997, for the purpose of keeping interpreters and translators current with the latest developments in the six official languages of the United Nations.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

D

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the development of friendly relations among nations could lead to a strengthening of universal peace and the promotion of international cooperation in solving international problems,

Noting that the annual sessions of the General Assembly constitute the largest gathering of heads of State and Government and ministers for foreign affairs during the year,

Bearing in mind the marked increase in the membership of the United Nations in recent years,

Noting the consequential increase in demand for facilities for bilateral meetings and direct contacts between heads of State and Government and ministers for foreign affairs of Member States during the annual sessions of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that bilateral meetings and direct contacts among Member States are important elements in helping to promote the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Convinced that the United Nations has an important role to play in facilitating such bilateral meetings and contacts among Member States,

1. *Notes* that existing facilities in the Indonesian and Chinese lounges have become inadequate for the holding of bilateral meetings and contacts among Member States during the annual sessions of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to improve the arrangements and meeting facilities in the Indonesian and Chinese lounges with a view to enabling more bilateral meetings and contacts among Member States to take place;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make available other venues for such meetings;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to examine the possibility of instituting an equitable and efficient system for the use of these facilities and venues;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat to implement these improvements in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations;

6. *Decides* that such improvements shall be made within existing resources.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

[illegible] A/C.5/49/34 and Corr.1.

49/222. Human resources management

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 97, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/226 of 8 April 1993,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States on human resources management questions in the Fifth Committee during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly,[50]

Having considered the relevant documents on human resources management questions submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session,[51]

Having heard the views expressed by the recognized staff representatives in the Fifth Committee in accordance with its resolution 35/213 of 17 December 1980,

Recognizing that the staff of the Organization is an invaluable asset of the United Nations, and commending its contribution to furthering the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates its full support* for the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization and underlines its full respect for his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its support* for the efforts of the Secretary-General towards the development of a management environment and culture in the Organization that is supportive of having staff members contribute to their maximum potential, effectiveness and efficiency;

I. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Welcoming the integrated approach adopted by the Secretary-General to human resources management planning as reflected in his strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization,

Concerned about the existing problems in vacancy management,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[52]

1. *Endorses* the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[53]

2. *Approves* the establishment of a planning unit within the Office of Human Resources Management, authorizes the use of general temporary assistance funds in the amount of 496,100 United States dollars for this purpose in 1995, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of the final performance report for the biennium 1994-1995 and to submit a comprehensive proposal for the continued funding of this planning unit in the context of his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

3. *Also approves* the proposals of the Secretary-General for implementation of the Performance Appraisal System and requests him to make every effort to implement them from within existing overall resources, if necessary concentrating on the P-4 level and above world wide in 1995, and to ensure that from 1 April 1996 the system is implemented at all levels;

4. *Notes* that the strategy proposes to explore alternative ways of recruiting staff and that the Secretary-General intends to implement them on a limited and experimental basis, but requests the Secretary-General to ensure that such projects are monitored and evaluated closely and in a timely manner for both effectiveness and cost;

5. *Expresses its concern* about the potential adverse effects of the use of retirees on recruitment and promotion in the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General in this regard to submit detailed information to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session on the practice of the use of retirees in the Secretariat, including information on their effectiveness, number, nationality, gender, fields of work, remuneration, the duration of their contracts and the reasons for their employment;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the Performance Appraisal System, including at the Under-Secretary-General level, and to ensure that equal employment opportunities for staff selection and advancement, career counselling for staff and appropriate staff training and development are identified as specific performance indicators in the performance appraisal of all managers;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to develop and strengthen the internship and fellowship programmes, regrets that there may be a need temporarily to postpone the implementation of these programmes, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to identify resources for this purpose and would welcome the contributions of Member States to that end;

8. *Notes* that the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization requires the active implementation, as a management tool, over a period of several years beginning in 1995, of an enhanced attrition programme, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the initial phase of implementation of the programme in the context of the agenda item on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997, together with proposals on the longer-term management of separation and retention and the future use of agreed separation arrangements after the current programme has been completed, with a view to avoiding the need for such programmes in the future;

9. *Notes also* that the strategy calls for mobility on the part of all new internationally recruited staff, that staff regulation 1.2 gives the Secretary-General the authority to assign all internationally recruited staff to any of the activities or offices of the United Nations, and therefore urges the Secretary-General to apply the mobility elements of the new strategy to internationally recruited staff;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give particular attention to effective vacancy management in implementing the new strategy for the management of human resources;

11. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 7 of its report,[54] requests the Secretary-General to integrate, for budgetary presentation and management purposes, Professional posts P-1 and P-2, and P-3 and P-4, and requests that these recommendations be implemented on an experimental basis in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

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[50] See A/C.5/49/SR.15, 18, 19, 21-24, 26 and 36.

[51] A/49/176 and Add.1, A/49/219 and Add.1, A/49/406, A/49/445, A/49/527, A/49/564, A/49/587 and Corr.1, A/C.5/49/5, A/C.5/49/6 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/C.5/49/13, A/C.5/49/14, A/C.5/49/32 and A/C.5/49/L.8.

[52] A/49/219, annex.

[53] A/C.5/49/5.

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A*, document A/48/7/Add.11.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to hold national competitive examinations at the P-1 and P-2 levels as a useful tool to select the best-qualified candidates;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to hold national competitive examinations at the P-3 level, with due regard to the promotion prospects at the P-2 level and a maximum of efficiency and economy;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures to ensure that successful candidates at the P-2 and P-3 levels are offered positions within one year after their selection, subject to the availability of approved posts;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give due priority to training and implementation of the strategy in drafting the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

II. COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Bearing in mind the report of the Working Group on the equitable geographical representation of Member States in the Secretariat,[55]

Reiterating the need for the full implementation of the principle of equitable geographical distribution when appointing staff in the Secretariat,

Concerned that the Secretary-General did not resume in 1993 the annual publication of the list of staff of the United Nations as of 30 June,

1. *Reaffirms* that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, and trusts that the Secretary-General respects this principle when appointing staff members, including at the highest level;

2. *Recognizes* that the system of desirable ranges is the principal guideline for the recruitment of staff for geographical representation of Member States in posts subject to geographical distribution in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General, whenever making appointments at all levels to posts subject to geographical distribution, to continue his efforts to ensure that all Member States, in particular the unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, are adequately represented in the Secretariat, bearing in mind the need to increase the number of staff recruited from Member States below the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard to exercise flexibility in the application of desirable ranges in individual recruitment cases, keeping in view all parts of the present resolution;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to sustain the present ratio between career and fixed-term appointments, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session specific proposals on what proportion of appointments should be made on a fixed-term basis;

6. *Welcomes* the publication of a comprehensive list of staff of the Secretariat as at 30 September 1994,[56] and requests the Secretary-General to update it annually for the regular session of the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to increase his efforts in improving the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide and equitable geographical distribution of staff in all departments;

8. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this issue at the resumed forty-ninth session, *inter alia*, in the light of the report to be submitted by the Joint Inspection Unit;

III. STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE SECRETARIAT

Recalling Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative, budgetary and human resources management matters, including, *inter alia*, the issue of the representation of women in the Secretariat,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[57]

1. *Expresses its concern* that the goals set in its resolution 45/239 C of 21 December 1990 may not be met;

2. *Urges* the Secretary-General to implement fully the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat 1995-2000;[58]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include full implementation of the strategic plan of action as a specific performance indicator in the performance appraisal of all managers;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations to increase the participation of women in posts in the Professional category and above by identifying and nominating more women candidates with the requisite qualifications, especially for senior policy-level and decision-making posts, encouraging more women to apply for vacant posts and to sit for the national competitive examinations where applicable, and creating and maintaining national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations;

5. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to include the activities of the Focal Point for Women in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enable, from within existing resources, the Focal Point for Women effectively to monitor and to facilitate progress in the implementation of the strategic plan of action;

7. *Urges* Member States to make voluntary contributions to that end;

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE SECRETARIAT

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to strengthen the internal justice system of the Organization,

Noting the intention of the Secretary-General to achieve this by facilitating the earlier resolution of disputes before they become formal appeals and professionalizing the appeals and disciplinary machinery,

1. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to consult fully with the staff representatives in the development of a new system of internal justice;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a detailed proposal covering, *inter alia*, the specific institutional, legal and procedural changes required in this regard during the resumed

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[55] A/C.5/48/45.

[56] See A/C.5/49/L.8.

[57] A/49/176, annex.

[58] A/49/587 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

forty-ninth session of the General Assembly in early 1995, and decides to continue its consideration of this issue during the resumed session;

V. REPORTING

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the information on staff representation provided to the Fifth Committee during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to issue a corrigendum to its report on the costs of staff representation activities[59] and to report separately to the Assembly, at the earliest possible opportunity, on the modalities and costs of staff representation since 1992;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report comprehensively to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of all issues covered in the present resolution;

VI. AMENDMENT TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[60]

Approves the amendment to staff regulation 11.1 as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 11.1

For the existing text, substitute:

"The Secretary-General shall establish administrative machinery with staff participation to advise him in case of any appeal by staff members against an administrative decision alleging the non-observance of their terms of appointment, including all pertinent regulations and rules."

49/223. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the twentieth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission[61] and other related reports,[62]

Reaffirming its commitment to a single unified United Nations common system as the cornerstone for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system,

Mindful of the critical role exercised by the Commission in accordance with its statute in developing common personnel standards, methods and arrangements across the United Nations common system, which are essential for management reforms,

I

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

Recalling section I of its resolution 46/191 A of 20 December 1991 and section I.A of its resolution 47/216 of 23 December 1992, in which it urged the governing bodies and the executive heads of all organizations of the United Nations common system to ensure that the International Civil Service Commission was invited in its own right to be represented at meetings where proposals pertaining to salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of employment were to be discussed,

1. *Notes with regret* in this regard that the International Labour Organization did not consult the International Civil Service Commission before putting forward a proposal on personal promotions;

2. *Regrets also* the recent decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which was not in line with the decision of the Commission, and calls upon all the concerned governing bodies to adhere to the obligations of their organizations towards the common system;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the organizations of the common system to consult with the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board prior to putting forward the proposals of their respective governing bodies relating to conditions of service, in order to avoid action inconsistent with the common system of salaries, allowances and other conditions of service, and to make every effort to enable representatives of the Commission to present the view of that body on such questions to any relevant intergovernmental bodies;

II

STAFF PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Recalling section II of its resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988, section I.B of its resolution 47/216 and section I of its resolution 48/224 of 23 December 1993, in which it regretted the suspension of the participation of staff bodies in the work of the International Civil Service Commission,

Recalling also section II, paragraph 2, of its resolution 45/241 of 21 December 1990, in which it expressed satisfaction with the establishment of a more active dialogue between the Commission and representatives of organizations and of staff, section I, paragraph 5, of its resolution 46/191 A, in which it took note with appreciation of the improvements that had taken place in the functioning of the Commission, and section I of its resolution 48/224, in which it noted that the changes introduced in the working methods of the Commission had resulted in the full participation of the Coordinating Committee for International Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System in the work of the Commission,

Noting that the framework for the participation of the representatives of the organizations and of staff in the work of the Commission is provided under article 28, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Commission and elaborated further in its rules of procedure,

Noting also the information on this matter contained in chapter I.E of the report of the Commission,[61]

1. *Notes* the views expressed by the representatives of Member States in the Fifth Committee on this matter;

2. *Notes with concern* that the representatives of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations have informed it of their intention to recommend suspending participation in the work of the International Civil Service Commission;

3. *Notes further* the concerns expressed by the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System in respect of the working methods of the Commission;

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[59] A/C.5/47/59.

[60] A/C.5/49/14.

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/49/30).

[62] A/49/480, A/C.5/49/7, A/C.5/49/10 and A/C.5/49/33.

4. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to consider, at its next session, all the questions raised by the Coordinating Committee for Independent Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System and the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations at the fortieth session of the Commission, and requests the Commission to report thereon to the General Assembly;

5. *Requests* the staff bodies, the organizations and the Commission to review with all urgency how the consultative process of the Commission can best be furthered and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

III

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

A. *Comparator*

Recalling section VI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/191 A, in which it invited the International Civil Service Commission to analyse the potential consequences of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 on the pay levels of the current comparator, the federal civil service of the United States of America, and to provide full details of all the special pay systems which had been introduced by the comparator civil service,

Recalling also section II.C of its resolution 47/216, in which it requested the Commission to complete phase I of its study leading to the identification of the highest-paid civil service and to study all aspects of the application of the Noblemaire principle with a view to ensuring the competitiveness of the United Nations common system,

Recalling further section II.G, paragraph 2, of its resolution 47/216, in which it decided to revert to the consideration of the conditions of service, including the question of representation allowances, of assistant secretaries-general and under-secretaries-general and equivalent levels at the earliest possible opportunity,

Acknowledging that the common system must be a competitive employer in order, *inter alia*, to equip it to make the necessary management reforms,

1. *Notes with regret* that the International Civil Service Commission has not yet completed the studies on all aspects of the application of the Noblemaire principle and all other related studies;

2. *Requests* the Commission to proceed with all urgency with its study of all aspects of the application of the Noblemaire principle and all other related studies which are outstanding and to submit final recommendations to the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission in respect of developments pertaining to the comparator's Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 and the comparator's special pay systems;

4. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Commission to proceed to a phase II study of the national civil services of Germany and Switzerland in the context of determining the highest-paid national civil service;

B. *Margin considerations*

Recalling section IX, paragraph 3, of its resolution 46/191 A, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to include in its work programme a review of the differences between the United Nations and the United States net remuneration at individual grade levels,

Recalling also section II.G, paragraph 3, of its resolution 47/216, in which it invited the Commission to keep under review the structure of the salary scale at all levels of the Professional and higher categories, taking into account, *inter alia*, the overall level of the margin as established by the General Assembly and the imbalance between the margin levels for different Professional grade levels,

Recalling further section II.B, paragraph 3, of its resolution 48/224, wherein it considered that the Commission should address the imbalance in the United Nations/United States remuneration ratios in the context of overall margin considerations,

1. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission set out in paragraph 171 of its report[61] in respect of the further refinements to margin calculations;

2. *Also takes note* of the net remuneration margin of 113 for the calendar year 1994;

C. *Base/floor salary scale*

Recalling section I.H, paragraph 1, of its resolution 44/198 of 21 December 1989, in which it approved the establishment of a floor net salary scale by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service,

Recalling also section II.C, paragraph 2, of its resolution 48/224, in which it requested the International Civil Service Commission to review and, if necessary, recommend revised rates of staff assessment consequential upon changes in the base/floor salary scale,

Approves, with effect from 1 March 1995, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to the present resolution and the consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as reflected in annex II to the present resolution;

D. *Dependency allowances*

Recalling section II.F, paragraph 2, of its resolution 47/216, in which it noted that the International Civil Service Commission would review the level of dependency allowances every two years,

Noting the review by the Commission of dependency allowances reflecting relevant changes in tax abatement and social legislation at the seven headquarters duty stations since 1991, as contained in paragraphs 182 to 192 of its report,[61]

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 January 1995, an increase of 10.26 per cent in the levels of the children's and the secondary dependant's allowances;

2. *Takes note* of the updated list of hard currency duty stations for which the allowances are specified in local currency contained in annex III to the present resolution;

IV

GENERAL SERVICE AND OTHER LOCALLY RECRUITED CATEGORIES

A. *General Service salary survey methodology*

Recalling section III, paragraph 1, of its resolution 47/216, in which it endorsed the reaffirmation by the International Civil Service Commission of the Flemming principle as the basis for determining the conditions of service of the General Service and related categories, *Noting* that the Commission intends to continue its preliminary study of the methodologies for the surveys of the best prevailing conditions of employment at headquarters and non-headquarters duty stations,

1. *Requests* the International Civil Service Commission to proceed with the current round of surveys at headquarters duty stations as planned on the basis of the current General Service salary survey methodology, and urges all parties concerned to participate in the surveys;

2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission that a comprehensive review of the application of the methodology should be undertaken upon completion of the current round of surveys at headquarters duty stations;

3. *Requests* the Commission, in its review of the General Service salary survey methodology, to consult fully with all parties concerned, including the staff representatives;

B. *National Professional Officers*

Recalling paragraph 69 of its resolution 3176 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, in which it invited the organizations of the United Nations system to invigorate the search for innovative and interdisciplinary approaches aiming at the removal of the causes of underdevelopment and at the strengthening of the economic and social structures and the cadres of trained personnel of developing countries for their own development,

Noting that, as a response, a number of organizations had employed National Professional Officers and that, in 1980, the International Civil Service Commission agreed to the employment of such staff under a defined set of conditions,[63]

Noting also that organizations were increasingly resorting to the employment of such staff,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions reached by the International Civil Service Commission in respect of the employment of National Professional Officers and the revision of the conditions laid down in 1980;

2. *Agrees* to the revised criteria for the employment of National Professional Officers outlined in annex VI to the report of the Commission;[61]

3. *Takes note* of the intention of the Commission to review the use of National Professional Officers on a regular periodic basis and requests the Commission to report thereon to the General Assembly;

V

EDUCATION GRANT

Recalling section IV, paragraph 1, of its resolution 47/216, in which it endorsed the revised methodology for the determination of the education grant,

Approves increases in the maximum reimbursement levels in seven currency areas as well as other adjustments to the management of the reimbursement of expenses under the education grant, as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 273 of its report;[61]

VI

HAZARD PAY

Commending the dedication of increasing numbers of staff of the United Nations common system who are required to work in dangerous conditions,

1. *Takes note* of the decisions of the International Civil Service Commission in respect of hazard pay as contained in paragraphs 288 to 291 of its report;[61]

2. *Requests* the Commission to reconsider its decision to link hazard pay to the base/floor salary scale for internationally recruited staff and its decision on the level of hazard pay and to propose alternative approaches to hazard pay and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

VII

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Recalling section I.F of its resolution 44/198 and section VIII of its resolution 46/191 A, in which it invited the International Civil Service Commission to pursue its review of merit systems and performance appraisal in the common system as a vehicle for enhancing productivity and cost-effectiveness,

Recalling also section VII of its resolution 47/216, in which it urged the Commission to give attention in its work programme to measures designed to promote sound personnel management in the international public service,

Recalling further section V, paragraph 2, of its resolution 48/224, in which it urged the Commission to devote further attention to personnel management issues,

1. *Welcomes* the review of performance management undertaken by the International Civil Service Commission as contained in chapter VII of its report[61] and the elaboration of principles and guidelines for performance appraisal and management and for the recognition of different levels of performance outlined in annex VIII to the report;

2. *Reaffirms* the key importance of performance appraisal and management to enhanced organizational effectiveness;

3. *Takes note with interest* of the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission in this regard and commends them to the organizations of the common system in the development of their policies and programmes in this area;

4. *Urges* the organizations of the common system that have not already done so to give high priority to the development of viable performance management programmes, including performance appraisal systems in the broader context of personnel reform;

VIII

SPOUSE EMPLOYMENT

Recalling the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission in 1988,[64] which it reaffirmed in 1992,[65] that organizations that had not already done so should amend their staff rules to permit the employment of spouses,

Encourages all organizations of the common system to allow spouses the opportunity to compete for positions within the organizations, bearing in mind the necessity to ensure that preference is not given by virtue of the relationship to a staff member;

IX

APPOINTMENTS OF LIMITED DURATION

Recalling its request to the International Civil Service Commission in June 1994 to provide views on the proposal by the

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[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigenda (A/35/30 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 310.

[64] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/43/30 and Corr.1), para. 91 (d).

[65] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/47/30 and Corr.1), para. 296 (h).

United Nations to develop arrangements for contracts of limited duration,

Notes the preliminary conclusions of the International Civil Service Commission contained in paragraphs 366 and 367 of its report,[61] and requests the Commission to report its findings on the arrangements for contracts of limited duration to the General Assembly upon completion of its study;

X

DECISIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

Recalling section VI, paragraph 7, of its resolution 48/224, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the common system, to examine the feasibility of amending the statute of the International Civil Service Commission and/or the relationship agreements with a view to ensuring a coordinated response in all appeals involving the conditions of service of staff of the common system and introducing arrangements to enable the Commission to intervene in appeals before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization involving decisions or recommendations of the Commission on any other common system issues,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on decisions of administrative tribunals;[66]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult the United Nations Administrative Tribunal with a view to introducing an amendment to its rules, reading:

> "If, in any proceeding, it appears that the judgement of the Tribunal may affect a rule, decision or scale of emoluments or contributions of the common system of staff administration, the Executive Secretary of the Tribunal shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the International Civil Service Commission and enquire whether the Commission wishes to participate in the proceeding. If the Commission indicates its wish to do so, it shall be provided with copies of all the pleadings and shall be permitted to comment thereon, and also to participate in any oral proceedings.";

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the International Labour Organization to consult the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization with a view to introducing an amendment to its rules, reading:

> "If, in any proceeding, it appears that the judgement of the Tribunal may affect a rule, decision or scale of emoluments or contributions of the common system of staff administration, the Registrar of the Tribunal shall promptly inform the Executive Secretary of the International Civil Service Commission and enquire whether the Commission wishes to participate in the proceeding. If the Commission indicates its wish to do so, it shall be provided with copies of all the pleadings and shall be permitted to comment thereon, and also to participate in any oral proceedings."

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

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[66] A/49/480.

ANNEX I

Base/floor salary scale for the Professional and higher categories showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment[a]

(United States dollars)
(Effective 1 March 1995)

	Steps														
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Under-Secretary-General															
USG Gross	145 236														
Net D	93 735														
Net S	84 232														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG Gross	131 617														
Net D	85 972														
Net S	77 763														
Director															
D-2 Gross	107 062	109 482	111 934	114 394	116 855	119 317									
Net D	71 946	73 349	74 752	76 154	77 558	78 961									
Net S	66 026	67 236	68 414	69 582	70 751	71 921									
Principal Officer															
D-1 Gross	94 299	96 371	98 442	100 510	102 581	104 653	106 724	108 795	110 880						
Net D	64 544	65 745	66 946	68 146	69 347	70 549	71 750	72 951	74 152						
Net S	59 645	60 680	61 716	62 750	63 786	64 821	65 857	66 893	67 913						
Senior Officer															
P-5 Gross	82 807	84 650	86 492	88 335	90 181	92 053	93 927	95 802	97 674	99 548	101 423	103 295	105 170		
Net D	57 806	58 893	59 981	61 068	62 155	63 241	64 328	65 415	66 501	67 588	68 675	69 761	70 848		
Net S	53 611	54 606	55 601	56 596	57 585	58 522	59 459	60 396	61 332	62 269	63 206	64 143	65 080		
First Officer															
P-4 Gross	67 706	69 475	71 240	73 005	74 774	76 565	78 362	80 159	81 955	83 751	85 546	87 346	89 141	90 954	92 782
Net D	48 824	49 885	50 944	52 003	53 064	54 123	55 183	56 244	57 304	58 363	59 422	60 484	61 543	62 603	63 664
Net S	45 413	46 378	47 342	48 306	49 271	50 240	51 210	52 181	53 151	54 120	55 090	56 062	57 031	57 972	58 886
Second Officer															
P-3 Gross	54 837	56 463	58 097	59 727	61 361	62 993	64 624	66 279	67 938	69 599	71 258	72 917	74 576	76 256	77 945
Net D	40 997	41 993	42 989	43 983	44 980	45 975	46 971	47 967	48 963	49 959	50 955	51 950	52 946	53 941	54 938
Net S	38 291	39 197	40 104	41 009	41 915	42 821	43 727	44 633	45 539	46 446	47 352	48 258	49 164	50 073	50 985
Associate Officer															
P-2 Gross	43 754	45 131	46 543	47 957	49 369	50 783	52 197	53 609	55 026	56 485	57 943	59 405			
Net D	33 990	34 882	35 772	36 663	37 553	38 443	39 334	40 224	41 116	42 006	42 895	43 787			
Net S	31 914	32 730	33 539	34 349	35 158	35 969	36 779	37 588	38 399	39 209	40 018	40 830			
Assistant Officer															
P-1 Gross	32 951	34 212	35 492	36 809	38 125	39 440	40 760	42 075	43 391	44 708					
Net D	26 907	27 764	28 620	29 476	30 331	31 186	32 044	32 899	33 754	34 610					
Net S	25 412	26 208	26 997	27 781	28 564	29 347	30 132	30 915	31 698	32 481					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

[a] Excluding post adjustment amounts, if applicable.

ANNEX II

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the second table in paragraph (*b*) (i) with the following table

Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	*Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries*	
	Staff member with a dependent spouse or a dependent child	*Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child*
First $15 000 per year	9.0	12.4
Next $ 5 000 per year	21.0	26.9
Next $ 5 000 per year	25.0	30.3
Next $ 5 000 per year	29.0	34.6
Next $ 5 000 per year	32.0	36.9
Next $10 000 per year	35.0	40.5
Next $10 000 per year	37.0	42.7
Next $10 000 per year	39.0	44.5
Next $10 000 per year	40.0	45.4
Next $15 000 per year	41.0	46.0
Next $20 000 per year	42.0	50.0
Remaining assessable payments	43.0	52.5

ANNEX III

Amounts of children's and secondary dependant's allowance

(Local currency)

Country	Currency	Children's allowance	Secondary dependant's allowance
Austria	Schilling	22 834	8 435
Belgium	Belgian franc	56 721	18 140
Denmark	Danish krone	10 661	3 082
France	French franc	8 195	2 719
French Guiana	French franc	8 195	2 719
Germany	Deutsche mark	3 278	1 176
Ireland	Irish pound	925	303
Japan	Yen	322 196	146 370
Luxembourg	Luxembourg franc	56 721	18 110
Monaco	French franc	8 195	2 719
Netherlands	Netherlands guilder	3 614	1 231
Switzerland	Swiss franc	2 718	1 211
United States of America and the rest of the world[a]	United States dollar	1 400	500

[a] As a result of a review of currencies this will also include, as from 1 January 1995, Finland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Communauté financière africaine franc countries.

49/224. United Nations pension system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/242 of 21 December 1990, 46/192 of 20 December 1991, 47/203 of 22 December 1992 and 48/224 and 48/225 of 23 December 1993,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1994 to the General Assembly and to the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[67] chapter III.A of the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1994,[61] the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Fund[68] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[69]

I

ACTUARIAL MATTERS

Recalling section II of its resolution 47/203 and section II of its resolution 48/225,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the changes made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in the presentation of the results of the valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1993, in response to requests made by the Panel of External Auditors and pursuant to discussions with the Board of Auditors, so as to provide (*a*) the valuation results in dollar terms, as well as in the form of percentages of pensionable remuneration, (*b*) additional disclosures regarding the values of the assets and liabilities, and (*c*) statements by the Consulting Actuary and the Committee of Actuaries regarding the sufficiency of the assets of the Fund to meet current and projected liabilities;

2. *Takes note* of the increase in the actuarial imbalance from 0.57 to 1.49 per cent of pensionable remuneration, reflected in the valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1993, of the elements that

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[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/49/9).

[68] A/C.5/49/3.

[69] A/49/576.

contributed to the increase in the imbalance, including in particular the increase in the life expectancy of pensioners, and of the observations on the valuation results by the Consulting Actuary, the Committee of Actuaries and the Board;

3. *Takes note in particular* of the opinions provided by the Consulting Actuary and the Committee of Actuaries, as reproduced in annexes IV and V, respectively, to the report of the Board,[67] that there was no requirement, as at 31 December 1993, for deficiency payments under article 26 of the Regulations of the Fund,[70] and that the current contribution rate of 23.7 per cent of pensionable remuneration could be maintained for funding purposes, pending a review at the time of the next valuation, as at 31 December 1995;

4. *Takes note* of the review by the Board of the interest rate and mortality table used to determine lump-sum commutations, and of its decisions, under article 11 of the Regulations of the Fund, (*a*) to retain the current 6.5 per cent interest rate, which would be reviewed again by the Standing Committee of the Board in 1995, and (*b*) to request the Committee of Actuaries to develop a revised unisex mortality table, based on the longevity assumptions used in the actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1993, for the approval of the Standing Committee and to be implemented in determining lump-sum commutations as from 1 July 1995;

5. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1995, an increase in the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service, so that the years of contributory service in excess of 35 and performed as from 1 July 1995 shall be creditable at an accumulation rate of 1 per cent per year, subject to a maximum total accumulation rate of 70 per cent, and amends accordingly, with effect from 1 July 1995, article 28 of the Regulations of the Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

6. *Concurs* with the transfer agreements with the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, approved by the Board under article 13 of the Regulations of the Fund, with a view to securing continuity of pension rights between the Fund and each of the banks, as set out in annex VII to the report of the Board;[67]

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION

Recalling section II of its resolution 45/242, section III of its resolution 46/192 and sections IV and VI of its resolution 47/203,

Approves, with effect from 1 April 1995, amendments to article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to include the latest scale of pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories, to define the pensionable remuneration of ungraded officials and of participants in the Field Service category and to include references to, and place limitations on, the extent to which merit and/or longevity step increments are deemed to be pensionable;

III

PENSION ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM

Recalling section IV of its resolution 46/192, section V of its resolution 47/203 and section I of its resolution 48/225,

1. *Takes note* of the reviews carried out by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, described in section VI of its report,[67] on various aspects of the pension adjustment system and of its intention to pursue additional studies at its next regular session, in 1996;

2. *Takes note also* of the results of the first monitoring by the Board of the costs of the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system that entered into effect on 1 April 1992, based on the actual costs during the period from 1 April 1992 to 31 March 1994, which indicated a long-term cost estimate of 0.26 per cent of pensionable remuneration, as against the earlier estimate of 0.30 per cent, and of the intention of the Board to review the matter further at its next regular session on the basis of the second assessment of the actual costs, in the context of the valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as at 31 December 1995;

3. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1995, the reduction of the "120 per cent cap" provision under the pension adjustment system, which is described in paragraph 166 of the report of the Board, to 110 per cent for participants separating from service on or after 1 July 1995, and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex II to the present resolution;

4. *Approves also*, with effect from 1 July 1995, the application to staff in the General Service and related categories of the longer-term modification of the pension adjustment system that entered into effect on 1 April 1992, the consequential revisions in the schedule of cost-of-living differential factors and the schedule for special adjustments for small pensions under section E of the pension adjustment system, and the consequential changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annex II to the present resolution;

5. *Takes note* of the decision taken by both the Board and the International Civil Service Commission, to defer until 1996 the submission to the General Assembly of recommendations on possible changes in the special index for pensioners, in the context of the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration and consequent pensions of the various categories of staff;

IV

ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR GENETIC ENGINEERING AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Decides to admit the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations of the Fund, with effect from 1 January 1996, subject to the adoption by the Centre, before that date, of staff regulations, rules and salary scales that conform to the common system of salaries and other conditions of service;

V

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves additional expenses of 390,200 United States dollars net for the biennium 1994-1995, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, for the administration of the Fund;

VI

OTHER MATTERS

1. *Requests* the member organizations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and the Registrar of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization, in pursuance of section VI, paragraph 7, of General Assembly resolution 48/224, to inform the Fund of any pending cases that have direct or indirect implications for the Fund, to ensure that the interests of the Fund are adequately represented;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Board of Auditors has indicated, *inter alia*, that the presentation of the financial

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[70] JSPB/G.4/Rev.14

statements of the Fund for the biennium 1992-1993 is consistent with a number of the United Nations System Accounting Standards, and requests that the changes recommended by the Board of Auditors in this regard be implemented at the earliest opportunity so as to bring the statements fully into line with those Standards;

3. *Notes* the action taken by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board regarding the recommendation of the Board of Auditors on the provision of an internal audit function, and the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon;[71]

4. *Requests* the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to report to the General Assembly, in the context of the revised estimates for the biennium 1994-1995 and the estimates for the biennium 1996-1997, on the arrangements made for internal audits of the Fund and the costs thereof;

5. *Also requests* the Board to continue to review the monitoring and control procedures for payments from the Fund in order to strengthen the verification process, including those related to the payment of benefits to widows and widowers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

6. *Takes note* of the observations of the Board in section VII of its report[67] on the continuing representations made by former participants affected by the application of the Transfer Agreements with the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and of the steps taken thus far by the Board, through its Secretary, to enter into consultations with the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, as well as with the appropriate national authorities, with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the problems that had arisen with regard to the interpretation and application of the Agreements could be resolved;

7. *Notes* that the Fund has transferred to the Social Security Fund of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the actuarial value of the pension rights accrued by individual former participants, as required under the Agreements;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of a working group composed of high-ranking officials representing relevant ministries and agencies of the Russian Federation, as well as of representatives of former Fund participants, with a mandate to address the problems mentioned above;

9. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to continue their efforts to resolve the problems that have arisen in respect of the interpretation and application of the three Agreements, in a manner consistent with the letter and intent of the Agreements;

10. *Takes note* of the decision of the Board not to propose changes at the present time in the size and composition of the Board and of its Standing Committee, but to keep the subject under review and to submit a further report on the matter to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, in 1998;

11. *Also takes note* of the observations of the Board on attendance at Board sessions and on the frequency of, and attendance at, meetings of the Standing Committee, as well as the changes made in the rules of procedure of the Fund with respect to attendance at meetings of the Standing Committee;

12. *Further takes note* of the other matters dealt with in the report of the Board;

VII

INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,[68] and of the observations made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the investments and custodial arrangements for the assets of the Fund and on the membership and size of the Investments Committee;[72]

2. *Welcomes* any proposal on how the long-term performance of the investments of the Fund might be enhanced and reviewed in the future, taking into account the interests of the participants, the importance of the amounts involved and the established criteria of safety, profitability, liquidity and convertibility, and, in this respect, invites the Secretary-General to review the arrangements for the provision of institutional advice;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present in future reports to the General Assembly on the investments of the Fund a fuller analysis of the performance of those investments and their significant components, including, where applicable, means of comparing performance with relevant benchmarks and other pension funds;

4. *Notes with appreciation* that the new custodial arrangements are expected, *inter alia*, to produce cost savings, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the costs of those arrangements, bearing in mind the custodial costs of other pension funds;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that several Member States that had not previously granted tax exemptions for income from the investments of the Fund have decided to grant such exemptions, and appeals to those Member States that do not grant such exemptions to make all possible efforts to do so as soon as possible.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX I

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 28

Retirement benefit

Replace paragraph (*b*) (iii) with the following:

"(*b*) (iii) The next 25 years of his contributory service, by 2 per cent of his final average remuneration; and"

Add a new paragraph (*b*) (iv) reading:

"(*b*) (iv) The years of his contributory service in excess of 35 and performed as from 1 July 1995, by 1 per cent of his final average remuneration, subject to a maximum total accumulation rate of 70 per cent."

Add a new paragraph (*c*) (iii) reading:

"(*c*) (iii) The years of his contributory service in excess of 35 and performed as from 1 July 1995, by 1 per cent of his final average remuneration, subject to a maximum total accumulation rate of 70 per cent."

Article 54

Pensionable remuneration

Replace paragraph (*b*) with the following:

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[71] A/49/576, sect. VI.

[72] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/49/9), sect. IV.

"(*b*) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 November 1994 shall be as set out in appendix B hereto. It shall be adjusted on the same date as the net remuneration amounts of officials in the Professional and higher categories in New York are adjusted. Such adjustment shall be by a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in the net remuneration amounts, as determined by the International Civil Service Commission."

Add the following text:

"(*c*)(i) In the case of participants who are appointed or elected as ungraded officials on or after 1 April 1995, their pensionable remuneration shall be established by the competent legislative organ which determines their other conditions of service, in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Civil Service Commission and endorsed by the General Assembly, and shall be subsequently adjusted in accordance with the procedure in paragraph (*b*) above;

"(ii) In the case of participants who are ungraded officials on 31 March 1995, their pensionable remuneration shall be maintained, without adjustment, until surpassed by the level of pensionable remuneration derived from application of the methodology referred to in subparagraph (i) above;

"(*d*) In the case of participants in the Field Service category, the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 November 1994 shall be as set out in appendix C hereto, and shall be subsequently adjusted in accordance with the procedure in paragraph (*b*) above;

"(*e*) No step increments beyond the top step of the gross pensionable salary scale or the scale of pensionable remuneration established according to the methodology approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission shall be recognized for participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1994. Nevertheless, any step increments awarded in conformity with the provisions of the appropriate staff regulations or rules of a member organization to a staff member in service in that organization before 1 January 1994 shall be recognized by the Fund for pension contribution and benefit calculation purposes."

Replace appendix B with the following:

APPENDIX B

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR STAFF IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

(United States dollars)

(Effective 1 November 1994)

	Steps														
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Under-Secretary-General															
USG	156 115														
Assistant Secretary-General															
ASG	144 445														
Director															
D-2	120 837	123 738	126 471	129 310	132 212	135 180									
Principal Officer															
D-1	106 539	108 954	111 419	113 834	116 306	118 758	121 131	123 554	126 022						
Senior Officer															
P-5	94 577	96 744	98 819	100 934	103 126	105 156	107 321	109 819	112 055	114 152	116 289	118 465	120 681		
First Officer															
P-4	77 753	79 814	81 862	83 814	85 936	87 980	90 056	92 359	94 472	96 712	98 207	100 322	102 483	104 690	106 946
Second Officer															
P-3	63 710	65 688	67 600	69 424	71 306	73 163	75 143	77 511	79 063	81 154	82 688	84 513	86 402	88 333	90 308
Associate Officer															
P-2	51 492	53 137	54 695	56 366	58 034	59 556	61 214	63 160	65 001	66 665	67 956	69 274			
Assistant Officer															
P-1	40 378	41 764	42 992	44 243	45 624	46 861	48 344	50 277	51 908	53 397					

Add the following new appendix C to the Regulations of the Fund:

APPENDIX C

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR STAFF IN THE FIELD SERVICE CATEGORY

(United States dollars)

(Effective 1 November 1994)

	Steps														
Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
FS-7	74 691	76 772	78 853	80 936	83 016	85 099	87 179	89 262	91 341	93 424	95 377	97 585			
FS-6	61 605	62 984	64 365	65 745	67 126	68 506	69 886	71 266	72 646	74 028	75 407	76 788			
FS-5	48 702	49 971	51 240	52 509	53 780	55 048	56 317	57 586	58 857	60 124	61 394	62 663	63 933		
FS-4	39 941	41 051	42 163	43 272	44 384	45 494	46 607	47 715	48 828	49 938	51 050	52 159	53 271	54 381	55 493
FS-3	32 285	33 337	34 416	35 483	36 550	37 615	38 707	39 828	40 934	42 055	43 162	44 322	45 483	46 644	47 804
FS-2	28 329	29 247	30 164	31 084	32 000	32 930	33 889	34 835	35 794	36 750	38 667	39 624			
FS-1	25 143	25 846	26 545	27 250	28 060	28 882	29 691	30 515	31 325	32 135					

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system

D. COST-OF-LIVING DIFFERENTIAL FACTORS

Replace paragraph 6 (*b*) (v) with the following text:

"(b) (v) The applicable cost-of-living differential factor is finally derived from the following tables, the result being interpolated, where necessary, between the factors applicable to the next higher and the next lower ratio in the applicable table:

"Benefits based on separation or death in service before 1 July 1995 and other benefits derived therefrom

Ratio of midpoint net salaries	Cost-of-living differential factor (percentage)
Less than 122	0
122	3
128	7
134	12
141	17
148	22
155	28
162	34
171	40
180 or more	46

"Benefits based on separation or death in service on or after 1 July 1995 and other benefits derived therefrom

Ratio of midpoint net salaries	Cost-of-living differential factor (percentage)
Less than 105	0
105	3
110	8
116	14
122	19
128	25
134	31
141	38
148	45
155	52
163	60
171	68
180	76
189	85
198	94
208 or more	104"

E. SPECIAL ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL PENSIONS

Replace paragraph 7 with the following text:

"7. Whenever the standard annual rate of a retirement or disability benefit under the Regulations of the Fund, before any commutation, is less than the highest dollar amount in the applicable table below, the benefit shall be subject to a special adjustment as follows:

"Annual amount of pension (United States dollars)	Special adjustment (percentage)
Separations before 1 April 1993	
4 000	0
3 800	3
3 600	7
3 400	12
3 200	17
3 000	22
2 800	28
2 600	34
2 400	40
2 200 or less	46
Separations on or after 1 April 1993 up until 1 July 1995	
6 500	0
6 250	3
6 000	6
5 750	9
5 500	12
5 250	15
5 000	18
4 750	21
4 500	25
4 250	28
4 000	31
3 750	34
3 500	37
3 250	40
3 000	43
2 750 or less	46
Separations on or after 1 July 1995	
6 500	0
6 250	3
6 000	7
5 750	12
5 500	17
5 250	22
5 000	28
4 750	34
4 500	40
4 250	52
4 000	60
3 750	68
3 500	76
3 250	85
3 000	94
2 750 or less	104"

I. PAYMENT OF THE BENEFIT

Replace paragraph 23 with the following text:

"23. Where a beneficiary resides in a country other than the United States, the determination of the amount of the periodic benefit payable in a given month is as follows:

"The dollar amount, as initially determined under subparagraph 5 (*a*) above and then adjusted under section H above, is converted to the local currency equivalent by using the exchange rate in effect for the month preceding the calendar quarter of that payment. The resultant amount is compared with the local currency amount, as initially determined under subparagraph 5 (*b*) above and then adjusted under section H above. Except as provided for in paragraph 25 below, the beneficiary is entitled, until the next quarter, to the greater of the local currency amount or the local currency equivalent of the dollar amount, subject to a maximum of: (*a*) 120 per cent of the local currency amount with respect to benefits payable on account of separation or death in service before 1 July 1995 and other benefits derived therefrom; (*b*) 110 per cent of the local currency amount with respect to benefits payable on account of separation or death in service on or after 1 July 1995 and other benefits derived therefrom."

49/225. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[73] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74]

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[73] A/49/553.

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 962 (1994) of 29 November 1994,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 48/253 of 26 May 1994,

Reaffirming that the costs of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the surplus balances in the Suspense Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have been used to meet the expenses of the Force in order to compensate for the lack of income resulting from non-payment and late payment by Member States of their contributions,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* about the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 November 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 65.9 million United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its concern* about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on reimbursement to troop contributors, placing an additional burden on those countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

3. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

5. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 16,080,000 dollars gross (15,594,000 dollars net), authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 18 of resolution 48/253 for the operation of the Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1994, inclusive;

6. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 16,065,500 dollars gross (15,566,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, inclusive of the amount of 2,678,000 dollars gross (2,594,000 dollars net) authorized by the General Assembly in its decision 49/413 of 8 December 1994;

7. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount referred to in paragraph 6 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 2,677,580 dollars gross, which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 13,387,920 dollars gross, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1995, inclusive;

8. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 492,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, inclusive; 82,000 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994 and the balance, that is, 410,000 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1995, inclusive;

9. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the estimated other income of 7,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 May 1995, inclusive; 1,250 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 6,250 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1995, inclusive;

10. *Decides further* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the surplus balance of 5,330,932 dollars for the period from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992, inclusive, as well as the surplus balance of 3,775,797 dollars for the period from 1 December 1992 to 30 November 1993, inclusive;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 2,677,583 dollars gross (2,594,000 dollars net) per month for a period up to six months from 1 June 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 962 (1994), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, a financial performance report for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994;

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[74] See A/49/785 and Corr. 1.

[75] See resolutions 46/221 A and 48/223 A and decision 47/456.

[76] See resolution 49/19 B.

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/226. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[77] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 938 (1994) of 28 July 1994,

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 48/254 of 26 May 1994,

Affirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 47/205 of 22 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash have been made to the Force by a certain Government,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Force on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have been used up for meeting expenses of the Force in order to compensate for the lack of income resulting from non-payment and late payment by Member States of their contributions and have consequently been exhausted,

1. *Expresses deep concern* about the adverse effect that the deteriorating financial situation has on reimbursement to troop contributors, placing an additional burden on these countries and putting at risk the continuing supply of troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and that this, *inter alia*, affects the implementation of the mandate of the Force;

2. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

4. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force promptly and in full;

5. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 71,142,000 United States dollars gross (68,847,000 dollars net), authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 15 of its resolution 48/254 for the operation of the Force from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995, inclusive;

6. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 5 above a total amount of 67,407,000 dollars gross (65,225,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 January 1995 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council;

7. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount referred to in paragraph 6 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1995,[illegible] subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 January 1995 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council;

8. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 10,000 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995, inclusive;

9. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 2,172,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1995, inclusive;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed 11,234,500

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[77] A/49/644.

dollars gross (10,870,830 dollars net) per month for a period of up to six months beginning on 1 August 1995, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond 31 July 1995, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

11. *Decides* that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 17,978,460 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, a financial performance report for the Force for the period from 1 February 1994 to 31 January 1995;

13. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/227. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[78] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[79]

Recalling Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, Council resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, by which the Council decided to entrust a new mandate to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (thenceforth called the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II), and its subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 966 (1994) of 8 December 1994,

Recalling also its resolution 43/231 of 16 February 1989 on the financing of the Verification Mission, and its subsequent resolutions and decisions, the latest of which was resolution 48/241 of 5 April 1994,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II as at 21 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 13,458,533 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears,

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Verification Mission promptly and in full;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Approves*, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for the Verification Mission with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Mission shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II the amount of 8,986,700 dollars gross (8,591,200 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 8,394,800 dollars gross (7,988,000 dollars net) already authorized and apportioned under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/241, for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994;

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 8,394,800 dollars gross (7,988,000 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/241, to apportion the additional amount of 591,900 dollars gross (603,200 dollars net) for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1994 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, shall take into consideration the decrease in their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of

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[78] A/49/433 and Corr.1 and 2.

[79] A/49/788.

11,300 dollars approved for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1994, inclusive;

9. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 4,112,400 dollars gross (3,872,400 dollars net), authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993, for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994;

10. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 4,112,400 dollars gross (3,872,400 dollars net) for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 A and its decision 48/472 A, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A and 48/223 A and Assembly decision 47/456;

11. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 10 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 240,000 dollars approved for the period from 1 October to 8 December 1994;

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 7,732,400 dollars gross (7,422,900 dollars net), authorized with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/229, for the maintenance of the Verification Mission for the period from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995;

13. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 7,732,400 dollars gross (7,422,900 dollars net) for the period from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 A and its decision 48/472 A, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 2,868,471 dollars gross (2,753,656 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 4,863,929 dollars gross (4,669,244 dollars net), for the period from 1 January to 8 February 1995, inclusive;

14. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 309,500 dollars approved for the period from 9 December 1994 to 8 February 1995, inclusive; 114,815 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 194,685 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 8 February 1995, inclusive;

15. *Decides*, with regard to the period beyond 8 February 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a rate not to exceed 3.5 million dollars gross (3.3 million dollars net) per month for the three-month period from 9 February to 8 May 1995 in connection with the maintenance of the Verification Mission, the amount of 10.5 million dollars gross (9.9 million dollars net) to be apportioned in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 8 February 1995 and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the exact amount to be committed;

16. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Verification Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Verification Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX

Special arrangements with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

1. At the end of the twelve-month period provided for in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account for the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II until payment is effected.

2. (*a*) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received, shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided for in regulation 4.3;

(*b*) Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided for under paragraph 1 of the present annex, if appropriate;

(*c*) At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

49/228. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force[80] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[81]

Noting with concern the comments of the Advisory Committee, contained in paragraphs 41 and 42 of its report, regarding the use of international contractual personnel in the United Nations Protection Force, and noting the additional information provided by the representatives of the Secretary-General on this subject,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, in which the Council endorsed the sending of a group of military liaison officers to Yugoslavia to promote maintenance of the cease-fire,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council established the Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended its mandate, the latest of which was resolution 947 (1994) of 30 September 1994,

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[80] A/49/540 and Add.1.

[81] A/49/753.

Recalling further its resolution 46/233 of 19 March 1992 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which were resolutions 48/238 A of 24 March 1994 and 48/238 B of 29 July 1994 and decisions 48/470 A of 23 December 1993, 48/470 B of 9 March 1994, 48/470 C of 14 April 1994 and 49/414 of 8 December 1994,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Regrets* that, owing to the late submission of relevant reports, it found itself obliged to give commitment authority without assessment for one month ending 31 December 1994 in order to respond to the operational requirements of the United Nations Protection Force;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the Force as at 20 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 660,524,218 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, particularly as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

4. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their assessed contributions to the Force promptly and in full;

5. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

6. *Also endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 42 of its report regarding the use of international contractual personnel in the Force, pending a further examination by the General Assembly of this issue, and on the understanding that the recommendation will be applied with the necessary flexibility to ensure that operational requirements are met;

7. *Notes* that the thorough and independent investigation and evaluation of the use of international contractual personnel in the Force called for by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 72 of its report on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations[82] is currently being conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and requests that the results of this study be submitted to the General Assembly in order to enable it to take a decision on this issue at its resumed forty-ninth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with undertaking an independent and thorough review of the management structure in the civilian staff component of the Force, and to report thereon to the General Assembly before the end of its resumed forty-ninth session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to review the policy governing the personal use of United Nations vehicles in peace-keeping operations with a view to ensuring tighter control of such use and speedy reimbursement to the United Nations where applicable, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

10. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the control, monitoring and reporting procedures within the Force in order to allow increased delegation of financial authority from the Chief Administrative Officer to the sector administrative officers;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in General Assembly resolution 46/233 a total amount of 927,779,200 dollars gross (921,963,600 dollars net) for the operation of the Force for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995, inclusive of the amount of 280 million dollars gross (277,557,600 dollars net) authorized for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1994 under the provisions of Assembly resolution 48/238 B and the amount of 140 million dollars gross (138,778,800 dollars net) authorized for the period from 1 to 31 December 1994 by the Assembly in its decision 49/414;

13. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 280 million dollars gross (277,557,600 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/238 B, to apportion the additional amount of 647,779,200 dollars gross (644,406,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 327,448,826 dollars gross (325,743,692 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 320,330,374 dollars gross (318,662,308 dollars net), for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995, inclusive;

14. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 3,373,200 dollars approved for the Force for the period from 1 October 1994 to 31 March 1995, inclusive: 1,705,134 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 1,668,066 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1995, inclusive;

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[82] A/49/664.

15. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 4,942,780 dollars gross (4,452,380 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 April 1993 to 31 March 1994;

16. *Decides also*, with regard to the period beyond 31 March 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed 134,731,500 dollars gross (133,702,200 dollars net) for the three-month period from 1 April to 30 June 1995 in connection with the maintenance of the Force, the amount of 404,194,500 dollars gross (401,106,600 dollars net) to be apportioned in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 March 1995 and with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to the exact amount to be committed;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, by 15 May 1995 at the latest, to prepare, as an exceptional measure and with a view to facilitating the budgetary review process for the Force, budget proposals for the periods from 1 April to 30 June 1995 and from 1 July to 31 December 1995;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, in the context of the proposals mentioned in paragraph 17 above, a performance report for the period ending 31 December 1994 and such performance data as are available for the further period ending 31 March 1995;

19. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/229. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[83] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[84]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Somalia, and 814 (1993) of 26 March 1993, by which the Council expanded the size of the Operation and authorized the mandate for the expanded Operation (United Nations Operation in Somalia II), and the subsequent resolutions of the Council that extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 954 (1994) of 4 November 1994, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995,

Recalling also its resolution 47/41 A of 1 December 1992 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions and decisions, the latest of which were resolution 48/239 of 24 March 1994 and decision 49/415 of 8 December 1994,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Operation are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Operation, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Expressing deep concern about the loss of the United Nations assets and the theft of 3.9 million United States dollars from the Operation and the absence of any detailed formal report in writing on this matter to date on the part of the Secretariat,

Reiterating the need for transparency in the relationship between the Secretariat and Member States in such matters,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give a written report to the General Assembly no later than 31 January 1995 on the progress of the investigation undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and action thereon to determine responsibility for the theft of 3.9 million dollars and to recover the missing funds, as well as disciplinary measures taken in this regard and controls put in place to avoid the recurrence of similar incidents in future;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II as at 20 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 192,869,981 dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, particularly as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

4. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation promptly and in full;

5. *Expresses concern* at the slow progress in the reimbursement to Member States for the use of contingent-owned and other equipment, and urges the Secretary-General to enhance his efforts in this regard in view of the imminent closure of the Operation;

6. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

7. *Endorses also* the request to the Board of Auditors, contained in paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee, to conduct, in the course of its audit of the Operation, a specific examination of the contractual and logistic services, including the negotiation and award of contracts, the procedure for establishing the price in relation to the quality and level of the services rendered, control and monitoring of expenditure and certification of such expenditure by the United Nations;

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[83] A/48/850/Add.1 and Corr.1 and A/49/563 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[84] A/49/762 and Corr.1.

8. *Decides* to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee, to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Somalia II the amount of 245,447,700 dollars gross (242,110,600 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994, authorized under General Assembly resolution 48/239;

9. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 154,885,034 dollars gross (152,664,834 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/239, to apportion the additional amount of 90,562,666 dollars gross (89,445,766 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994 in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out in Assembly resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and Assembly decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

10. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 1,116,900 dollars for the period from 1 June to 30 September 1994;

11. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the additional unencumbered balance of 2,498,300 dollars gross (1,920,400 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 May to 31 October 1993;

12. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 25,404,400 dollars gross (23,746,900 dollars net) in respect of the period from 1 November 1993 to 31 May 1994;

13. *Decides further* to appropriate, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee, to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Somalia II the amount of 253,704,400 dollars gross (250,405,600 dollars net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995;

14. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 253,704,400 dollars gross (250,405,600 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995 in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 A and its decision 48/472 A, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 167,420,200 dollars gross (165,083,000 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 86,284,200 dollars gross (85,322,600 dollars net), for the period from 1 January to 28 February 1995;

15. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 3,298,800 dollars for the period from 1 October 1994 to 28 February 1995, 2,337,200 dollars being the amount pertaining to the period from 1 October to 31 December 1994 and the balance, that is, 961,600 dollars, for the period from 1 January to 28 February 1995;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report, in the context of the revised cost estimates related to the final mandate period of the Operation, on the disposal of the assets and liabilities of the Operation, so as to enable appropriate decisions to be taken by the General Assembly during its resumed forty-ninth session;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandate, and to include information on the arrangements made in this regard in his report on the financing of the Operation;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/230. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus[85] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[86]

Recalling Security Council resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, by which the Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, and 927 (1994) of 15 June 1994, by which the Council further renewed the mandate of the Force until 31 December 1994,

Recalling also its resolution 48/244 of 5 April 1994 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Force that are not covered by voluntary contributions are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Force, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

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[85] A/49/590.

[86] A/49/781.

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Expressing its appreciation to all those Member States and Observer States that have made voluntary contributions to the Special Account established for the financing of the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all of the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[87]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as at 14 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 8,227,668 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, particularly as regards the reimbursement of troop contributors, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force promptly and in full;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 11,950,000 dollars gross (11,507,700 dollars net), authorized and apportioned by the General Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 48/244, for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 16 June to 31 December 1994;

7. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 21,916,600 dollars gross (21,503,300 dollars net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, inclusive of the one-third share of the cost of the Force to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of 6.5 million dollars of the Government of Greece, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 December 1994;

8. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 11,316,600 dollars gross (10,903,300 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997,[76] subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 December 1994 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council;

9. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 413,300 dollars approved for the Force for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995;

10. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balances of 1,422,400 dollars gross (1,349,600 dollars net) in respect of the Force for the period from 16 December 1993 to 15 June 1994 and 249,900 dollars gross (190,900 dollars net) for the period from 16 June to 31 December 1994;

11. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 43,472,300 dollars gross (42,645,700 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, inclusive of the one-third share of the cost of the Force to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of 6.5 million dollars of the Government of Greece, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1995 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council;

12. *Decides*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 22,481,500 dollars gross (21,654,900 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 30 June 1995 and the mandate periods to be decided upon by the Council;

13. *Decides also* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 12 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 826,600 dollars approved for the Force for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee, by April 1995, a financial performance report for the Force for the period from 16 June to 31 December 1994;

15. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the period prior to 16 June 1993 for the Force, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

16. *Takes note* of the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 25 and 29 (*d*) of his report for dealing with the problem of the outstanding balance due to the troop contributors for the period prior to 16 June 1993, and urges all Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to the Special Account established for this purpose;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

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[87] S/1994/647; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*.

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/231. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[88] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[89]

Recalling Security Council resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, by which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of up to ten United Nations military observers for a period of three months and the incorporation of the advance team into a United Nations observer mission if such a mission was formally established by the Council,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Observer Mission, the most recent of which was resolution 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994,

Recalling further its decisions 48/475 A of 23 December 1993 and 48/475 B of 5 April 1994 and its resolution 48/256 of 26 May 1994 on the financing of the Observer Mission,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observer Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decision regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observer Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia as at 20 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 382,217 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities, due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission promptly and in full;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Observer Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia a total amount of 8,847,700 dollars gross (8,547,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995, inclusive of the amount of 1,336,800 dollars gross (1,252,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee under the terms of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 48/256 for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 to 21 July 1994, the amount of 1,265,000 dollars gross (1,264,500 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the period from 1 to 21 July 1994 and the amount of 6,245,900 dollars gross (6,030,500 dollars net) from the amount of 10 million dollars gross (9,767,800 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee under the terms of Assembly resolution 48/229 for the period from 22 July to 6 December 1994;

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 1,336,800 dollars gross (1,252,000 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/256, to apportion the additional amount of 7,510,900 dollars gross (7,295,000 dollars net) for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 7,015,257 dollars gross (6,813,604 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 495,643 dollars gross (481,396 dollars net), for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995 inclusive;

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of 215,900 dollars approved for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1994 to 13 January 1995 inclusive, 201,653 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 14,247 dollars, for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995;

9. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 1,142,200 dollars (gross and net) in respect of the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 March 1994;

10. *Decides also*, with regard to the period beyond 13 January 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a six-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed 1,720,034 dollars gross (1,617,034 dollars net) in connection with the operation of the Observer Mission, to be apportioned in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1995;

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[88] A/49/429 and Add.1 and 2.

[89] A/49/766.

11. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/232. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[90] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[91]

Recalling Security Council resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council renewed the mandate of the Observer Mission, the latest of which was resolution 950 (1994) of 21 October 1994,

Recalling also its decision 48/478 of 23 December 1993 on the financing of the Observer Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 48/247 B of 29 July 1994,

Reaffirming that the costs of the Observer Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the Observer Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such operations,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of such operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Observer Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the status of assessed contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia as at 22 December 1994, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 5,721,960 United States dollars, and urges all Member States concerned to make every possible effort to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses concern* about the financial situation with regard to peace-keeping activities due to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments, particularly Member States in arrears;

3. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission promptly and in full;

4. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Liberian peace process are administered in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia a total amount of 17,548,300 dollars gross (16,887,800 dollars net) for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994;

7. *Decides also*, as an ad hoc arrangement, and taking into account the amount of 7,520,900 dollars gross (7,335,700 dollars net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/247 A of 5 April 1994, to apportion the amount of 10,027,400 dollars gross (9,552,100 dollars net) for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994 among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994 as set out by the Assembly in its resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991 and 48/223 A of 23 December 1993 and its decision 47/456 of 23 December 1992;

8. *Decides further* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the additional estimated staff assessment income of 475,300 dollars approved for the period ending 22 October 1994;

9. *Decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for paragraph 7 above, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of 10,027,400 dollars gross (9,552,100 dollars net) in respect of the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994;

10. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 4,303,260 dollars gross (4,079,970 dollars net), inclusive of the amount of 3 million dollars gross (2,864,400 dollars net) authorized by the Advisory Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993, for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995;

11. *Decides further*, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 4,303,260 dollars gross (4,079,970 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995, in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B, 45/269, 46/198 A and 47/218 A and its decision 48/472 A, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[75] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 3,629,255 dollars gross (3,440,939 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[76] to be applied against the balance, that is, 674,005 dollars gross (639,031 dollars net), for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995, inclusive;

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[90] A/49/571 and Add.1.

[91] A/49/786.

12. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 223,290 dollars approved for the period from 23 October 1994 to 13 January 1995, inclusive; 188,316 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 34,974 dollars, for the period from 1 to 13 January 1995, inclusive;

13. *Decides also* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 above, their respective share in the remaining unencumbered balance of 2,402,500 dollars gross (2,800,700 dollars net) in respect of the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994;

14. *Decides further*, with regard to the period beyond 13 January 1995, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Observer Mission at a rate not to exceed 1,593,800 dollars gross (1,511,100 dollars net) per month for a period of six months, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1995, and that the said amount shall be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

15. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 43/230 of 21 December 1988, 44/192 A of 21 December 1989 and 45/258 of 3 May 1991;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia".

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

49/233. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/218 B of 14 September 1993 and its decision 48/472 B of 24 March 1994,

Having considered the reports of and notes by the Secretary-General[92] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[93]

Reaffirming Article 17 of the Charter of the United Nations in respect of the role of the General Assembly in the consideration and approval of budgets of the Organization,

Reaffirming also the requirement of all Member States to fulfil promptly and in full their obligations as set out in the Charter,

Recognizing the detrimental effect of the withholding of assessed contributions on the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that late payment of assessed contributions adversely affects the short-term financial situation of the Organization,

Recognizing further the need to improve the management of peace-keeping operations,

Desiring to streamline the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of peace-keeping operations,

Reiterating the importance of continuous dialogue and transparency between the Organization and Member States aimed at improving current administrative and budgetary practices and procedures,

I

BUDGET CYCLES

Aware of the substantial workload for the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Secretariat that has resulted from the current procedures for reviewing peace-keeping budgets,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 30 of its report,[82] relating to financial periods for each peace-keeping operation;

2. *Decides*, in this regard, that the financial period for each peace-keeping operation shall be from 1 July to 30 June, and requests the Secretary-General to submit the necessary draft amendments to the Financial Regulations for approval by the General Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session;

3. *Decides also* that for peace-keeping operations with budgetary requirements not subject to fluctuation there would be consideration and approval of a budget once a year;

4. *Decides further* that for other peace-keeping operations, budget estimates would be considered and approved by the General Assembly twice a year, that is, for the periods from 1 July to 31 December and from 1 January to 30 June;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to introduce the procedures described in paragraphs 3 and 4 above as soon as possible and no later than 1 July 1996;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the consideration of peace-keeping budget estimates, the related performance report for each peace-keeping operation for the previous financial period, together with such supplementary, up-to-date financial performance data for the current period as are available, and requests him to ensure, to the extent possible, that reports are based on actual expenditure rather than projected data;

7. *Decides* that the assessments on Member States of appropriations approved by the General Assembly for peace-keeping operations are subject to the approval of mandates by the Security Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit twice a year to the General Assembly for information purposes a table summarizing the proposed budgetary requirements of each peace-keeping operation for the period 1 July to 30 June, including a breakdown of expenditure by major line item and the aggregate total resource requirement;

II

CONTINGENT-OWNED EQUIPMENT

Recognizing the problems of the current system pertaining to the determination of the value of contingent-owned equipment and the consequent delay in reimbursement to States providing troops and equipment,

Reiterating the importance of finding an early and viable solution to this problem with a view to ensuring the continued participation of Member States in peace-keeping operations, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretariat in this regard,

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[92] A/48/421 and Add.1, A/48/622, A/48/707, A/48/912, A/48/945 and Corr.1, A/49/557 and A/49/717 and Corr.1 and 2.

[93] A/49/664 and Add.1.

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 104 to 110 of its report[92] on the procedures relating to the reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to proceed with the project outlined in the annex to the present resolution, which is aimed at setting comprehensive standards for each category of equipment, as well as establishing rates of reimbursement, on the understanding that Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, will be invited by the Secretary-General to participate in the process, and that proposals for establishing new rates of reimbursement will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval;

3. *Invites* Member States to contribute voluntarily to participation in the above-mentioned process, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to meet any expenditure required from within existing budgetary resources;

III

DEATH AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

Taking note of the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 70 and 71 of his report[94] on revising the current arrangements for compensation for death and disability, and the related comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[95]

Expressing deep concern at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability,

Noting with concern that the report of the Secretary-General did not provide the Advisory Committee with sufficient information to allow it to make informed recommendations in this respect,

Taking note of the views expressed by Member States,

1. *Decides* that underlying any system of compensation for death and disability should be the need for:

(*a*) Equal treatment of Member States;

(*b*) Compensation to the beneficiary that is not lower than reimbursement by the United Nations;

(*c*) Simplification of administrative arrangements to the extent possible;

(*d*) Speedy settlement of claims for death and disability;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit concrete proposals, based on the principles contained in paragraph 1 above, on possible revisions to the current compensation arrangements and, in doing so, to include detailed information on the administrative and financial implications of, *inter alia*, the following options:

(*a*) Current arrangements with a reasonable minimum level of compensation payable for death and disability;

(*b*) A system of compensation featuring standardized rates of reimbursement for death and disability;

(*c*) A uniform global insurance scheme to cover all troops;

(*d*) The proposals submitted by the Secretary-General in paragraph 71 of his report;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the proposals mentioned in paragraph 2 above by 31 May 1995;

IV

FINANCIAL AUTHORITY

Reaffirming the necessity to provide peace-keeping operations with adequate financial resources, especially in their start-up and expanded phases, to enable the timely, full and effective implementation of their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Mindful that the expenditure incurred for start-up costs or expanded activities of peace-keeping operations in recent years has, on occasion, exceeded the current levels of commitment authority granted to the Secretary-General and to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. *Decides* that, if a decision of the Security Council relating to the start-up phase or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations results in the need for expenditure, the Secretary-General is authorized, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions in paragraph 2 below, to enter into commitments not to exceed 50 million United States dollars per decision of the Security Council; the cumulative total of outstanding commitment authority, in respect of the start-up or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations, not to exceed 150 million dollars at any one time; however, appropriation by the General Assembly of any outstanding commitments shall automatically restore the balance of the limit of 150 million dollars to the extent of the amount appropriated;

2. *Decides also* that, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the start-up or expansion phase of peace-keeping operations in an amount exceeding 50 million dollars per decision of the Security Council, or exceeding the total of the 150 million dollars referred to above, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, for a decision on commitment authority and assessment;

3. *Decides further* that the question of assessment of an appropriate amount of the costs relating to the start-up and expansion phases of peace-keeping operations shall be considered by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session in the light of the experience gained from the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee shall report to the General Assembly on any exercise of the commitment authority given under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, in the context of the next report submitted to the Assembly on the financing of the relevant peace-keeping operation;

V

HOST COUNTRY AGREEMENTS

1. *Takes note* of Security Council resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993, and recalls General Assembly resolution 48/42 of 10 December 1993;

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[94] A/48/945 and Corr.1.

[95] A/49/664, paras. 88-90.

2. *Endorses* the views of the Secretary-General[96] and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[97] on the necessity of securing host country agreements prior to mission deployment;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his reports to the General Assembly on the financing of each peace-keeping operation or mission information related to the status of the negotiation of the host country agreement and its implementation in so far as it relates to the administration of the peace-keeping operation;

4. *Encourages* Member States to meet all their obligations under host country agreements;

VI

INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTUAL PERSONNEL

Noting with deep concern the issues raised by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 69 to 71 of its report,[82]

Noting the information provided by the representatives of the Secretary-General on the use of international contractual personnel,

1. *Endorses* the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 69 of its report;

2. *Notes* that the thorough and independent investigation and evaluation of the use of international contractual personnel in the United Nations Protection Force, called for by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 72 of its report, is currently being carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and requests that the results of this study be submitted to the General Assembly in order to enable it to take a decision on this issue at its resumed forty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* that, pending the outcome of the investigation and evaluation and the decision by the General Assembly referred to in paragraph 2 above, the pilot project for the use of international contractual personnel shall not be extended beyond the United Nations Protection Force;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide it, at its resumed forty-ninth session, with a report on the steps taken to address the concerns expressed by the Advisory Committee;

VII

LIQUIDATION

Recalling its resolution 48/240 B of 29 July 1994 on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, and its decision 48/496 of the same date on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,

1. *Endorses* the proposals of the Secretary-General for the disposition of assets following liquidation of peace-keeping operations or other missions, and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding efforts to be made to obtain from the relevant Government its agreement to compensate the United Nations for residual value of any surplus assets installed in the country in accordance with paragraph 110 (*d*) of the report of the Secretary-General,[94] or General Assembly approval for those assets which would be considered as contributions;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, no later than 31 March 1995, on the feasibility of procedures for valuation and transfer of costs for assets to be redeployed from a peace-keeping operation during its liquidation phase to other peace-keeping operations or other United Nations bodies, and for reimbursement to the special account for the liquidating operation as expeditiously as possible;

VIII

MISSION SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

1. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in paragraphs 80 to 85 of its report[82] concerning mission subsistence allowance;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the entitlements of staff assigned to field missions, including the purpose of and basis for the establishment of mission subsistence allowance, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

IX

REVIEW BY THE OFFICE OF INTERNAL OVERSIGHT SERVICES

Requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services to undertake, without prejudice to its programme of work, an inspection of the units within the Secretariat responsible for logistical, operational and administrative arrangements in peace-keeping and other field operations, with a view to identifying problems and recommending measures to enhance the efficient utilization of resources, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session;

X

OVERSIGHT

Welcoming the initiatives of the Secretary-General to enhance oversight of peace-keeping operations, as described in his report[94] submitted in response to the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[98]

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 and report of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations peace-keeping operations,[24]

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee,[93] as well as the introductory statement of its Chairman,[99]

1. *Endorses* the proposal that some peace-keeping operations may require a resident audit function, encourages the Secretary-General to include in future peace-keeping budget submissions for such peace-keeping operations proposals for resident auditor posts, with full justification, as necessary, and requests him to take appropriate measures to ensure functional independence of the auditors in the conduct of their duties in accordance with paragraph 56 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[3]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine alternative methods for enhancing the audit functions in those peace-keeping operations which will not have resident auditors, and their relative costs, and to make proposals to the General Assembly for its consideration no later than at its fiftieth session;

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[96] A/48/945 and Corr.1, paras. 105 and 106.

[97] A/49/664, para. 114.

[98] A/47/990.

[99] See A/C.5/49/SR.25.

3. *Endorses* the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to the concepts of a roving finance officer and a management review officer, and requests the Secretary-General to clarify further those concepts, as well as the accountability of programme managers, in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly no later than at its fiftieth session;

XI

PEACE-KEEPING RESERVE FUND

Having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 37 to 41 of his report[94] and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraphs 15 to 19 of its report,[82]

1. *Decides* to maintain the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund at its present level at the present stage;

2. *Recalls* its resolution 47/217 of 23 December 1992, and decides to limit the utilization of the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund to the start-up phase of new peace-keeping operations, to the expansion of existing ones or to unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures related to peace-keeping;

3. *Strongly urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure full and timely payment of their assessed contributions for peace-keeping operations, so as to improve the cash-flow situation by enabling replenishment of the relevant reserves;

XII

ROTATION OF TROOPS

1. *Underlines* that responsibility for the duration of tours of duty of contingents assigned to peace-keeping operations is an operational matter that lies primarily with troop-contributing Governments;

2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 77 of its report[82] regarding the advisability of extending the duration of duty and the timing of rotation of military personnel serving in peace-keeping operations, and the views expressed by Member States;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, given the operational implications of the question of the tours of duty of contingents, to submit the report referred to in paragraph 77 of the report of the Advisory Committee to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

XIII

STANDARDIZATION OF THE BUDGET PROCESS AND FORMAT

1. *Endorses* the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 41 to 47 of its report;[82]

2. *Endorses also* the proposals of the Secretary-General on the improvements to the budget format, as summarized in paragraph 41 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and calls upon the Secretary-General to prepare all future peace-keeping budgets accordingly;

3. *Welcomes* the development of the *Standard Cost Manual*, to be made available to Member States before 1 May 1995, and the modifications proposed by the Secretary-General, including standardized costing, ratios and variance analysis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide it with a mock-up budget for a single peace-keeping operation, based on the above-mentioned *Standard Cost Manual*, for its consideration, taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed by Member States;

5. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to review the proposed *Standard Cost Manual* and the mock-up budget by 31 August 1995, with a view to submitting its views on them to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

XIV

START-UP KITS

Welcoming with appreciation the establishment at Brindisi, Italy, of the first permanent United Nations logistics base to support peace-keeping operations, the premises of which have been put at the disposal of the Organization at no cost,

Endorses the request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a detailed report, including further information regarding the financial and personnel arrangements, cost parameters, legislative justification, issues of ownership and inventory control of stocked equipment, accounting procedures and alternatives for mission start-up kits, as well as the use of the Brindisi logistics base for storage and maintenance, to be submitted to the General Assembly before the end of its forty-ninth session.

95th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

ANNEX

Project plan and time-line for reform of methodology and procedures for determining reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment

Standardization project plan

In order to simplify the process of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment, and thereby reduce the lead-time associated with the payment of claims, the following project intends to standardize the equipment for which reimbursement will be authorized and to identify appropriate rates of reimbursement for such equipment. This effort will be undertaken in five phases.

(*a*) *Phase I (1 January-14 March 1995)*. The Secretariat will prepare draft guidelines on the types of items to be included as standards for contingent-owned equipment, such as systems (aircraft, vehicles, etc.); major repairable equipment (generators, communications equipment, etc.); and other equipment and consumables (tentage, mess gear, paper, etc.) for which reimbursement shall be authorized when deployed in connection with a battalion of troops or specialized companies such as medical, signals, aviation support, logistics, communications, etc. Pursuant to the guidelines provided, Member States will provide comments and recommendations which will be consolidated and presented to the phase II working group. Member States will be asked to provide their comments and recommendations and notify the United Nations of their intent to participate in the phase II working group no later than 10 February 1995.

(*b*) *Phase II (15 March-14 May 1995)*. A review of the comments and recommendations of Member States will be conducted by the Secretariat in order to provide a consolidated working paper to the representatives of Member States participating in the phase II working group. Consultations with and among representatives of Member States will form the basis for the development of a single comprehensive document identifying those standard requirements for which reimbursement will be authorized.

(*c*) *Phase III (17 May-15 June 1995)*. A fixed scale will be developed identifying annual reimbursement rates for each of the systems (with appropriate adjustment factors being applied according to the source of maintenance support provided, for example, a wet lease/dry lease concept), authorized as a result of the phase II working group consolidation by selected financial analysts of participating Member States. This phase will also result in the development of a single flat rate of reimbursement for all other equipment and consumables.

(*d*) *Phase IV*. This phase will involve implementation, at Headquarters and in field missions, of this revised reimbursement procedure, including specifically the distribution of a note verbale by 15 July 1995 initiating revised reimbursement procedures for contingent-owned equipment, implementation of revised budgeting practices incorporating new reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment in budgets prepared after 1 August 1995 and development of automated systems to process claims for reimbursement.

(*e*) *Phase V*. This phase will involve a periodic review and update of the phase II and phase III standards to be completed on a triennial basis, with the first review scheduled for March 1998.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON THE REPORTS OF THE SIXTH COMMITTEE[1]

CONTENTS

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of Adoption	Page
49/48	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (A/49/735)	134	9 December 1994	288
49/49	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (A/49/736)	135	9 December 1994	288
49/50	United Nations Decade of International Law (A/49/737)	136	9 December 1994	289
49/51	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session (A/49/738)	137	9 December 1994	292
49/52	Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses (A/49/738)	137	9 December 1994	293
49/53	Establishment of an international criminal court (A/49/738)	137	9 December 1994	293
49/54	UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services (A/49/739)	138	9 December 1994	294
49/55	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session (A/49/739)	138	9 December 1994	294
49/56	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/49/740)	139	9 December 1994	295
49/57	Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (A/49/741 and Corr.1)	140	9 December 1994	296
49/58	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (A/49/741 and Corr.1)	140	9 December 1994	297
49/59	Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (A/49/742)	141	9 December 1994	299
49/60	Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/49/743)	142	9 December 1994	303
49/61	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property (A/49/744)	143	9 December 1994	305

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[1] For the decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee, see section IX.B.7.

49/48. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/44 of 8 December 1977, 34/51 of 23 November 1979, 37/116 of 16 December 1982, 39/77 of 13 December 1984, 41/72 of 3 December 1986, 43/161 of 9 December 1988, 45/38 of 28 November 1990 and 47/30 of 25 November 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[2] on the status of the Protocols[3] Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949[4] and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of the relevant international instruments, pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction that, pursuant to article 90 of Protocol I, the International Fact-Finding Commission has become operational,

Noting the fact that annex I of Protocol I has been revised,

Stressing the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law,

Mindful of the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in offering protection to the victims of armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to promote and to disseminate knowledge of the two additional Protocols,

1. *Appreciates* the virtually universal acceptance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the increasingly wide acceptance of the two additional Protocols of 1977;

2. *Notes*, however, the fact that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited;

3. *Appeals* to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date;

4. *Calls upon* all States which are already parties to Protocol I, or those States not parties, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol;

5. *Takes note* of the declaration adopted at the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims,[5] held at Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993, reaffirming the necessity of preventive measures and of making the implementation of international humanitarian law more effective;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/49. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[6]

Conscious of the need to develop and strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Convinced that respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations is a basic prerequisite for the normal conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed by the repeated acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives, as well as against representatives of international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, which endanger or take innocent lives and seriously impede the normal work of such representatives and officials,

Concerned at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

Recalling that, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State,

Recalling also that diplomatic and consular premises must not be used in any manner incompatible with diplomatic or consular functions,

Emphasizing the duty of States to take all appropriate measures as required by international law, including measures of a preventive nature, and to bring offenders to justice,

Welcoming measures already taken by States to this end in conformity with their international obligations,

Convinced that the role of the United Nations, which includes the reporting procedures established under General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 and further elaborated in later Assembly resolutions, is important in promoting efforts to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Strongly condemns* acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives of international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

3. *Urges* States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction,

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[2] A/49/255 and Add.1 and Corr.1.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[4] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[5] A/48/742, annex.

[6] A/49/295 and Add.1 and 2.

including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

4. *Also urges* States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

5. *Recommends* that States should cooperate closely through, *inter alia*, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

6. *Further urges* States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, at the national and international levels to prevent any abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, in particular serious abuses, including those involving acts of violence;

7. *Recommends* that States should cooperate closely with the State in whose territory abuses of diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may have occurred, including by exchanging information and providing assistance to its judicial authorities in order to bring offenders to justice;

8. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

9. *Also calls upon* States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

10. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 10 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/50. United Nations Decade of International Law

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989, by which it declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Recalling also that the main purposes of the Decade, according to resolution 44/23, should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law,

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice,

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification,

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Recalling further its resolution 47/32 of 25 November 1992, to which was annexed the programme for the activities for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report[7] submitted pursuant to resolution 48/30 of 9 December 1993,

Having considered the above-mentioned report, including the annex thereto,

Recalling that at its forty-fifth session the Sixth Committee established the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations on the programme of activities for the Decade,

Noting that at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions the Sixth Committee reconvened the Working Group to continue its work in accordance with resolutions 45/40 of 28 November 1990, 46/53 of 9 December 1991, 47/32 and 48/30,

Having considered the report of the Working Group submitted to the Sixth Committee,[8]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Sixth Committee for the elaboration, within the framework of its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, of the programme for the activities to be commenced during the third term (1995-1996) of the Decade, and requests the Working Group to continue its work at the fiftieth session in accordance with its mandate and methods of work;

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to States and international organizations and institutions that have undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law;

3. *Adopts* the programme for the activities for the third term (1995-1996) of the United Nations Decade of International Law as an integral part of the present resolution, to which it is annexed;

4. *Invites* all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and to provide information in this respect to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session or, at the latest, its fifty-first session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of such information as well as new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, a report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the programme;

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[7] A/49/323 and Add.1 and 2.

[8] A/C.6/49/L.10.

6. *Encourages* States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Appeals* to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of States and international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law the programme annexed to the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, to be held from 13 to 17 March 1995, within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, taking into account the guidance provided at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly, and to keep the Member States informed of the status of the preparations;

10. *Recognizes* that international humanitarian law remains an area of particular relevance, and in this connection notes that an intergovernmental meeting of experts will be convened by the Government of Switzerland in January 1995 in order to prepare a report on practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with international humanitarian law;

11. *Invites* all States to disseminate widely the revised guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict[9] received from the International Committee of the Red Cross and to give due consideration to the possibility of incorporating them into their military manuals and other instructions addressed to their military personnel;

12. *Invites* the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, so that the information received may be included in the report to be prepared pursuant to paragraph 5 above;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

ANNEX

Programme for the activities for the third term (1995-1996) of the United Nations Decade of International Law

I. PROMOTION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The General Assembly, bearing in mind that maintenance of international peace and security is the underlying condition for the success of the implementation of the programme for the United Nations Decade of International Law, calls upon States to act in accordance with international law, and particularly the Charter of the United Nations, and encourages States and international organizations to promote the acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law.

2. States are invited to consider, if they have not yet done so, becoming parties to existing multilateral treaties, in particular those relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification. International organizations under whose auspices such treaties are concluded are invited to indicate whether they publish periodic reports on the status of ratifications of and accessions to multilateral treaties or, if they do not, whether in their view such a process would be useful. Consideration should be given to the question of treaties which have not achieved wider participation or entered into force after a considerable lapse of time and the circumstances causing the situation.

3. States and international organizations are encouraged to provide assistance and technical advice to States, in particular to developing countries, to facilitate their participation in the process of multilateral treaty-making, including their adherence to and implementation of multilateral treaties, in accordance with their national legal systems.

4. States are encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for in the multilateral treaties to which they are parties regarding the implementation of such treaties. International organizations are similarly encouraged to report to the Secretary-General on ways and means provided for by the multilateral treaties concluded under their auspices regarding the implementation of such treaties. The Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the basis of this information and to submit it to the General Assembly.

5. The General Assembly, recognizing the importance of the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, takes note of the efforts under way to facilitate the implementation of existing international instruments in this field.

II. PROMOTION OF MEANS AND METHODS FOR THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES, INCLUDING RESORT TO AND FULL RESPECT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

1. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, including the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, as well as the International Law Association, the Institute of International Law, the Hispano-Luso-American Institute of International Law and other international institutions working in the field of international law, and national societies of international law, are invited to study the means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice, and to present suggestions for the promotion thereof to the Sixth Committee.

2. Taking into account the suggestions mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section and with due regard to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[10] the Sixth Committee should consider, where appropriate, on the basis of a report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, or of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law, the following questions:

(*a*) Strengthening the use of means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes, with particular attention to the role to be played by the United Nations, as well as methods for early identification and prevention of disputes and their containment;

(*b*) Procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising in specific areas of international law;

(*c*) Ways and means of encouraging greater recognition of the role of the International Court of Justice and its wider use in the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*d*) Enhancement of cooperation of regional organizations with the United Nations system of organizations in respect of the peaceful settlement of disputes;

(*e*) Wider use of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

III. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION

1. International organizations, including the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations, are invited to submit to the Secretary-General summary information regarding the programme and results of their work relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, including their suggestions for future

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[9] A/49/323, annex.

[10] A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

work in their specialized field, with an indication of the appropriate forum to undertake such work. Similarly, the Secretary-General is requested to prepare a report on the relevant activities of the United Nations, including those of the International Law Commission. Such information should be presented in a report by the Secretary-General to the Sixth Committee.

2. On the basis of the information mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present section, States are invited to submit suggestions for consideration by the Sixth Committee and, as appropriate, recommendations. In particular, efforts should be made to identify areas of international law which might be ripe for progressive development of codification.

3. The Sixth Committee should study, taking into account General Assembly resolution 684 (VII) of 6 November 1952,[11] its coordinating role with respect, *inter alia*, to the drafting of provisions of a legal nature and the consistent use of legal terminology in international instruments adopted by the General Assembly. States are invited to present proposals in this regard to the Sixth Committee.

4. The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization should continue to study possible measures to strengthen the United Nations system for the maintenance of international peace and security. In that context, the Special Committee should bear in mind the debate within the United Nations, particularly within the General Assembly, on the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace".

IV. ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law should, in the context of the Decade, continue to formulate, as appropriate and in a timely manner, relevant guidelines for the Programme's activities and report to the Sixth Committee on the activities carried out under the Programme in accordance with such guidelines. Special emphasis should be given to supporting academic and professional institutions already carrying out research and education in international law, as well as to encouraging the establishment of such institutions where they might not exist, particularly in the developing countries. States and other public or private bodies are encouraged to contribute to the strengthening of the Programme.

2. States should encourage their educational institutions to introduce courses in international law for students studying law, political science, social sciences and other relevant disciplines; they should study the possibility of introducing topics of international law in the curricula of schools at the primary and secondary levels. Cooperation between institutions at the university level among developing countries, on the one hand, and their cooperation with those of developed countries, on the other, should be encouraged.

3. States should consider convening conferences of experts at the national and regional levels in order to study the question of preparing model curricula and materials for courses in international law, training of teachers in international law, preparation of textbooks on international law and the use of modern technology to facilitate the teaching of and research in international law.

4. States, the United Nations system of organizations and regional organizations should consider organizing seminars, symposia, training courses, lectures and meetings and undertaking studies on various aspects of international law.

5. States are encouraged to organize special training in international law for legal professionals, including judges, and personnel of ministries of foreign affairs and other relevant ministries as well as military personnel. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Hague Academy of International Law, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, regional organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross are invited to continue cooperating in this respect with States.

6. In connection with the training of military personnel, States are encouraged to foster the teaching and dissemination of the principles governing the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict and should consider the possibility of making use of the guidelines for military manuals and instructions prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross.[9]

7. Cooperation among developing countries, as well as between developed and developing countries, in particular among those persons who are involved in the practice of international law, for exchanging experience and for mutual assistance in the field of international law, including assistance in providing textbooks and manuals of international law, is encouraged.

8. In order to make better known the practice of international law, States and international and regional organizations should endeavour to publish, if they have not done so, summaries, repertories or yearbooks of their practice.

9. States and international organizations should encourage the publication of important international legal instruments and studies by highly qualified publicists, bearing in mind the possibility of assistance from private sources.

10. The Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Registry of the International Court of Justice, is encouraged to update the publication *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice (1948-1991)*,[12] in all the official languages of the Organization and within the existing overall level of appropriations.

11. Other international courts and tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, are invited to disseminate more widely their judgements and advisory opinions and to consider preparing thematic or analytical summaries thereof.

12. International organizations are requested to publish treaties concluded under their auspices, if they have not yet done so. Timely publication of the United Nations *Treaty Series* is encouraged and efforts directed towards adopting an electronic form of publication should be continued. Timely publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* is also encouraged.

V. PROCEDURES AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

1. The Sixth Committee, working primarily through its Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law and with the assistance of the Secretariat, will be the coordinating body of the programme for the Decade. The question of the use of an intra-sessional, inter-sessional or existing body to carry out specific activities of the programme may be considered by the General Assembly.

2. The Sixth Committee is requested to continue to prepare the programme of activities for the Decade.

3. The Secretariat should proceed with the organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law to be held from 13 to 17 March 1995, within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, taking into account the guidance provided at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly, and should keep the Member States informed of the status of the preparations.

4. All organizations and institutions referred to and invited to submit reports to the Secretary-General under sections I to IV above are requested to submit interim or final reports, preferably at the fiftieth session but not later than the fifty-first session of the General Assembly.

5. States are encouraged to establish, as necessary, national, subregional and regional committees which may assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. Non-governmental organizations are encouraged to promote the purposes of the Decade within the fields of their activities, as appropriate.

6. It is recognized that, within the existing overall level of appropriations, adequate financing for the implementation of the programme for the Decade is necessary and should be provided. Voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, would be useful and are strongly encouraged. To this end, the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the Secretary-General might be considered by the General Assembly.

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[11] See annex II to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.15).

[12] ST/LEG/SER.F/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.5).

49/51. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session,[13]

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations[14] and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contribution to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

Recognizing also the role of the International Law Commission in the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law,

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at that session, in particular for the completion of a draft statute for an international criminal court[15] and the adoption of final draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;[16]

3. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme;

4. *Notes* the intentions of the International Law Commission for the programme of work for the remainder of the current term of office of its members,[17] and urges the Commission to resume, at its forty-seventh session, the work on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on State responsibility in such a manner that the second reading of the draft articles of the Code and the first reading of the draft articles on State responsibility may be completed before the end of the present term of office of the members of the Commission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the survey of State practice relevant to international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law, prepared by the Secretariat in 1984,[18] as a useful contribution to the ongoing work of the Commission on the topic;

6. *Endorses* the intention of the International Law Commission to undertake work on the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on nationality of natural and legal persons", on the understanding that the final form to be given to the work on these topics shall be decided after a preliminary study is presented to the General Assembly, and, in connection with the latter topic, requests the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit, by 1 March 1995, relevant materials including national legislation, decisions of national tribunals and diplomatic and official correspondence relevant to the topic;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work;

8. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To consider thoroughly:

(i) The planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(ii) Its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*b*) To continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in its report,[19] and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

10. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

11. *Once again expresses the wish* that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the

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[13] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/49/10).

[14] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[15] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/49/10), para. 91.

[16] Ibid., para 222.

[17] Ibid., para 390.

[18] *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1985*, vol. II, part I (addendum).

[19] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/49/10), para. 402.

seminars, from within existing resources, with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate;

13. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

14. *Also recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly commence on 23 October 1995.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/52. Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses

The General Assembly,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session, which contains final draft articles of and commentaries on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses,[16]

Noting that the International Law Commission decided to recommend the draft articles to the General Assembly and recommended the elaboration of a convention by the Assembly or by an international conference of plenipotentiaries on the basis of the draft articles,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 (*a*), of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Believing that successful codification and progressive development of the rules of international law governing the non-navigational uses of international watercourses would assist in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter,

Taking into account the existence of bilateral or multilateral agreements governing the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, which should not be affected by the adoption of a new international instrument unless the parties to those agreements have otherwise decided,

Also taking into account the fact that, despite the existence of a number of bilateral treaties and regional agreements, the use of international watercourses is still based in part on general principles and rules of customary law,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses, and to the successive special rapporteurs for their contribution to that work;

2. *Invites* States to submit, not later than 1 July 1996, written comments and observations on the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission;

3. *Decides* that, at the beginning of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee shall convene as a working group of the whole, open to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, for three weeks from 7 to 25 October 1996, to elaborate a framework convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission in the light of the written comments and observations of States and views expressed in the debate at the forty-ninth session;

4. *Also decides* that the Working Group of the Whole shall, without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, follow the methods of work and procedures outlined in the annex to the present resolution, subject to any modifications which it may deem appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the presence of the Special Rapporteur on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses as an expert during the debates on the topic at its fifty-first session and to submit at that session all relevant documentation;

6. *Further decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

ANNEX

Methods of work and procedures

The draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission shall be the basic proposal before the Working Group of the Whole.

The Working Group of the Whole shall start at once with a discussion of the draft articles on an article-by-article basis, without prejudice to the possibility of simultaneously considering closely connected articles, the decisions on article 2 entitled "Use of terms" being reserved for the concluding stages of the work.

The Working Group of the Whole shall establish a drafting committee.

Once considered by the Working Group of the Whole, each article or group of articles shall be referred to the drafting committee for examination in the light of the discussion.

The drafting committee shall make recommendations to the Working Group of the Whole in relation to each article or group of articles. It shall also prepare and present to the Working Group of the Whole, for its approval, a draft preamble and a set of final clauses.

The Working Group of the Whole shall endeavour to adopt all texts by general agreement. Failing such an agreement within a reasonable period of time, it will take its decisions in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

49/53. Establishment of an international criminal court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/33 of 25 November 1992, in which it requested the International Law Commission to undertake the elaboration of a draft statute for an international criminal court,

Recalling also its resolution 48/31 of 9 December 1993, in which it requested the International Law Commission to continue its work on the question of the draft statute for an international criminal court, with a view to elaborating a draft statute for such a court, if possible at the Commission's forty-sixth session in 1994,

Noting that the International Law Commission adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court[15] at its forty-sixth session and decided to recommend that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to study the draft statute and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court,[20]

Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of Italy for its offer to host a conference on the establishment of an international criminal court,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session,[13] including the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute prepared by the International Law Commission and, in the light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries;

3. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee will meet from 3 to 13 April 1995 and, if it so decides, from 14 to 25 August 1995, and submit its report to the General Assembly at the beginning of its fiftieth session, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

4. *Invites* States to submit to the Secretary-General, before 15 March 1995, written comments on the draft statute for an international criminal court, and requests the Secretary-General to invite such comments from relevant international organs;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Ad Hoc Committee a preliminary report with provisional estimates of the staffing, structure and costs of the establishment and operation of an international criminal court;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court", in order to study the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the written comments submitted by States and to decide on the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court, including on the timing and duration of the conference.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/54. UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Noting that procurement constitutes a large portion of public expenditure in most States,

Recalling the completion and adoption by the Commission at its twenty-sixth session of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction,[21]

Recalling also the decision of the Commission at its twenty-sixth session to draw up model legislative provisions on procurement of services, while leaving intact the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction,

Noting that model legislative provisions on procurement of services establishing procedures designed to foster integrity, confidence, fairness and transparency in the procurement process will also promote economy, efficiency and competition in procurement and thus lead to increased economic development,

Being of the opinion that the establishment of model legislative provisions on procurement of services that are acceptable to States with different legal, social and economic systems contributes to the development of harmonious international economic relations,

Convinced that model legislative provisions on services contained in a consolidated text dealing with procurement of goods, construction and services will significantly assist all States, including developing countries and States whose economies are in transition, in enhancing their existing procurement laws and formulating procurement laws where none presently exist,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the completion and adoption by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services[22] together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law;[23]

2. *Recommends* that, in view of the desirability of improvement and uniformity of the laws of procurement, all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their procurement laws;

3. *Recommends also* that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law together with the Guide become generally known and available.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/55. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic cooperation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and thereby to the well-being of all peoples,

Stressing the value of participation by States at all levels of economic development and with different legal systems in the process of harmonizing and unifying international trade law,

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[20] Ibid., para 90.

[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/48/17), annex I.

[22] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (A/49/17 and Corr.1), annex I.

[23] A/CN.9/403.

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session,[24]

Mindful of the valuable contribution to be rendered by the Commission within the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law, *inter alia*, as regards the dissemination of international trade law,

Concerned about the relatively low incidence of expert representation from developing countries at sessions of the Commission and particularly of its working groups during recent years, owing in part to inadequate resources to finance the travel of such experts,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[25]

Concerned also about the fact that the need for and interest in the training and assistance programme of the Commission can only partially be met, in view of the limited human and financial resources available, and that the work of the Secretariat in the context of the Case-Law on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Texts would substantially increase as the number of the court decisions and arbitral awards covered thereby grows,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Commission, as described in its report, and appreciates the many proposals on possible future work made during the Congress on International Trade Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, held in New York in May 1992;

3. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and in this connection recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

4. *Also reaffirms* the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law;

5. *Expresses* the desirability for the Commission to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and in this connection:

(*a*) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing seminars in Argentina, Brazil, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Turkey, as well as in Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and for assisting the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council with its initiative to promote harmonization of international trade law in the Asia-Pacific region;

(*b*) Expresses its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminars to take place, and appeals to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Trust Fund for Symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

(*c*) Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies responsible for development assistance to support the training and technical assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission;

6. *Welcomes* the completion of the setting up of the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 48/32 of 9 December 1993;

7. *Appeals* to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund referred to in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides*, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue its consideration in the competent Main Committee during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly of granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the effective implementation of the programmes of the Commission;

10. *Stresses* the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to this end urges States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraph 8 above to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/56. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country,[26]

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations[27] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations,[28] and the responsibilities of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

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[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (A/49/17 and Corr.1).

[25] A/49/427.

[26] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/49/26).

[27] Resolution 22 A (I).

[28] See resolution 169 (II).

Noting the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding that has guided the deliberations of the Committee on issues affecting the United Nations community and the host country,

Welcoming the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 73 of its report;

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expresses the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country, and hopes that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Voices its concern* that the amount of financial indebtedness resulting from non-compliance with contractual obligations of certain missions accredited to the United Nations has increased to alarming proportions, reminds all permanent missions to the United Nations, their personnel and Secretariat personnel of their responsibilities to meet such obligations, and expresses the hope that the efforts undertaken by the Committee, in consultation with all concerned, will lead to a solution of this problem;

5. *Welcomes* the lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities and expresses the hope that the remaining travel restrictions will be removed by the host country as soon as possible, and in this regard notes the positions of the affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country;

6. *Welcomes also* the measures taken at the ports of entry by the host country at the request of Member States, as well as the efforts of the Committee to explore the possibilities for the diplomatic community to be provided with more affordable dental and health services;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/57. Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/58 of 9 December 1991, 47/38 of 25 November 1992 and 48/36 of 9 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization,[29] which met in New York from 7 to 25 March 1994 and completed a draft declaration on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced that the adoption of the declaration will contribute towards strengthening the role and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and of the regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering the need to ensure a wide dissemination of the text of the declaration,

Convinced also that the declaration will be a major and specific contribution of the Special Committee to the activities within the United Nations Decade of International Law,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, the Security Council and regional arrangements or agencies which have observer status in the General Assembly of the adoption of the Declaration;

4. *Urges* that every effort be made to ensure that the Declaration becomes generally known and fully implemented.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

ANNEX

Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the role of regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter,

Recalling also that resort to regional arrangements or agencies is among the means referred to in Chapter VI of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recognizing that regional arrangements or agencies can play an important role in preventive diplomacy and in enhancing regional and international cooperation,

Recognizing also the importance of the role of regional arrangements or agencies in dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Taking into account the experience gained and the favourable results achieved by regional arrangements or agencies in the peaceful settlement of disputes in different parts of the world,

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[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/49/33).

Bearing in mind the variety of mandates, scope and composition of regional arrangements or agencies,

Considering that action at the regional level can contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing that respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State is crucial to any common endeavour to promote international peace and security,

Emphasizing also that peace-keeping activities undertaken by regional arrangements or agencies should be conducted with the consent of the State in whose territory such activities are carried out,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Security Council, under Article 24 of the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Emphasizing further that the efforts made by regional arrangements or agencies, in their respective fields of competence, in cooperation with the United Nations can usefully complement the work of the Organization in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Stressing the need to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that such enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies would promote collective security in accordance with the Charter,

Solemnly declares that:

1. In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the role of regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular Chapter VIII of the Charter:

(*a*) The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council;

(*b*) The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Council;

(*c*) The above provisions in no way impair the application of Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter;

(*d*) The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority, but no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Council;

(*e*) The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. Regional arrangements or agencies can, in their fields of competence and in accordance with the Charter, make important contributions to the maintenance of international peace and security, including, where appropriate, through the peaceful settlement of disputes, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

3. Cooperation between regional arrangements or agencies and the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security may take various forms, including, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Exchange of information and the holding of consultations at all levels;

(*b*) Participation as appropriate in the work of the United Nations organs, in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure and practices;

(*c*) Making available personnel, material and other assistance, where appropriate;

4. Cooperation between regional arrangements or agencies and the United Nations should be in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition and should take place in forms that are suited to each specific situation, in accordance with the Charter;

5. Regional efforts undertaken by regional arrangements or agencies in the area of the maintenance of international peace and security, within their respective fields of competence and in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, should be encouraged and, where appropriate, supported by the Security Council;

6. States participating in regional arrangements or agencies are encouraged to consider the possibility of increasing efforts at the regional level for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

7. States participating in regional arrangements or agencies are encouraged to promote confidence-building at the regional level for the maintenance of international peace and security;

8. States participating in regional arrangements or agencies are encouraged to consider the possibility of using or, where appropriate, establishing or improving at the regional level procedures and mechanisms for the early detection, the prevention and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in close coordination with the preventive efforts of the United Nations;

9. Regional arrangements or agencies are encouraged to consider, as appropriate, in their fields of competence, ways and means for promoting closer cooperation and coordination with the United Nations with the aim of contributing to the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter, including in the fields of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and post-conflict peace-building, and where appropriate, peace-keeping;

10. Regional arrangements or agencies are encouraged to consider, in their fields of competence, the possibility of establishing and training groups of military and civilian observers, fact-finding missions and contingents of peace-keeping forces, for use as appropriate, in coordination with the United Nations and, when necessary, under the authority or with the authorization of the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter;

11. The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[14] the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes,[10] the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations,[11] the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field[12] and the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security[13] are hereby reaffirmed together with their provisions concerning the activities of regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security;

12. Nothing in the present Declaration is to be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter.

49/58. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the

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[10] Resolution 37/10, annex.

[11] Resolution 42/22, annex.

[12] Resolution 43/51, annex.

[13] Resolution 46/59, annex.

Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Recalling also its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992 on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council,

Welcoming the first report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council[34] that was established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/26 of 3 December 1993,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[35] thirty-ninth,[36] fortieth,[37] forty-first,[38] forty-second,[39] forty-third,[40] forty-fourth,[41] forty-fifth,[42] forty-sixth,[43] forty-seventh,[44] forty-eighth,[45] and forty-ninth[46] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Recalling the elements relevant to the work of the Special Committee contained in its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993,

Noting the discussions in the Security Council towards strengthening the consultative process in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to minimizing special economic problems of countries adversely affected as a result of their implementation of preventive or enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Mindful of the desirability for the Special Committee to carry out further work in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Bearing in mind various proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization, enhancing its effectiveness and achieving equitable representation in the Security Council and increasing its membership,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 1994,[29]

Expressing its appreciation to the Special Committee for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,[47]

Recalling that the Charter contains references in Article 53 and Article 107 to particular security arrangements concerning certain States,

Noting that the States to which those references have been directed are members of the United Nations and represent a valuable asset in all the endeavours of the Organization,

Considering that the provisions of parts of Article 53 and the provisions of Article 107 have become obsolete,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;[29]

2. *Decides* that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 27 February to 10 March 1995;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit, before the session of the Special Committee in 1995, a report on the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter, including Article 50, related to the special economic problems confronting States and arising from the carrying out of sanctions mandated under Chapter VII of the Charter, analysing the proposals and suggestions on this issue contained in the report of the Special Committee on its 1994 session, giving due attention to the possible practical ways and means of carrying any of them out;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, at its session in 1995, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(*a*) To accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context:

(i) To continue to consider on a priority basis proposals on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, including the working paper submitted in this regard to the Special Committee during its session in 1994;[48]

(ii) To consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1995, including the proposal on the strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancement of its efficiency and the revised proposal submitted with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security;

(*b*) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and in this context:

(i) To continue its consideration of the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States;

(ii) To continue its consideration of other specific proposals relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between

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[34] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 47* (A/48/47).

[35] Ibid., *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[36] Ibid., *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[37] Ibid., *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[38] Ibid., *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[39] Ibid., *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[40] Ibid., *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[41] Ibid., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[42] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/45/1).

[43] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/46/1).

[44] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/47/1).

[45] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/48/1).

[46] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/49/1).

[47] Resolution 49/57, annex.

[48] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/49/33), para. 52.

States, including the proposal on the establishment of a dispute settlement service offering or responding with its services early in a dispute and those proposals relating to the enhancement of the role of the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To consider the question of the deletion of the "enemy State" clauses of the Charter, contained in Article 53, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Article 107, and to recommend to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the most appropriate legal action to be taken on this question;

(*d*) To continue its consideration of the question of the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security;

5. *Also requests* the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. *Decides* that the Special Committee shall continue to accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group, and also decides that the Special Committee shall be authorized to invite other States or intergovernmental organizations to participate in the debate in its plenary meetings on specific items when it considers that such participation would assist its work;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee at its session in 1995 to continue its review of its membership, to consider in particular the proposal on the full participation of all Member States in its work and to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

8. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

49/59. Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

The General Assembly,

Considering that the codification and progressive development of international law contributes to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the increasing number of attacks on United Nations and associated personnel that have caused death or serious injury,

Bearing in mind that United Nations operations may be conducted in situations that entail risk to the safety of United Nations and associated personnel,

Recognizing the need to strengthen and to keep under review arrangements for the protection of United Nations and associated personnel,

Recalling its resolution 48/37 of 9 December 1993, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of an International Convention Dealing with the Safety and Security of United Nations and Associated Personnel, with particular reference to responsibility for attacks on such personnel,

Taking into account the report of the Ad Hoc Committee,[49] in particular the revised negotiating text resulting from the work of the Ad Hoc Committee,

Recalling its decision, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee, to re-establish, at its current session, a working group within the framework of the Sixth Committee to continue consideration of the revised negotiating text and of proposals relating thereto,

Having considered the text of the draft convention prepared by the working group[50] and submitted to the Sixth Committee for consideration with a view to its adoption,

1. *Adopts* and opens for signature and ratification, acceptance or approval, or for accession, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Urges* States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel within their territory;

3. *Recommends* that the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel be kept under continuing review by all relevant bodies of the Organization;

4. *Underlines* the importance it attaches to the speedy conclusion of a comprehensive review of arrangements for compensation for death, disability, injury or illness attributable to peace-keeping service, with a view to developing equitable and appropriate arrangements and to ensuring expeditious reimbursement.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

ANNEX

Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

The States Parties to this Convention,

Deeply concerned over the growing number of deaths and injuries resulting from deliberate attacks against United Nations and associated personnel,

Bearing in mind that attacks against, or other mistreatment of, personnel who act on behalf of the United Nations are unjustifiable and unacceptable, by whomsoever committed,

Recognizing that United Nations operations are conducted in the common interest of the international community and in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the important contribution that United Nations and associated personnel make in respect of United Nations efforts in the fields of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping, peace-building and humanitarian and other operations,

Conscious of the existing arrangements for ensuring the safety of United Nations and associated personnel, including the steps taken by the principal organs of the United Nations, in this regard,

Recognizing none the less that existing measures of protection for United Nations and associated personnel are inadequate,

Acknowledging that the effectiveness and safety of United Nations operations are enhanced where such operations are conducted with the consent and cooperation of the host State,

Appealing to all States in which United Nations and associated personnel are deployed and to all others on whom such personnel may rely, to provide comprehensive support aimed at facilitating the conduct and fulfilling the mandate of United Nations operations,

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[49] Ibid., *Supplement No. 22* (A/49/22).

[50] A/C.6/49/L.4, annex.

Convinced that there is an urgent need to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the prevention of attacks committed against United Nations and associated personnel and for the punishment of those who have committed such attacks,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

(*a*) "United Nations personnel" means:

(i) Persons engaged or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as members of the military, police or civilian components of a United Nations operation;

(ii) Other officials and experts on mission of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency who are present in an official capacity in the area where a United Nations operation is being conducted;

(*b*) "Associated personnel" means:

(i) Persons assigned by a Government or an intergovernmental organization with the agreement of the competent organ of the United Nations;

(ii) Persons engaged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by a specialized agency or by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(iii) Persons deployed by a humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency under an agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with a specialized agency or with the International Atomic Energy Agency,

to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation;

(*c*) "United Nations operation" means an operation established by the competent organ of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and conducted under United Nations authority and control:

(i) Where the operation is for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security; or

(ii) Where the Security Council or the General Assembly has declared, for the purposes of this Convention, that there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the personnel participating in the operation;

(*d*) "Host State" means a State in whose territory a United Nations operation is conducted;

(*e*) "Transit State" means a State, other than the host State, in whose territory United Nations and associated personnel or their equipment are in transit or temporarily present in connection with a United Nations operation.

Article 2

Scope of application

1. This Convention applies in respect of United Nations and associated personnel and United Nations operations, as defined in article 1.

2. This Convention shall not apply to a United Nations operation authorized by the Security Council as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in which any of the personnel are engaged as combatants against organized armed forces and to which the law of international armed conflict applies.

Article 3

Identification

1. The military and police components of a United Nations operation and their vehicles, vessels and aircraft shall bear distinctive identification. Other personnel, vehicles, vessels and aircraft involved in the United Nations operation shall be appropriately identified unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. All United Nations and associated personnel shall carry appropriate identification documents.

Article 4

Agreements on the status of the operation

The host State and the United Nations shall conclude as soon as possible an agreement on the status of the United Nations operation and all personnel engaged in the operation including, *inter alia*, provisions on privileges and immunities for military and police components of the operation.

Article 5

Transit

A transit State shall facilitate the unimpeded transit of United Nations and associated personnel and their equipment to and from the host State.

Article 6

Respect for laws and regulations

1. Without prejudice to such privileges and immunities as they may enjoy or to the requirements of their duties, United Nations and associated personnel shall:

(*a*) Respect the laws and regulations of the host State and the transit State; and

(*b*) Refrain from any action or activity incompatible with the impartial and international nature of their duties.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the observance of these obligations.

Article 7

Duty to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel

1. United Nations and associated personnel, their equipment and premises shall not be made the object of attack or of any action that prevents them from discharging their mandate.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. In particular, States Parties shall take all appropriate steps to protect United Nations and associated personnel who are deployed in their territory from the crimes set out in article 9.

3. States Parties shall cooperate with the United Nations and other States Parties, as appropriate, in the implementation of this Convention, particularly in any case where the host State is unable itself to take the required measures.

Article 8

Duty to release or return United Nations and associated personnel captured or detained

Except as otherwise provided in an applicable status-of-forces agreement, if United Nations or associated personnel are captured or detained in the course of the performance of their duties and their identification has been established, they shall not be subjected to interrogation and they shall be promptly released and returned to United Nations or other appropriate authorities. Pending their release such personnel shall be treated in accordance with universally recognized standards of human rights and the principles and spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Article 9

Crimes against United Nations and associated personnel

1. The intentional commission of:

(*a*) A murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of any United Nations or associated personnel;

(*b*) A violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transportation of any United Nations or associated personnel likely to endanger his or her person or liberty;

(*c*) A threat to commit any such attack with the objective of compelling a physical or juridical person to do or to refrain from doing any act;

(*d*) An attempt to commit any such attack; and

(*e*) An act constituting participation as an accomplice in any such attack, or in an attempt to commit such attack, or in organizing or ordering others to commit such attack,

shall be made by each State Party a crime under its national law.

2. Each State Party shall make the crimes set out in paragraph 1 punishable by appropriate penalties which shall take into account their grave nature.

Article 10

Establishment of jurisdiction

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in the following cases:

(*a*) When the crime is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(*b*) When the alleged offender is a national of that State.

2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such crime when it is committed:

(*a*) By a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State; or

(*b*) With respect to a national of that State; or

(*c*) In an attempt to compel that State to do or to abstain from doing any act.

3. Any State Party which has established jurisdiction as mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 9 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person pursuant to article 15 to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2.

5. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 11

Prevention of crimes against United Nations and associated personnel

States Parties shall cooperate in the prevention of the crimes set out in article 9, particularly by:

(*a*) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those crimes within or outside their territories; and

(*b*) Exchanging information in accordance with their national law and coordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those crimes.

Article 12

Communication of information

1. Under the conditions provided for in its national law, the State Party in whose territory a crime set out in article 9 has been committed shall, if it has reason to believe that an alleged offender has fled from its territory, communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, directly or through the Secretary-General, to the State or States concerned all the pertinent facts regarding the crime committed and all available information regarding the identity of the alleged offender.

2. Whenever a crime set out in article 9 has been committed, any State Party which has information concerning the victim and circumstances of the crime shall endeavour to transmit such information, under the conditions provided for in its national law, fully and promptly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the State or States concerned.

Article 13

Measures to ensure prosecution or extradition

1. Where the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall take the appropriate measures under its national law to ensure that person's presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition.

2. Measures taken in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be notified, in conformity with national law and without delay, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, either directly or through the Secretary-General, to:

(*a*) The State where the crime was committed;

(*b*) The State or States of which the alleged offender is a national or, if such person is a stateless person, in whose territory that person has his or her habitual residence;

(*c*) The State or States of which the victim is a national; and

(*d*) Other interested States.

Article 14

Prosecution of alleged offenders

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, if it does not extradite that person, submit, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the law of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of an ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

Article 15

Extradition of alleged offenders

1. To the extent that the crimes set out in article 9 are not extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties, they shall be deemed to be included as such therein. States Parties undertake to include those crimes as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those crimes. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided in the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize those crimes as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided in the law of the requested State.

4. Each of those crimes shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 of article 10.

Article 16

Mutual assistance in criminal matters

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the crimes set out in article 9, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the requested State shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not affect obligations concerning mutual assistance embodied in any other treaty.

Article 17

Fair treatment

1. Any person regarding whom investigations or proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the crimes set out in article 9 shall be guaranteed fair treatment, a fair trial and full protection of his or her rights at all stages of the investigations or proceedings.

2. Any alleged offender shall be entitled:

(*a*) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State or States of which such person is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect that person's rights or, if such person is a stateless person, of the State which, at that person's request, is willing to protect that person's rights; and

(*b*) To be visited by a representative of that State or those States.

Article 18

Notification of outcome of proceedings

The State Party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to other States Parties.

Article 19

Dissemination

The States Parties undertake to disseminate this Convention as widely as possible and, in particular, to include the study thereof, as well as relevant provisions of international humanitarian law, in their programmes of military instruction.

Article 20

Savings clauses

Nothing in this Convention shall affect:

(*a*) The applicability of international humanitarian law and universally recognized standards of human rights as contained in international instruments in relation to the protection of United Nations operations and United Nations and associated personnel or the responsibility of such personnel to respect such law and standards;

(*b*) The rights and obligations of States, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, regarding the consent to entry of persons into their territories;

(*c*) The obligation of United Nations and associated personnel to act in accordance with the terms of the mandate of a United Nations operation;

(*d*) The right of States which voluntarily contribute personnel to a United Nations operation to withdraw their personnel from participation in such operation; or

(*e*) The entitlement to appropriate compensation payable in the event of death, disability, injury or illness attributable to peace-keeping service by persons voluntarily contributed by States to United Nations operations.

Article 21

Right of self-defence

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed so as to derogate from the right to act in self-defence.

Article 22

Dispute settlement

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by application in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State Party may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by all or part of paragraph 1. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 or the relevant part thereof with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 23

Review meetings

At the request of one or more States Parties, and if approved by a majority of States Parties, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a meeting of the States Parties to review the implementation of the Convention, and any problems encountered with regard to its application.

Article 24

Signature

This Convention shall be open for signature by all States, until 31 December 1995, at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 25

Ratification, acceptance or approval

This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 26

Accession

This Convention shall be open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 27

Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days after twenty-two instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 28

Denunciation

1. A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 29

Authentic texts

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

49/60. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 and its decision 48/411 of 9 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[51]

Having considered in depth the question of measures to eliminate international terrorism,

Convinced that the adoption of the declaration on measures to eliminate international terrorism should contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against international terrorism,

1. *Approves* the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all States, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and organisms of the adoption of the Declaration;

3. *Urges* that every effort be made in order that the Declaration becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full;

4. *Urges* States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to eliminate terrorism;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the present resolution and the Declaration and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report thereon, relating, in particular, to the modalities of implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", in order to examine the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 above, without prejudice to the annual or biennial consideration of the item.

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

ANNEX

Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[14] the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,[52] the Definition of Aggression,[53] the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations,[11] the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights,[54] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[55] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[55]

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the security of States,

Deeply concerned by the increase, in many regions of the world, of acts of terrorism based on intolerance or extremism,

Concerned at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups and drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights,

Convinced of the desirability for closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes closely connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking, unlawful arms trade, money laundering and smuggling of nuclear and other potentially deadly materials, and bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Firmly determined to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Convinced also that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced further that those responsible for acts of international terrorism must be brought to justice,

Stressing the imperative need further to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to take and adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism that affect the international community as a whole,

Conscious of the important role that might be played by the United Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and States in fostering widespread cooperation in preventing and combating international terrorism, *inter alia*, by increasing public awareness of the problem,

Recalling the existing international treaties relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft,[56] signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft,[57] signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,[58] concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,[59] adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,[60] adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, the

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[51] A/49/257 and Add.1-3.

[52] Resolution 2734 (XXV).

[53] Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

[54] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[55] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[56] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[57] Ibid., vol. 860, No. 12325.

[58] Ibid., vol. 974, No. 14118.

[59] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[60] Resolution 34/146, annex.

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,[61] adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,[62] signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,[63] done at Rome on 10 March 1988, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf,[64] done at Rome on 10 March 1988, and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection,[65] done at Montreal on 1 March 1991,

Welcoming the conclusion of regional agreements and mutually agreed declarations to combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Convinced of the desirability of keeping under review the scope of existing international legal provisions to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive legal framework for the prevention and elimination of terrorism,

Solemnly declares the following:

I

1. The States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States;

2. Acts, methods and practices of terrorism constitute a grave violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which may pose a threat to international peace and security, jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder international cooperation and aim at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic bases of society;

3. Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them;

II

4. States, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law, must refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in territories of other States, or from acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts;

5. States must also fulfil their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law with respect to combating international terrorism and are urged to take effective and resolute measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and international standards of human rights for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism, in particular:

(*a*) To refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of their national law;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, and to prepare, to that effect, model agreements on cooperation;

(*d*) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

(*f*) To take appropriate measures, before granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not engaged in terrorist activities and, after granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the refugee status is not used in a manner contrary to the provisions set out in subparagraph (*a*) above;

6. In order to combat effectively the increase in, and the growing international character and effects of, acts of terrorism, States should enhance their cooperation in this area through, in particular, systematizing the exchange of information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, as well as by effective implementation of the relevant international conventions and conclusion of mutual judicial assistance and extradition agreements on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

7. In this context, States are encouraged to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter;

8. Furthermore, States that have not yet done so are urged to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the international conventions and protocols relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present Declaration;

III

9. The United Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations and other relevant bodies must make every effort with a view to promoting measures to combat and eliminate acts of terrorism and to strengthening their role in this field;

10. The Secretary-General should assist in the implementation of the present Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

(*a*) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;

(*b*) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;

(*c*) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;

(*d*) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism;

IV

11. All States are urged to promote and implement in good faith and effectively the provisions of the present Declaration in all its aspects;

12. Emphasis is placed on the need to pursue efforts aiming at eliminating definitively all acts of terrorism by the strengthening of international cooperation and progressive development of international law and its codification, as well as by enhancement of coordination between, and increase of the efficiency of, the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and bodies.

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[61] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

[62] International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

[63] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

[64] Ibid., document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

[65] S/22393; see *Official Records of the Security Council,, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991*.

49/61. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

The General Assembly,

Having received from the International Law Commission the set of draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property[66] adopted by the Commission at its forty-third session,

Recalling that the International Law Commission recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to examine the draft articles and to conclude a convention on the subject,[67]

Having considered the draft articles at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions, including in a working group and in consultations aimed at considering the issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, with the purpose of identifying and attenuating the differences of views concerning such issues in order to facilitate the conclusion of a convention through general agreement,

Having considered also the reports of the Working Group established at its forty-seventh session[68] and reconvened at its forty-eighth session[69] and the report on the informal consultations held during its forty-ninth session,[70]

1. *Accepts* the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject;

2. *Invites* States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413 of 9 December 1993,[70] and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 of 9 December 1991[68] and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414 of 25 November 1992;[69]

3. *Decides* to resume consideration, at its fifty-second session, of the issues of substance, in the light of the above-mentioned reports and the comments submitted by States thereon, and to determine, at its fifty-second or fifty-third session, the arrangements for the conference, including the date and place, due consideration being given to ensuring the widest possible agreement at the conference;

4. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property".

84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994

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[66] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/46/10), para 28.

[67] Ibid., para. 25

[68] A/C.6/47/L.10.

[69] A/C.6/48/L.4 and Corr.2.

[70] A/C.6/49/L.2.

IX. DECISIONS

CONTENTS

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee (A/49/PV.1)	3 (*a*)	20 September 1994	312
49/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly (A/49/PV.1)	4	20 September 1994	312
49/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (A/49/PV.2)	5	20 September 1994	312
49/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (A/49/PV.2)	6	20 September 1994	312
49/305	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions			
	Decision A (A/49/432, para. 4; A/49/PV.19)	17 (*a*)	5 October 1994	312
	Decision B (A/49/432/Add.1, para. 9; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*a*)	14 November 1994	312
	Decision C (A/49/432/Add.2, para. 4; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*a*)	14 November 1994	312
49/306	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council (A/49/PV.40)	15 (*a*)	20 October 1994	312
49/307	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/49/259; A/49/PV.41)	16 (*b*)	21 October 1994	313
49/308	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council (A/49/PV.54)	15 (*b*)	8 November 1994	313
49/309	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (A/49/657, para. 8; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*b*)	14 November 1994	313
49/310	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors (A/49/658, para. 4; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*c*)	14 November 1994	313
49/311	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (A/49/659, para. 4; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*d*)	14 November 1994	314
49/312	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal (A/49/660, para. 4; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*e*)	14 November 1994	314
49/313	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission (A/49/661, para. 8; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*f*)	14 November 1994	314
49/314	Appointment of members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (A/49/656, para. 5; A/49/PV.56)	17 (*g*)	14 November 1994	314
49/315	Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (A/49/PV.68)	16 (*c*)	28 November 1994	314
49/316	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council (A/49/260 and Add.1; A/49/PV.75)	16 (*a*)	5 December 1994	315

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
49/317	Appointment of members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women			
	Decision A (A/49/PV.75)	17 (*h*)	5 December 1994	315
	Decision B (A/49/PV.91)	17 (*h*)	16 December 1994	315
49/318	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (A/49/109; A/49/PV.75)	17 (*i*)	5 December 1994	315
49/319	Appointment of members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/49/618, para. 11; A/49/PV.83)	76	9 December 1994	315
49/320	Appointment of members of the Committee on Information (A/49/622, para. 12; A/49/PV.83)	80	9 December 1994	316
49/321	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/49/806, para. 4; A/49/PV.95)	17 (*j*)	23 December 1994	316

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
49/401	Organization of the forty-ninth session (A/49/250; A/49/PV.3 and 88)	8	23 September and 14 December 1994	317
49/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items (A/49/250 and Add.1-5, A/49/251 and Add.1-7, A/49/252 and Add.1-7; A/49/PV.3, 30,48, 56, 61, 74, 88, 93 and 94)	8	23 September, 13 and 31 October,14 and 21 November and 2, 14, 20 and 23 December 1994	317
49/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-ninth session			
	Decision A (A/49/250, para. 32; A/49/PV.3)	8	23 September 1994	318
	Decision B (A/49/351/Add.1; A/49/PV.87)	8	14 December 1994	318
49/404	Report of the International Court of Justice (A/49/4; A/49/PV.29)	13	13 October 1994	318
49/406	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/49/1; A/49/PV.47)	10	27 October 1994	318
49/407	Report of the Security Council (A/49/2; A/49/PV.49)	11	1 November 1994	318
49/408	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/49/PV.50)	45	3 November 1994	318
49/410	Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/49/342; A/49/PV.56)	149	14 November 1994	318
49/411	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (A/49/558 and Add.1; A/49/PV.75)	43	5 December 1994	319
49/412	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States (A/49/419; A/49/PV.79)	26	7 December 1994	319
49/443	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (A/49/390; A/49/PV.93)	7	20 December 1994	319

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/444	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986 (A/49/PV.93)	46	20 December 1994	319
49/473	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/49/3/Rev.1; A/49/PV.95)	12	23 December 1994	319
49/474	Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/PV.95)	8	23 December 1994	319

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/427	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects (A/49/699, para. 61; A/49/PV.90)	62	15 December 1994	320
49/428	Maintenance of international security (A/49/707, para. 7; A/49/PV.90)	70	15 December 1994	320

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/416	Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information (A/49/622, para. 12; A/49/PV.83)	80	9 December 1994	320
49/417	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in territories under their administration (A/49/624, para. 9; A/49/PV.83)	82 and 18	9 December 1994	320
49/418	Science and peace (A/49/627, para. 5; A/49/PV.83)	85	9 December 1994	321
49/419	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations (A/49/628, para. 3; A/49/PV.83)	86	9 December 1994	321
49/420	Question of Gibraltar (A/49/615, para. 28; A/49/PV.83)	18	9 December 1994	321
49/421	Question of Pitcairn (A/49/615, para. 28; A/49/PV.83)	18	9 December 1994	321
49/422	Question of St. Helena (A/49/615, para. 28; A/49/PV.83)	18	9 December 1994	322

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/429	Macroeconomic policy questions (A/49/727; A/49/PV.92)	87	19 December 1994	322
49/430	Sustainable development and international economic cooperation (A/49/728; A/49/PV.92)	88	19 December 1994	322
49/431	Reports considered in connection with the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (A/49/728/Add.10, para. 14; A/49/PV.92)	88	19 December 1994	322
49/432	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa (A/49/728/Add.2, para. 8; A/49/PV.92)	88 (*b*)	19 December 1994	322

Decision No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
49/433	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/176 (A/49/728/Add.7, para. 11; A/49/PV.92)	88 (*g*)	19 December 1994	323
49/434	United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation (A/49/728/Add.9, para. 3; A/49/PV.92)	88 (*i*)	19 December 1994	323
49/435	Environment and sustainable development (A/49/729; A/49/PV.92)	89	19 December 1994	323
49/436	Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (A/49/729/Add.6, para. 44; A/49/PV.92)	89	19 December 1994	323
49/437	Documents relating to environment and sustainable development (A/49/729/Add.6, para. 44; A/49/PV.92)	89	19 December 1994	323
49/438	Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/49/729/Add.1; A/49/PV.92)	89 (*a*)	19 December 1994	323
49/439	Documents relating to operational activities for development (A/49/730, para. 11; A/49/PV.92)	90	19 December 1994	323
49/440	Report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development entitled "Synthesis of national reports on population and development" (A/49/733, para. 17; A/49/PV.92)	158	19 December 1994	324
49/441	Documents considered in connection with the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (A/49/726, para. 50; A/49/PV.92)	12	19 December 1994	324
49/442	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1995-1996 (A/49/726, para. 50; A/49/PV.92)	12	19 December 1994	324

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

49/409	Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/49/613, para. 5; A/49/PV.52)	103	7 November 1994	328
49/445	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" (A/49/605, para. 21; A/49/PV.94)	95	23 December 1994	328
49/446	Provisional rules of procedure for the World Summit for Social Development (A/49/605/Add.1, para. 5; A/49/PV.94)	95	23 December 1994	328
49/447	Document considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice (A/49/606, para. 26; A/49/PV.94)	96	23 December 1994	328
49/448	Consideration of the request for the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/49/607, para. 38; A/49/PV.94)	97	23 December 1994	328
49/449	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the advancement of women (A/49/607, para. 38; A/49/PV.94)	97	23 December 1994	328

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/450	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (A/49/609, para. 31; A/49/PV.94)	99	23 December 1994	328
49/451	Human rights questions (A/49/610; A/49/PV.94)	100	23 December 1994	329
49/452	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments" (A/49/610/Add.1, para. 24; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*a*)	23 December 1994	329
49/453	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (A/49/610/Add.2, para. 69; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*b*)	23 December 1994	329
49/454	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives (A/49/610/Add.3, para. 62; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*c*)	23 December 1994	329
49/455	Increased coordination within the United Nations system in the field of human rights (A/49/610/Add.4, para. 15; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*d*)	23 December 1994	329
49/456	Human rights questions: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/49/610/Add.4, para. 15; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*d*)	23 December 1994	329
49/457	Capital punishment (A/49/610/Add.5; A/49/PV.94)	100 (*e*)	23 December 1994	329
49/458	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/49/613/Add.1, para. 11; A/49/PV.94)	103	23 December 1994	329
49/459	Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1995-1996 (A/49/603, para. 9; A/49/PV.94)	12	23 December 1994	330
49/460	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/49/603, para. 9; A/49/PV.94)	12	23 December 1994	336

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/405	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/49/503, para. 6; A/49/PV.31)	120	14 October 1994	336
49/413	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/49/755, para. 6; A/49/PV.82)	116 (*a*)	8 December 1994	336
49/414	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force (A/49/756, para. 6; A/49/PV.82)	122	8 December 1994	337
49/415	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (A/49/757, para. 6; A/49/PV.82)	123	8 December 1994	337
49/461	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (A/49/820, para. 14; A/49/PV.95)	105	23 December 1994	337
49/462	Action taken on certain documents (A/49/820, para. 14; A/49/PV.95)	105	23 December 1994	337

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
49/463	Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1995-1996 (A/49/820, para. 14; A/49/PV.95)	105	23 December 1994	338
49/464	Programme planning (A/49/819, para. 7; A/49/PV.95) .	108	23 December 1994	338
49/465	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/49/779, para. 5; A/49/PV.95)	110	23 December 1994	338
49/466	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (A/49/808, para. 6; A/49/PV.95) ...	119	23 December 1994	338
49/467	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/49/817, para. 6; A/49/PV.95)	124	23 December 1994	339
49/468	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (A/49/818, para. 8; A/49/PV.95)	128	23 December 1994	339
49/469	Support account for peace-keeping operations (A/49/803, para. 5; A/49/PV.95)	132 (*a*)	23 December 1994	340
49/470	Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 (A/49/821, para. 7; A/49/PV.95) ...	132 (*b*)	23 December 1994	340
49/471	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (A/49/810, para. 7; A/49/PV.95)	146	23 December 1994	340
49/472	Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/49/670, para. 4; A/49/PV.95)	12	23 December 1994	340

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

49/423	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States (A/49/734, para. 8; A/49/PV.84)	133	9 December 1994	340
49/424	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice (A/49/745, para. 6; A/49/PV.84)	144	9 December 1994	341
49/425	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations (A/49/746, para. 8; A/49/PV.84)	145	9 December 1994	341
49/426	Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly (A/49/747, para. 8; A/49/PV.84) ...	157	9 December 1994	341

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

49/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its forty-ninth session consisting of the following Member States: CHINA, FIJI, HONDURAS, NAMIBIA, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SURINAME, TOGO and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

49/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 20 September 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected Mr. Amara ESSY (Côte d'Ivoire) President of the General Assembly.

9/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[1]

On 20 September 1994, the six Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1994, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee: Mr. Luis VALENCIA-RODRIGUEZ (Ecuador)
Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): Mr. Borys HUDYMA (Ukraine)
Second Committee: Mr. Sher Afgan KHAN (Pakistan)
Third Committee: Mr. Kéba Birane CISSÉ (Senegal)
Fifth Committee: Mr. Adrien TEIRLINCK (Belgium)
Sixth Committee: Mr. George O. LAMPTEY (Ghana).

49/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly[1]

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to its resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FIJI, FRANCE, GUINEA-BISSAU, INDIA, KAZAKHSTAN, MALAWI, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

49/305. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

At its 19th plenary meeting, on 5 October 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[2] appointed Mr. Yuji Kumamaru as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 5 October 1994 and ending on 31 December 1995.

B

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[3] appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri, Mr. Ioan Barac, Mr. Mahamane Maiga, Mr. E. Besley Maycock and Mr. C. S. M. Mselle.

C

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed Ms. Norma Goicochea Estenoz as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 14 November 1994 and ending on 31 December 1996.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is composed as follows: Mr. Ahmad Fathi AL-MASRI *(Syrian Arab Republic)*,*** Mr. Ioan BARAC *(Romania)*,*** Mr. Leonid Efimovich BIDNYI *(Russian Federation)*,** Mr. Gérard BIRAUD *(France)*,* Mr. Simon Khoam CHUINKAM *(Cameroon)*,** Mr. Jorge José DUHALT *(Mexico)*,* Mrs. Inga Eriksson FOGH *(Sweden)*,** Ms. Norma GOICOCHEA ESTENOZ *(Cuba)*,** Mr. Yuji KUMAMARU *(Japan)*,* Mr. E. Besley MAYCOCK *(Barbados)*,*** Mr. Mahamane MAIGA *(Mali)*,*** Mr. C. S. M. MSELLE *(United Republic of Tanzania)*,*** Mr. Wolfgang MÜNCH *(Germany)*,* Mr. Ranjit RAE *(India)*,* Ms. Linda S. SHENWICK *(United States of America)*** and Mr. YU Mengjia *(China)*.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/306. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 20 October 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected BOTSWANA, GERMANY, HONDURAS, INDONESIA and ITALY non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BRAZIL, DJIBOUTI, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN and SPAIN.

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[1] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees.

[2] A/49/432, para. 4.

[3] A/49/432/Add.1, para. 9.

[4] A/49/432/Add.2, para. 4.

As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following fifteen Member States: ARGENTINA,* BOTSWANA,**, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC,* FRANCE, GERMANY,** HONDURAS,** INDONESIA,** ITALY,** NIGERIA,* OMAN,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

49/307. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 21 October 1994, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[5] and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected the BAHAMAS, BENIN, FRANCE, GHANA, MEXICO, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of the BAHAMAS, FRANCE, GHANA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and ZAMBIA.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following thirty-four Member States: ARGENTINA,** BAHAMAS,***, BELARUS,** BENIN,*** BRAZIL,** CAMEROON,** CANADA,** CHINA,* COMOROS,** CONGO,** CUBA,** EGYPT,* FRANCE,*** GERMANY,** GHANA,*** INDIA,** INDONESIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** JAPAN,* KENYA,* MEXICO,*** NETHERLANDS,** NICARAGUA,* NORWAY,** PAKISTAN,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* ROMANIA,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SENEGAL,** TOGO,* TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/308. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 54th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected AUSTRALIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, INDIA, JAMAICA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, the NETHERLANDS, the PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, the SUDAN, THAILAND, UGANDA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ANGOLA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, ITALY, KUWAIT, MADAGASCAR, the PHILIPPINES, POLAND, SURINAME, SWAZILAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

As a result, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following fifty-four Member States: AUSTRALIA,*** BAHAMAS,* BELARUS,*** BHUTAN,* BRAZIL,*** BULGARIA,** CANADA,* CHILE,** CHINA,* COLOMBIA,*** CONGO,*** COSTA RICA,** COTE D'IVOIRE,*** CUBA,* DENMARK,* EGYPT,** FRANCE,** GABON,* GERMANY,** GHANA,** GREECE,** INDIA,*** INDONESIA,** IRELAND,** JAMAICA,*** JAPAN,** LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA,* LUXUMBOURG,*** MALAYSIA,*** MEXICO,* NETHERLANDS,*** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,** PHILIPPINES,*** POLAND,*** PORTUGAL,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* ROMANIA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,** SOUTH AFRICA,*** SRI LANKA,* SUDAN,*** THAILAND,*** UGANDA,*** UKRAINE,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,** UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,*** VENEZUELA,** ZAIRE* and ZIMBABWE.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/309. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[6] appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Uldis Blukis, Mr. David Etuket, Mr. Igor V. Goumenny, Mr. William Grant, Mr. Masao Kawai and Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Tarak BEN HAMIDA *(Tunisia)*,* Mr. Uldis BLUKIS *(Latvia)*,*** Mr. Sergio CHAPARRO RUIZ *(Chile)*,* Mr. Yuri A. CHULKOV *(Russian Federation)*,** Mr. David ETUKET *(Uganda)*,*** Mr. Neil Hewitt FRANCIS *(Australia)*,* Mrs. Norma GOICOCHEA ESTENOZ *(Cuba)*,* Mr. Igor V. GOUMENNY *(Ukraine)*,*** Mr. William GRANT *(United States of America)*,*** Mr. Alvador GURGEL DE ALENCAR *(Brazil)*,** Mr. Masao KAWAI *(Japan)*,*** Mr. LI Yong *(China)*,** Mr. Vanu Gopala MENON *(Singapore)*,*** Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud OULD EL GHAOUTH *(Mauritania)*,* Mr. Dimitri RALLIS *(Greece)*,* Mr. Ugo SESSI *(Italy)*,** Mr. Agha SHAHI *(Pakistan)*,** and Mr. Adrian TEIRLINCK *(Belgium)*.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/310. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[7] appointed the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1995.

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[5] Economic and Social Council decision 1994/222 of 19 and 20 April 1994; see also A/49/259.

[6] A/49/657, para. 8.

[7] A/49/658, para. 4.

As a result, the Board of Auditors is composed as follows: Auditor-General of GHANA,** Comptroller and Auditor-General of INDIA* and Comptroller and Auditor-General of the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1998.

49/311. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[8] confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif, Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria and Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski.

As a result, the Investments Committee is composed as follows:
Mr. Ahmad ABDULLATIF *(Saudi Arabia)*,*** Ms. Francine J. BOVICH *(United States of America)*,** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade FARIA *(Brazil)*,*** Mr. Jean GUYOT *(France)*,** Mr. Michiya MATSUKAWA *(Japan)*,** Mr. Yves OLTRAMARE *(Switzerland)*,* Mr. Emmanuel Noi OMABOE *(Ghana)*,* Mr. Stanislaw RACZKOWSKI *(Poland)**** and Mr. Jürgen REIMNITZ *(Germany)*.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/312. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[9] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel, Mr. Samarendranath Sen and Mr. Hubert Thierry.

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Jerome ACKERMAN *(United States of America)*,* Mr. BALANDA Mikuin Leliel *(Zaire)*,*** Mr. Mayer GABAY *(Israel)*,** Mr. Luis de POSADAS MONTERO *(Uruguay)*,** Mr. Samarendranath SEN *(India)*,*** Mr. Francis SPAIN *(Ireland)** and Mr. Hubert THIERRY *(France)*.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/313. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee[10] appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor, Mrs. Turkia Daddah, Mr. André Xavier Pirson, Mr. Jaroslav Riha and Mr. Carlos S. Vegega.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly designated Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor as Chairman of the Commission and Mr. Carlos S. Vegega as Vice-Chairman, each for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Mohsen BEL HADJ AMOR *(Tunisia)*,*** Chairman; Mr. Carlos S. VEGEGA *(Argentina)*,*** Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario BETTATI *(France)*,** Mrs. Turkia DADDAH *(Mauritania)*,*** Mr. Humayun KABIR *(Bangladesh)*,* Mr. Alexander CHEPOURIN *(Russian Federation)*,* Ms. Lucretia MYERS *(United States of America)*,** Mr. Antônio FONSECA PIMENTEL *(Brazil)*,** Mr. André Xavier PIRSON *(Belgium)*,*** Mr. Jaroslav RIHA *(Czech Republic)*,*** Mr. Ernest RUSITA *(Uganda)*,* Mr. Missoum SBIH *(Algeria)*,* Mr. Alexis STEPHANOU *(Greece)*,** Mr. Ku TASHIRO *(Japan)*** and Mr. Mario YANGO *(Philippines)*.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

49/314. Appointment of members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee[11] appointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Mr. Tadanori INOMATA *(Japan)*, Mr. Vladimir V. KUZNETSOV *(Russian Federation)*, Mr. Philip Richard Okanda OWADE *(Kenya)*, Ms. Susan SHEAROUSE *(United States of America)*, Mr. Clive STITT *(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)* and Mr. M. El Hassane ZAHID *(Morocco)*.

49/315. Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

At its 68th plenary meeting, on 28 November 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and by paragraph 10 (*b*) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, elected ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CHINA, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NIGERIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for a six-year term of office beginning on 2 May 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION,

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[8] A/49/659, para. 4.

[9] A/49/660, para. 4.

[10] A/49/661, para. 8.

[11] A/49/656, para. 5.

SINGAPORE, TOGO and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

As a result, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following States: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,* AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,* BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,** CAMEROON,** CHILE,* CHINA,** ECUADOR,* EGYPT,** FINLAND,** FRANCE,** GERMANY,** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,** KENYA,* MEXICO,** NIGERIA,** POLAND,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SAUDI ARABIA,* SINGAPORE,** SLOVAKIA,* SPAIN,* SUDAN,* THAILAND,* UGANDA,* UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,** UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* and URUGUAY.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the thirty-first session of the Commission, in 1998.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2001.

49/316. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council[12] and in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, elected ANGOLA, COLOMBIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, KENYA, the MARSHALL ISLANDS, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and UGANDA members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of ALBANIA, AUSTRALIA, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, NICARAGUA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWAZILAND, THAILAND and UGANDA.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to hold elections for the remaining three seats for the forty-ninth session and two seats for the forty-eighth session at a later date.

As a result, the World Food Council is composed of the following thirty-one Member States: ANGOLA,*** BANGLADESH,** BRAZIL,** CHINA,** COLOMBIA,*** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,*** ECUADOR,* FRANCE,* GUINEA-BISSAU,* HONDURAS,*** HUNGARY,* INDIA,* INDONESIA,*** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),* ITALY,* JAPAN,* KENYA,*** LIBERIA,** MALAWI,** MARSHALL ISLANDS,*** MEXICO,** NIGERIA,* NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,** PERU,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,*** SUDAN,** TUNISIA,* TURKEY,** UGANDA*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

*	Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
**	Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
***	Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/317. Appointment of members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

A

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of INDONESIA and UGANDA as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995.

B

At its 91st plenary meeting, on 16 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of NORWAY, PERU and POLAND as members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995.

As a result, the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women is composed of the following Member States: INDONESIA, NORWAY, PERU, POLAND and UGANDA.

49/318. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1994, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President,[13] after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, of BELGIUM, GHANA, LATVIA and SENEGAL as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of HONDURAS, HUNGARY, IRAN, (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, MOZAMBIQUE, SENEGAL and TURKEY.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to retain sub-item (*i*) of item 17 on the agenda of its forty-ninth session for the appointment, at a later date, for the three seats remaining to be filled on the Committee on Conferences.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following eighteen Member States: AUSTRIA,* BELGIUM,*** CHILE,** EGYPT,** FIJI,* FRANCE,** GABON,** GHANA,*** GRENADA,* JAPAN,** JORDAN,* LATVIA,*** MOROCCO,* NIGER,* PAKISTAN,** RUSSIAN FEDERATION,** SENEGAL*** and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

*	Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
**	Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.
***	Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

49/319. Appointment of members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[14] took note of the appointment by the President of the General Assembly of CUBA, KAZAKHSTAN, MALAYSIA, NICARAGUA, PERU, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL and SOUTH AFRICA as additional members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the understanding that Cuba and the Republic of Korea would rotate every two years, as of 1 January 1995, with Peru and Malaysia, respectively. In that connection, the President informed members that the group of Western European and other States had decided to terminate the practice of rotating membership between Greece and Turkey and between Portugal and Spain. Therefore, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Turkey would remain members of the Committee on a permanent basis.

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[12] See Economic and Social Council decision 1994/222 of 19 and 20 April 1994; see also A/49/260 and Add.1.

[13] A/49/109.

[14] See A/49/618, para. 11.

As a result, the Committee is composed of the following sixty-one Member States: ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM and YUGOSLAVIA.

49/320. Appointment of members of the Committee on Information[15]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[16] appointed BELIZE, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, KAZAKHSTAN and SOUTH AFRICA members of the Committee on Information.

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following eighty-eight Member States: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BELIZE, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LEBANON, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZIMBABWE.

49/321. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of the President,[17] appointed Mr. Andrzej Abrzszewski, Mr. John D. Fox, Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch and Mr. Ali Badara Tall for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996 and expiring on 31 December 2000.

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej ABRASZEWSKI *(Poland)*,**** Mr. Fatih BOUAYAD-AGHA *(Algeria)*,* Mr. John D. FOX *(United States of America)*,**** Mr. Homero Luis HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ *(Dominican Republic)*,* Mr. Boris Petrovitch KRASULIN *(Russian Federation)*,* Mr. Sumihiro KUYAMA *(Japan)*,*** Mr. Francesco MEZZALAMA *(Italy)*,* Mr. Wolfgang M. MÜNCH *(Germany)*,**** Mr. Khalil Issa OTHMAN *(Jordan)*,* Mr. Raúl QUIJANO *(Argentina)*** and Mr. Ali Badara TALL *(Burkina Faso)*.****

*	Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
**	Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
***	Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
****	Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

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[15] See also sect. IX.B.3, decision 49/416.

[16] A/49/622, para. 12.

[17] A/49/806, para. 4.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

49/401. Organization of the forty-ninth session

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,[18] adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-ninth session.

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1994, on the proposal of the President, the General Assembly decided to postpone the date of recess of the Assembly, originally fixed for 20 December 1994, to 23 December 1994.

49/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

At its 3rd, 30th, 48th, 56th, 61st, 74th, 88th, 93rd and 94th plenary meetings, on 23 September, 13 and 31 October, 14 and 21 November and 2, 14, 20 and 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee, as set forth in its first,[19] second,[20] third,[21] fourth,[22] fifth[23] and sixth[24] reports, adopted the agenda[25] and the allocation of agenda items[26] for the forty-ninth session.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[27] decided to defer consideration of the following items and to include them in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session:

> Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India;
>
> Question of East Timor.

At its 30th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[28] decided that agenda item 152 entitled "Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly" should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that no further question on the granting of observer status in the General Assembly, beyond items 151 (Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly) and 152, would be considered until criteria for the granting of such observer status had been established.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[29] decided that agenda item 92 entitled "Agenda for development" should be considered in special plenary meetings at a high level and that subsequent negotiations under the item would take place in the Second Committee.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[30] decided that the debate on sub-item (*d*) of agenda item 89 entitled "Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" should be held directly in plenary, on the understanding that appropriate action on the sub-item would be taken in the Second Committee.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[31] decided that the debate on sub-item (*e*) of agenda item 89 entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" should be held directly in plenary, on the understanding that appropriate action on the sub-item would be taken in the Second Committee.

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[32] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan" under agenda item 37 (Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 31 October 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[33] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled, "Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda" under agenda item 37 (Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[34] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled "Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda" under agenda item 37 (Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance) and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[35] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Capital punishment" and to allocate it to the Third Committee as sub-item (*e*) of agenda item 100 (Human rights questions).

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[18] A/49/250, paras. 5-34.

[19] A/49/250, para. 43.

[20] A/49/250/Add.1.

[21] A/49/250/Add.2.

[22] A/49/250/Add.3.

[23] A/49/250/Add.4.

[24] A/49/250/Add.5.

[25] A/49/251 and Add.1-7.

[26] A/49/252 and Add.1-7.

[27] A/49/250, paras. 37 and 38.

[28] A/49/250/Add.1, para. 1.

[29] Ibid., para. 2.

[30] Ibid., para. 3.

[31] Ibid., para. 4.

[32] Ibid., paras. 5 and 6.

[33] A/49/250/Add.2, para. 1.

[34] Ibid., para. 2.

[35] A/49/250/Add.3, paras. 1-3.

At its 61st plenary meeting, on 21 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[36] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts by Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 74th plenary meeting, on 2 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President of the General Assembly, bearing in mind resolution 49/25 of 2 December 1994, decided to include in the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session an item entitled "Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War".

At its 88th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[37] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional item entitled "United Nations Fund for Namibia: scholarship programme for Namibian students" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[38] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community" and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[39] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of a member of the International Court of Justice" under agenda item 15 (Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs).

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[40] decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

49/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-ninth session

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At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee,[41] decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-ninth session:

(*a*) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(*b*) Committee on Conferences;

(*c*) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(*d*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*e*) Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

(*f*) Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund (UNDP/UNFPA);

(*g*) Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations;

(*h*) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

B

At its 87th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences,[42] decided that the Trust Committee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-ninth session.

49/404. Report of the International Court of Justice

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 13 October 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice.[43]

49/406. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 27 October 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.[44]

49/407. Report of the Security Council

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.[45]

49/408. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

At its 50th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1994, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session.

49/410. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

At its 56th plenary meeting, on 14 November 1994, the General Assembly took note of the first annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991.[46]

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[36] A/49/250/Add.4, paras. 1 and 2.

[37] A/49/250/Add.5, para. 1.

[38] Ibid., para. 2.

[39] A/49/239, para. 4.

[40] A/49/240, paras. 1 and 2.

[41] A/49/250, para. 32.

[42] A/49/351/Add.1.

[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4* (A/49/4).

[44] Ibid., *Supplement No. 1* (A/49/1).

[45] Ibid., *Supplement No. 2* (A/49/2).

49/411. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its 75th plenary meeting, on 5 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.[47]

49/412. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

At its 79th plenary meeting, on 7 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States.[48]

49/443. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General.[49]

49/444. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

At its 93rd plenary meeting, on 20 December 1994, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the agenda item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session.

49/473. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of chapters I, II, III (section C), V (section A), VI (section K), XVI and XVII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[50]

49/474. Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, apart from organizational matters and items that may have to be considered by operation of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, decided that the following agenda items remained for consideration during the forty-ninth session:

Item 10: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;

Item 11: Report of the Security Council;

Item 15 (*c*): Election of a member of the International Court of Justice;

Item 16 (*a*): Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

Item 17 (*g*): Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;

Item 17 (*i*): Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

Item 33: Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters;

Item 34: The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

Item 39: The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Item 40: Question of Palestine;

Item 42: The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

Item 43: Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

Item 44: Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995;

Item 47: Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security;

Item 48: Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development;

Item 49: Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

Item 50: The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security;

Item 51: Question of Cyprus;

Item 52: Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait;

Item 77: United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

Item 79: Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects;

Item 92: Agenda for development;

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[46] A/49/342-S/1994/1007; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1007.

[47] A/49/558 and Add.1.

[48] A/49/419.

[49] A/49/390.

[50] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No.3* (A/49/3/Rev.1).

Item 100 (*d*): Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;

Item 104: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors;

Item 105: Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations;

Item 106: Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

Item 107: Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;

Item 108: Programme planning;

Item 109: Improving the financial situation of the United Nations;

Item 112: Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations;

Item 113: Human resources management;

Item 116: Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East;

Item 117: Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission;

Item 118: Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991);

Item 119: Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara;

Item 120: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador;

Item 121: Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;

Item 122: Financing of the United Nations Protection Force;

Item 123: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II;

Item 124: Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique;

Item 125: Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus;

Item 126: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia;

Item 127: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda;

Item 128: Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti;

Item 129: Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia;

Item 130: Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda;

Item 131: Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia;

Item 132: Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations;

Item 146: Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

Item 162: Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee*

49/427. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[51] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

49/428. Maintenance of international security

At its 90th plenary meeting, on 15 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,[52] decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

3. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)*

49/416. Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information [53]

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[54] decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from eighty-three to eighty-eight members.

49/417. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[55] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of

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[51] A/49/699, para. 61.

[52] A/49/707, para. 7.

[53] See also decision 49/320.

[54] A/49/622, para. 12.

[55] A/49/624, para. 9.

the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration',[56] and recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination, and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn.

"2. Aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the General Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States.

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its concern that military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions.

"4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

"6. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform world public opinion of those military activities and arrangements in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories which constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"7. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session."

49/418. Science and peace

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[57] decided to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Science and peace".

49/419. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[58] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations" until its fiftieth session and to include it in the provisional agenda of that session.

49/420. Question of Gibraltar

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[59] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, recalling its decision 48/422 of 10 December 1993 and recalling at the same time that the statement agreed to by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Brussels on 27 November 1984[60] stipulates, *inter alia*, the following:
>
> > 'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',
>
> takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Spain and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hold annual meetings alternately in each capital, the most recent of which took place at Madrid on 1 March 1993, and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

49/421. Question of Pitcairn

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[59] adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the members of the Assembly:

> "The General Assembly, having examined the situation in Pitcairn, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly also reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory have

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[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. V.

[57] A/49/627, para. 5.

[58] A/49/628, para. 3.

[59] A/49/615, para. 28.

[60] A/39/732, annex.

chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of Pitcairn at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session."

49/422. Question of St. Helena

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee),[59] adopted the following text:

> "1. The General Assembly, having examined the question of St. Helena, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to take, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> "2. The General Assembly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy, to encourage local initiative and enterprise and to increase its assistance to diversification programmes with the aim of improving the general welfare of the community, including the employment situation in the Territory.
>
> "3. The General Assembly urges the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.
>
> "4. The General Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory.
>
> "5. The continued presence of military facilities in the Territory prompts the General Assembly, on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to urge the administering Power to take measures to avoid the involvement of the Territory in any action that could endanger peace and security in neighbouring States.
>
> "6. The General Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fiftieth session."

4. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee*

49/429. Macroeconomic policy questions

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[61]

49/430. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[62]

49/431. Reports considered in connection with the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation"

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[63] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the *1994 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*;[64]

(*b*) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system to these needs"[65] and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon.[66]

49/432. Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[67] took note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa.[68]

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[61] A/49/727.

[62] A/49/728.

[63] A/49/728/Add.10, para. 14.

[64] A/49/378.

[65] A/49/424, annex.

[66] A/49/424/Add.1, annex.

[67] A/49/728/Add.2, para. 8.

[68] A/49/507.

49/433. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/176

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[69] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/176 of 21 December 1993.[70]

49/434. United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[71] took note of the note by the Secretariat on the United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation.[72]

49/435. Environment and sustainable development

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.[73]

49/436. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[74] recalling its decision 48/445 of 21 December 1993 and taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,[75] decided:

(*a*) To reaffirm the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991, in particular, to those provisions of the resolution calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

(*b*) To acknowledge and express its appreciation of the measures taken and the substantial progress achieved since 1992, individually and collectively, by members of the international community, international organizations and regional economic integration organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution 46/215;

(*c*) To express further serious concern that, despite the measures taken and the progress made, there are reports of continuing conduct and activities inconsistent with the terms of resolution 46/215, and to urge authorities of members of the international community to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance with resolution 46/215 and to impose appropriate sanctions, consistent with international law, against acts contrary to the terms of the resolution;

(*d*) To call upon all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215, and to request the Secretary-General to take into account the present decision in preparing his report, in accordance with its decision 48/445, on further developments relating to the implementation of resolution 46/215.

49/437. Documents relating to environment and sustainable development

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[74] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, on its third, fourth and fifth sessions;[76]

(*b*) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth special session;[77]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.[78]

49/438. Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of part two of the report of the Second Committee.[79]

49/439. Documents relating to operational activities for development

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[80] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children;[81]

(*b*) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Field representation of United Nations system organizations: a more unitary approach"[82] and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon.[83]

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[69] A/49/728/Add.7, para. 11.

[70] A/49/640.

[71] A/49/728/Add.9, para. 3.

[72] A/49/541.

[73] A/49/729.

[74] A/49/729/Add.6, para. 44.

[75] A/49/469.

[76] A/49/84 and Add.1 and 2.

[77] A/49/223-E/1994/105.

[78] A/49/463.

[79] A/49/729/Add.1.

[80] A/49/730, para. 11.

[81] A/49/326.

[82] A/49/133-E/1994/49, annex.

[83] A/49/133/Add.1-E/1994/49/Add.1, annex.

49/440. Report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development entitled "Synthesis of national reports on population and development"

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[84] took note of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development entitled "Synthesis of national reports on population and development".[85]

49/441. Documents considered in connection with the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council"

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[86] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1994;[50]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;[87]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific;[88]

(*d*) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Working with non-governmental organizations: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and Governments at the grass-roots and national levels"[89] and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon;[90]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award for 1994;[91]

(*f*) Report of the open-ended working group on the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations;[92]

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities".[93]

49/442. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1995-1996

At its 92nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee,[86] in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1995-1996, as annexed to the present decision.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1995-1996[94]

1995

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[95]

(*a*) *Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998*

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(*b*) *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made during the first half of the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 45/181)[96]

(*c*) *Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/51)[96]

(*d*) *Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/45 and General Assembly resolution 49/132[96]

(*e*) *Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa*

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/135[96]

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[84] A/49/733, para. 17.

[85] A/49/482.

[86] A/49/726, para. 50.

[87] A/49/179-E/1994/82.

[88] A/49/437.

[89] A/49/122-E/1994/44, annex.

[90] A/49/122/Add.1-E/1994/44/Add.1, annex.

[91] A/49/189.

[92] A/49/215-E/1994/99.

[93] A/49/423.

[94] The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

[95] The list of questions and documentation under this item corresponds to requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list was to be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completed its work in 1995.

[96] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

(*f*) *Public administration and development*

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 49/136)[96]

Item 2. *Macroeconomic policy questions*

(*a*) *Financing of development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the potential sources of financing for development (General Assembly resolution 48/187)

(*b*) *Long-term trends in social and economic development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 43/194)

(*c*) *External debt crisis and development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/94

Item 3. *Sustainable development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/107 on the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

(*a*) *Trade and development*

Documentation

Report of the Trade and Development Board, including the information requested in General Assembly resolutions 49/99 and 49/101 (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[96]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 48/167)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/168 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 48/169)

(*b*) *Human settlements*

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162, 43/180 and 43/181)[96]

(*c*) *Science and technology for development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/179

(*d*) *Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/171 and 49/98

(*e*) *Women in development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178)[96]

(*f*) *Human resource development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/205

(*g*) *Business and development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation (General Assembly resolution 48/180)

(*h*) *International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/196

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/110

(*i*) *United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolutions 47/180 and 49/109)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolution 47/180)

(*j*) *United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/60)

Item 4. *Environment and sustainable development*

Documentation

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the Programme's activities in environmental monitoring (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) and 48/192)[96]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/174 on the strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 34/173)[96]

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX)) (*a*) *Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission for Sustainable Development on its third session (General Assembly resolution 47/191)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (General Assembly resolution 49/117)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/234 on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

(*b*) *Desertification and drought*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII), 32/172, 40/209 and 48/175)[96]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/115 on the observance of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

(*c*) *Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas*

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (General Assembly resolution 49/121)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly decisions 48/445 and 49/436)

Report of the Secretary-General on the steps taken and on problems encountered in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/116 on unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources (General Assembly resolution 49/118)

(*d*) *Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/120 on the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (General Assembly resolution 47/195)

(*e*) *Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 49/122)

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including information on the United Nations Development Programme and the *Human Development Report* (General Assembly resolution 49/123)

(*a*) *Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities undertaken by the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 47/199 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/33)[96]

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

United Nations field offices (General Assembly resolution 48/209)

(*b*) *Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries*

Documentation

Report of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[96]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations development system and on the follow-up of General Assembly resolution 48/172

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/173 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 48/164 and 49/96)

Item 6. *Training and research*

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/125

Item 7. *Agenda for development*

Documentation

No advance documentation requested (General Assembly resolution 49/126)

Item 8. *Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/95

Item 9. *International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/127

Item 10. *Implementation of the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/128[96]

1996[97]

Item 1. *Report of the Economic and Social Council*[98]

United Nations Population Award

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112)

Item 2. *Macroeconomic policy questions*

(*a*) *Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries*

(*b*) *Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 45/199, 47/152, 48/185 and 49/92)

(*c*) *Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 49/93)

Item 3. *Sustainable development and international economic cooperation*

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolution 47/180)

(*a*) *Trade and development*

Documentation

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))[96]

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (General Assembly resolution 49/97)

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 49/100)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/102 on the transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

(*b*) *Food and agricultural development*

Documentation

Report of the World Food Council[96]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/103

(*c*) *Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/181 and 49/106)

(*d*) *Industrial development cooperation*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/177 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/108 on industrial development cooperation

(*e*) *Cultural development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolutions 41/187, 44/238, 45/189, 46/157 and 49/105)[96]

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Commodities (General Assembly resolution 49/104)

Item 4. *Environment and sustainable development*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly decision 48/445)

Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session (General Assembly resolution 47/191)

Item 5. *Operational activities for development*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 6. *Training and research*

United Nations University

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[97] The programme of work and documentation list for 1996 was to be updated in 1995, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

[98] The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list was to be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completed its work in 1996.

Documentation

Report of the Council of the United Nations University, including the information requested in General Assembly resolution 49/124[96]

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 49/124)

5. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee*

49/409. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 7 November 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[99] decided to mark in plenary meeting the opening of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People beginning on 10 December 1994, it being understood that the general discussion and action on agenda item 103, entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People", would take place in the Third Committee.

49/445. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family"

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[100] took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its first and second sessions.[101]

49/446. Provisional rules of procedure for the World Summit for Social Development

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[102] approved the draft provisional rules of procedure for the World Summit for Social Development.[103]

49/447. Document considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[104] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on measures to combat alien-smuggling.[105]

49/448. Consideration of the request for the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[106] aware that the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden had made a written request[107] for the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[108] by replacing the words "normally meet for a period of not more that two weeks annually in order" by the words "meet annually for a period necessary", and having noted that article 26 of the Convention stipulates that the General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request, decided:

(*a*) To request the States parties to the Convention to consider the request for a revision of article 20, paragraph 1, at a meeting to be convened in 1995;

(*b*) To request the States parties at the meeting to limit the scope of any revision of the Convention to article 20, paragraph 1, thereof.

49/449. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the advancement of women

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[106] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace;[109]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers.[110]

49/450. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[111] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan;[112]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Central American Refugees.[113]

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[99] A/49/613, para. 5.

[100] A/49/605, para. 21.

[101] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/49/24/Rev.1).

[102] A/49/605/Add.1, para. 5.

[103] A/C.3/49/4/Rev.1 and Corr.1, annex.

[104] A/49/606, para. 26.

[105] A/49/350 and Add.1.

[106] A/49/607, para. 38.

[107] A/C.3/49/26.

[108] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[109] A/49/327 and Corr.1.

[110] A/49/354.

[111] A/49/609, para. 31.

[112] A/49/380 and Add.1.

[113] A/49/534.

49/451. Human rights questions

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Third Committee.[114]

49/452. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments"

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[115] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Human Rights Committee;[116]

(*b*) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child;[117]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;[118]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[119]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.[120]

49/453. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[121] took note of the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes.[122]

49/454. Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[123] took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;[124]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Rwanda;[125]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons;[126]

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on southern Africa.[127]

49/455. Increased coordination within the United Nations system in the field of human rights

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[128] decided to refer the draft resolution, entitled "Increased coordination within the United Nations system in the field of human rights" to the Working Group of the Third Committee for further consideration.

49/456. Human rights questions: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[128] decided that sub-item (*d*) of agenda item 100, entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action", should remain for consideration during the forty-ninth session, in order that the Working Group of the Third Committee may continue its work during the latter part of that session.

49/457. Capital punishment

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly took note of part six of the report of the Third Committee.[129]

49/458. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[130] having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations,[131] decided:

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[114] A/49/610.

[115] A/49/610/Add.1, para. 24.

[116] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/49/40).

[117] Ibid., *Supplement No. 41* (A/49/41).

[118] A/49/408.

[119] A/49/409.

[120] A/49/364.

[121] A/49/610/Add.2, para. 69.

[122] A/49/410.

[123] A/49/610/Add.3, para. 62.

[124] A/49/716.

[125] A/49/508-S/1994/1157 and Add.1; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, documents S/1994/1157 and Add.1..

[126] A/49/538.

[127] A/49/543.

[128] A/49/610/Add.4, para. 15.

[129] A/49/610/Add.5.

[130] A/49/613/Add.1, para. 11.

[131] A/49/536.

(*a*) To call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributions to the Fund and to disseminate widely information about the activities of the Fund;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.

49/459. Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1995-1996

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[132] pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, approved the organization of work of the Third Committee and the biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1995-1996, as contained in annexes I and II to the present decision.

ANNEX I

Organization of work of the Third Committee

A. GUIDELINES CONCERNING TIME-LIMITS OF STATEMENTS

1. In accordance with rule 106 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and paragraph 22 of General Assembly decision 34/401 on the rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly, at the beginning of each session the Chairman of the Third Committee should propose to the Committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers.

2. Further to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991 on the rationalization of the work of the Third Committee, statements made by delegations or on behalf of groups of delegations and by Secretariat officials, unless decided otherwise by the Committee at the beginning of the session, should not exceed 15 minutes. This time-limit will have to be applied with a degree of flexibility towards all speakers. With a view to saving time, all speakers are encouraged to exercise self-discipline, in particular delegations associated with group statements. For practical reasons, group statements are encouraged for the first day of the discussion of an item or sub-item. In this connection, it is important to emphasize the timely distribution of documentation in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, in order to enable delegations to inscribe themselves on the list of speakers at an early stage.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON REPORTS OF TREATY BODIES AND REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF THE TREATIES

3. Reports of all treaty bodies will be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective legislative mandates. Substantive resolutions on those reports should be adopted biennially, in accordance with the programme of work of the Third Committee. Where possible, it is recommended that separate draft resolutions on the status of the treaties should not be submitted but should be incorporated in the draft resolution relating to the report of the treaty body. In alternate years, the Committee should simply take note of the reports unless more substantive action is deemed appropriate.

C. DRAFT PROPOSALS EMANATING FROM SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

4. The Economic and Social Council, in transmitting draft proposals to the General Assembly, should, to the extent possible, bear in mind the programme of work of the Third Committee.

D. PROGRAMME OF WORK

5. An informal meeting of the Third Committee should be held immediately after the election of the members of its Bureau in order to consider the programme of work of the Committee based on a draft to be prepared by the Secretariat and to consider other organizational aspects relating to the Committee's work, especially the status of documentation.

6. The items allocated to the Third Committee for consideration during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly should be taken up in the following order:

Item 2.	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination[133]
Item 3.	Right of peoples to self-determination[133]
Item 4.	Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family
Item 5.	Crime prevention and criminal justice
Item 6.	Advancement of women
Item 7.	International drug control
Item 8.	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions
Item 9.	Promotion and protection of the rights of children
Item 10.	Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
Item 11.	Human rights questions[134, 135]
(*a*)	Implementation of human rights instruments;
(*b*)	Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
(*c*)	Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;
(*d*)	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
Item 1.	Report of the Economic and Social Council

7. This arrangement may be reviewed at the organizational meeting of the Third Committee, particularly in the light of the status of documentation at that time.

E. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

8. In drawing up draft resolutions, delegations are requested to adhere to the programme of work of the Third Committee as reproduced below.

9. Delegations are invited to take into account the general guidelines agreed upon in General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140 regarding the submission of draft proposals and as set out below:[136]

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[132] A/49/603, para. 9.

[133] Items 2 and 3 are to be discussed jointly. Delegations may make two separate statements, i.e., one on each item, if they so wish.

[134] Sub-item (*a*) is to be discussed separately; sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) are to be discussed jointly.

[135] Delegations may make one statement under sub-item (*a*) and two statements under sub-items (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), but should not make two statements on any one sub-item.

[136] References to "odd" and "even" years refer to calendar years.

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

> Questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Annual

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Biennial

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (even years)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Annual

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (to be considered biennially after the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Annual

World social situation[137]

World Summit for Social Development (1995)

Tenth anniversary of International Youth Year (1995)

Biennial

Implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Long-term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond (odd years)

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, the International Year of the Elderly (1999) and related activities (odd years)

Policies and programmes involving youth (odd years)

National experience in promoting the cooperative movement (even years)

Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future (odd years)

International Year of the Family (1995; thereafter, biennially, if necessary)

Quinquennial

Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1999)

International Literacy Year (1995)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Annual

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Biennial

International cooperation in combating organized crime (even years)

Quinquennial

United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (1995)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Annual

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)

Violence against women migrant workers

Biennial

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (even years)

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (odd years)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (odd years)

National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (odd years)

Item 7. International drug control

Annual

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related matters

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[137] 1995 - Interim report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1996 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

1997 - Report on the world social situation and report of the Commission for Social Development.

1998 - General debate on the basis of the report of the Economic and Social Council.

Biennial

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (even years)

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Annual

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements (1995)

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (1995)

Biennial

New international humanitarian order (even years)

Quinquennial

Extension of the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1997)

Item 9. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Annual

International measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (1995)

Protection of children affected by armed conflicts (1995)

Plight of street children (1995)

Biennial

Convention on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (even years)

Item 10. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Annual

International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Biennial

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (even years)

Item 11. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Annual

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (biennially after the entry into force of the Convention)

Biennial

Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (even years)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (even years)

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (even years)

International Covenants on Human Rights (odd years)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Annual

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Right to development

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

Human rights and terrorism

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995 and 1996)

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Respect for universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (1995)

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

Biennial

Summary or arbitrary executions (even years)

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (even years)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (even years)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (even years)

Human rights and extreme poverty (even years)

Human rights and mass exoduses (odd years)

Human rights in the administration of justice (odd years)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (odd years)

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (odd years)

Quinquennial

Award of human rights prizes

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

(*d*) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Annual

Implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights

ANNEX II

Biennial programme of work of the Third Committee for 1995-1996

1995[138]

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 49/145)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 49/147)

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 49/146)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/148)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries (resolution 49/150)

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights (resolution 49/151)

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family[139]

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the final draft of the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/24 and General Assembly resolution 49/152)

Interim report on the world social situation[140]

Report of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress made and problems encountered in the quest to achieve a literate world (resolution 46/93)[140]

Report of the World Summit for Social Development (resolution 47/92)

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of the Family (resolution 47/237)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities within the various bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 48/95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (resolution 48/96)

Report of the Secretary-General on a draft programme for the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Elderly (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/22 and General Assembly resolution 48/98)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the information requested in resolution 49/157

Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 49/156)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 49/158

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (resolution 49/159)

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[140]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125)

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[138] The programme of work and documentation for 1995 was to be revised in the light of the relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1995.

[139] Interim report on the world social situation and the report of the Commission for Social Development.

[140] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 45/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (resolutions 48/105 and 49/163)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 48/109)[140]

Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Economic and Social Council decision 1992/272 and General Assembly resolution 49/161)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/6 and General Assembly resolution 49/167)

Report of the Secretary-General on the proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 49/160)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and on the integration of older women in development (resolutions 49/161 and 49/162)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women (resolution 49/161)

Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (resolution 49/165)

Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in women and girls (resolution 49/166)[140]

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the information requested in General Assembly resolution 48/12

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolutions S-17/2, annex, 47/100 and 49/168)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans (resolutions 47/100 and 49/168)[140]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 49/168

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors (resolution 49/172)

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements (resolution 49/173)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (resolution 49/174)

Item 9. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of children in armed conflicts (resolution 49/209)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 49/210)

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Plight of street children (resolution 49/212)

Item 10. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive programme of action for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolutions 48/163 and 49/214)

Item 11. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[140]

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolutions 36/151 and 49/176)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 48/119)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 49/175)

Report of the Secretary-General on the meeting of persons chairing treaty bodies (resolution 49/178)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of respect for universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification (resolution 49/182)

Report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights (resolution 48/134)

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses (resolution 48/139)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141)[140]

Report of the Secretary-General on respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (resolution 49/180)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (resolution 49/183)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism (resolution 49/185)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (resolution 49/188)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (resolutions 48/131 and 49/190)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 49/192)

Report of the Secretary-General on a programme within the United Nations on strengthening the rule of law (resolution 49/194)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat (resolution 49/195)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Internally displaced persons (resolution 48/135)

Human rights in the administration of justice (resolution 48/137)

Human rights and scientific and technological progress (resolution 48/140)

United Nations Year for Tolerance (resolution 49/213)

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (resolution 49/184)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (resolution 49/197)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in assisting the Cambodian Government and people in the promotion and protection of human rights and the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 49/199)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Kosovo (resolution 49/204)

Report of the Secretary-General on rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia (resolution 49/205)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (resolution 49/196)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Situation of human rights in the Sudan (resolution 49/198)

Situation of human rights in Cuba (resolution 49/200)

Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti (resolution 49/201)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (resolution 49/202)

Situation of human rights in Iraq (resolution 49/203)

Situation of human rights in Rwanda (resolution 49/206)

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (resolution 49/207)

(*d*) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including the information requested in resolution 49/208[149] (see item 11 (*b*) above)

1996

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Matters calling for action by the General Assembly (Third Committee) or brought to its attention

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council on questions that do not fall within the purview of the other items on the agenda of the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee

Item 2. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (resolution 3380 (XXX))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolutions 2106 A (XX) and 49/144)

Item 3. Right of peoples to self-determination

Item 4. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends (resolution 49/155)

Item 5. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 6. Advancement of women

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180)[150]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and on the working methods of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (resolutions 45/124 and 49/164)

Item 7. International drug control

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (resolution 49/168)

Report of the Secretary-General containing the biennial update of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (resolution 48/112, sect. IV)[140]

Item 8. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General on a new international humanitarian order (resolution 49/170)

Item 9. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25, annex)[140]

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 49/211)

Item 10. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (decision 49/458)

Item 11. Human rights questions

(*a*) *Implementation of human rights instruments*

Documentation

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Human Rights Committee (resolution 2200 A (XXI))[140]

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (resolution 36/151)

Report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 39/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 49/177)

(*b*) *Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

Documentation

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141)[140]

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the United Nations Year for Tolerance (resolution 49/213)

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (resolution 49/187)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (resolution 49/189)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (resolution 49/193)

Questions for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 49/179)

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolution 49/186)

(*c*) *Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives*

(*d*) *Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121)

49/460. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee,[133] took note of chapters I, III (section B), V (sections B, D to H and K), IX, XIV, XV and XVII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[141]

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

49/405. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

At its 31st plenary meeting, on 14 October 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[142] having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador[143] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[144] and expressing its concern about the lack of performance reporting for the operation since 1 December 1993:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period ending on 30 November 1994 in the amount of 5,643,700 United States dollars gross (5,040,800 dollars net);

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a performance report for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994, as well as a response to the request made by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 13 of its report, before 10 November 1994, in order to allow it to consider fully the budget for the operation.

49/413. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 8 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth

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[141] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/49/3/Rev.1).

[142] A/49/503, para. 6.

[143] A/48/842/Add.1 and Corr.1.

[144] A/49/458.

Committee,[145] authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 to 31 December 1994 in the amount of 2,678,000 United States dollars gross (2,594,000 dollars net).

49/414. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 8 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[146] authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Protection Force for the period from 1 to 31 December 1994 in the amount of 140 million United States dollars gross (138,778,800 dollars net).

49/415. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 8 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[147] authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for the period from 1 November to 31 December 1994 in the amount of 105,580,700 United States dollars gross (104,078,200 dollars net).

49/461. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[148] deferred until its resumed forty-ninth session consideration of agenda item 105, entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

49/462. Action taken on certain documents

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[149] deferred until its resumed forty-ninth session consideration of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on jurisdictional and procedural mechanisms for the proper management of resources and funds of the United Nations;[149]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management of buildings in the United Nations system";[150]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Staff turnover and delays in recruitment (the lapse factor)";[151]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the use of retirees in the United Nations Secretariat;[152]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat;[153]

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities and costs of staff representation since 1992;[152]

(*g*) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995;[154]

(*h*) Report of the Secretary-General on the review of travel and related entitlements for staff members of the United Nations;[155]

(*i*) Report of the Secretary-General on the publications policy of the United Nations;[156]

(*j*) Report of the Secretary-General on office accommodation at Geneva;[157]

(*k*) Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates for conference services at Vienna;[158]

(*l*) Report of the Secretary-General on staff assessment and the Tax Equalization Fund;[159]

(*m*) Report of the Secretary-General on procedures and norms for the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts;[160]

(*n*) Report of the Secretary-General on special representatives, envoys and related positions;[161]

(*o*) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations telecommunications system;[162]

(*p*) Report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for officials other than Secretariat officials: pension scheme for the members of the International Court of Justice;[163]

(*q*) Note by the Secretary-General on conditions of service and allowances of the members of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[164]

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[145] A/49/755, para. 6.

[146] A/49/756, para. 6.

[147] A/49/757, para. 6.

[148] A/49/820, para. 14.

[149] A/49/98 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[150] A/49/560.

[151] A/49/564.

[152] To be issued.

[153] A/C.5/49/13.

[154] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement* No. 7 (A/49/7).

[155] A/C.5/48/83.

[156] A/C.5/48/10.

[157] A/C.5/48/29.

[158] A/C.5/49/24.

[159] A/48/932.

[160] A/49/339 and Corr.1.

[161] A/C.5/49/50.

[162] A/C.5/49/26.

[163] A/C.5/49/8.

[164] A/C.5/49/11.

(*r*) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission;[165]

(*s*) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;[166]

(*t*) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of administration and management of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia;[152]

(*u*) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[167]

(*v*) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia;[168]

(*w*) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.[169]

49/463. Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1995-1996

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[148] and in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 46/220 of 20 December 1991, approved the biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1995-1996, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1995-1996

A. *Programme of work for 1995*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997[170]
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Joint Inspection Unit
7. Pattern of conferences
8. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
9. United Nations common system
10. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
11. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments
14. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

B. *Programme of work for 1996*

1. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
2. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations
3. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995
4. Programme planning
5. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations
6. Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997
7. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
8. Pattern of conferences
9. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations
10. Human resources management
11. United Nations common system
12. United Nations pension system
13. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations
14. Report of the Economic and Social Council
15. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

49/464. Programme planning

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[171] deferred until its resumed forty-ninth session consideration of agenda item 108, entitled "Programme planning".

49/465. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[172] took note of the statistical report by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system.[173]

49/466. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[174] having considered the report of the Secretary-

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[165] A/49/863.

[166] A/49/714 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[167] A/C.5/49/42.

[168] A/49/521.

[169] A/49/518 and Add.1.

[170] Under this item, the Committee is to consider the proposed programme budget for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

[171] A/49/819, para. 7.

[172] A/49/779, para. 5.

[173] A/49/588.

[174] A/49/808, para. 6.

General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[175] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[176] recalling its resolution 48/250 B of 23 June 1994, and pending its review of the updated reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee, on the financing of the Mission:

(*a*) Decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the additional amount of 2,670,350 United States dollars gross (7,850 dollars net credit) for the period ending 30 November 1994;

(*b*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*a*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the additional estimated staff assessment income of 2,678,200 dollars approved for the period ending 30 November 1994;

(*c*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission in the amount of 6.4 million dollars gross (5,937,400 dollars net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 31 January 1995;

(*d*) Also authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments for the month of January 1995 in the additional amount of 2.2 million dollars, subject to the decision of the Security Council on the deployment of the required staff for the acceleration of the work of the Identification Commission and the review by the Advisory Committee;

(*e*) Further decided to review this question at its resumed forty-ninth session, in February 1995;

(*f*) Approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for the Mission with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Mission shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4, as set out in the annex to the present decision.

ANNEX

Special arrangements with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations

1. At the end of the twelve-month period provided for in financial regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until payment is effected.

2. Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which required claims have not yet been received shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the twelve-month period provided for in financial regulation 4.3.

3. Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided for under paragraph 1 of the present annex, if appropriate.

4. At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

49/467. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[177] recalling its resolution 48/240 B of 29 July 1994, and pending its review of the reports of the Secretary-General[178] and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[179] on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique:

(*a*) Authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 25,416,300 United States dollars gross (24,656,500 dollars net), with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the liquidation of the Operation for the period from 16 November 1994 to 31 January 1995, in addition to the amount of the 25 million dollars commitment authority already granted by the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 48/240 B;

(*b*) Requested the Advisory Committee to submit a written report on the revised cost estimates for the liquidation phase as contained in the report of the Secretary-General[178] as soon as possible and no later than 15 January 1995, in order to enable the General Assembly to take a decision before 31 January 1995 on the assessment of the commitment authority granted in subparagraph (*a*) above;

(*c*) Requested the Secretary-General, after having recalled its request in paragraph 11 of its resolution 48/240 B for a report on the liquidation phase of the Operation, to submit a preliminary report on this issue as soon as possible to facilitate the decision of the General Assembly on the assessment referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above.

49/468. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[180] recalling its resolution 48/246 of 5 April 1994, and pending its review of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[181] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(*a*) Took note of the amount of 1,347,000 United States dollars gross (1,217,900 dollars net) for the period from 1 August to 31 December 1994 and the amount of 9,509,300 dollars gross (9,063,400 dollars net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 28 February 1995 already authorized by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/229 of 23 December 1993, subject to the extension by the Security Council of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Haiti for the month of February 1995;

(*b*) Decided to apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of 2,036,700 dollars gross (1,844,100 dollars net) among Member States for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January

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[175] A/49/559.

[176] A/49/771.

[177] A/49/817, para. 6.

[178] A/49/649 and Add.1.

[179] A/49/849.

[180] A/49/818, para. 8.

[181] A/49/318 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

1995 in accordance with the composition of groups set out by the General Assembly in paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, as adjusted by the Assembly in its resolutions 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991 and 47/218 A of 23 December 1992 and its decision 48/472 A of 23 December 1993, the scale of assessments for the year 1994[182] to be applied against a portion thereof, that is, 1,693,560 dollars gross (1,533,409 dollars net), which is the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the scale of assessments for the year 1995[183] to be applied against the balance, that is, 343,140 dollars gross (310,691 dollars net), for the period from 1 to 31 January 1995, inclusive;

(*c*) Also decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in subparagraph (*b*) above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 192,600 dollars approved for the period from 1 August 1994 to 31 January 1995, inclusive; 160,151 dollars being the amount pertaining on a *pro rata* basis to the period ending 31 December 1994, and the balance, that is, 32,449 dollars, for the period from 1 to 31 January 1995, inclusive.

49/469. Support account for peace-keeping operations

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[184]

(*a*) Authorized, for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1995, three hundred and forty-six established posts, including the conversion from general temporary assistance of one D-1 and one P-5 for the Peace-keeping Financing Division and one D-1 and one P-5 for the Field Missions Procurement Section, and the continuation of the remaining sixty-one general temporary assistance posts funded from the support account for peace-keeping operations in the amount of 14,105,900 United States dollars to be used for the departments and offices as described in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General;[185]

(*b*) Noted that the contractual arrangements applying to staff recruited specifically for posts financed from the support account provide for rapid adjustments to any decrease in the level of resources available under the current arrangements;

(*c*) Authorized, for a period of six months, 86,000 dollars under general temporary assistance for the position of Special Adviser to the Secretary-General and resources, for a period of three months, for overtime (52,500 dollars), travel on official business (30,000 dollars), training (132,400 dollars) and general temporary assistance (77,900 dollars);

(*d*) Requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to provide a full report on the management and financing of support activities for peace-keeping operations by 15 March 1995, paying particular attention to the need for operational flexibility in response to changing backstopping requirements and to the justification for overall post requirements in this area.

49/470. Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[186] decided:

(*a*) To consider, as an exceptional measure, any arrears of Belarus and Ukraine as at 1 January 1995 and for 1995 in the financing of peace-keeping operations as being due to conditions beyond their control and, accordingly, that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations related to the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly in this respect would not arise;

(*b*) To call upon Belarus and Ukraine to prepare during the resumed forty-ninth session of the General Assembly proposals for the treatment of their arrears concerning the financing of peace-keeping operations;

(*c*) To continue consideration of agenda item 132 (*b*) at its resumed forty-ninth session.

49/471. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[187] decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the additional amount of 7 million United States dollars to allow the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to continue its activities until 31 March 1995, without prejudice to any decisions that the Assembly might take with regard to budgetary and administrative matters and to the mode of financing, and to resume consideration of the question before 28 February 1995.

49/472. Report of the Economic and Social Council

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 23 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[188] took note of chapters I, VI (section E), IX, XI, XII and XVII of the report of the Economic and Social Council.[50]

7. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee*

49/423. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee[189] and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,[190] decided to give further consideration to this question at a future session of the General Assembly.

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[182] See resolutions 46/221 A and 48/223 A and decision 47/456.

[183] See resolution 49/19 B.

[184] A/49/803, para. 5.

[185] A/49/717 and Corr.1 and 2.

[186] A/49/821, para. 7.

[187] A/49/810, para. 7.

[188] A/49/670, para. 4.

[189] A/49/734, para. 8.

49/424. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee,[191] decided to give further consideration to the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" at a future session of the General Assembly.

49/425. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee[192] and having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General,[193] decided:

(*a*) To consider at its fiftieth session the deletion of article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, and any consequential amendments relating thereto, in the light of the progress made during its forty-ninth session on the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat;

(*b*) To include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations".

49/426. Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee[194] and taking note of the oral report presented to the Sixth Committee on 25 November 1994 by the Chairman of the working group on the question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly,[195] decided that the granting of observer status in the General Assembly should in the future be confined to States and to those intergovernmental organizations whose activities cover matters of interest to the Assembly.

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[190] A/49/325.

[191] A/49/745, para. 6.

[192] A/49/746, para. 8.

[193] A/C.6/49/2.

[194] A/49/747, para. 8.

[195] A/C.6/49/SR.40.

ANNEX I

COMPOSITION OF ORGANS

This list provides a reference to the composition of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice, and of organs established by the General Assembly.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of an International Convention Dealing with the Safety and Security of United Nations and Associated Personnel	Open to all Member States. For the membership of the Ad Hoc Committee at its first and second sessions, in 1994, see A/AC.242/INF/1 and A/AC.242/INF/2 and Add.1, respectively
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/49/29), para. 5
Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court	Open to all Member States. See resolution 49/53 and A/AC.244/INF/1
Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/218 [Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations]	See decision 48/322
Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Principle of Capacity to Pay	See resolution 49/19
Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Development	See resolution 49/126
Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters	See A/49/360, annex
Advisory Commission on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (members appointed by the General Assembly)	See resolution 2963 F (XXVII)
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	See decisions 49/305 A to C
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	See A/49/491, para. 9
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	See resolution 46/50
Board of Auditors	See decision 49/310
Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	See A/48/520, para. 4
Committee against Torture	*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/49/44), annex II
Committee for Programme and Coordination	See decision 49/307
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/49/3/Rev.1), annex II, sect.F
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements	Composed of the Member States represented on the General Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-ninth session (see decisions 49/302, 49/303 and 49/304)
Committee on Conferences	See decision 49/318
Committee on Contributions	See decision 49/309
Committee on Information	See decision 49/320
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/49/26), para. 3

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Ibid., *Supplement No. 38* (A/49/38), annex II
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Ibid., *Supplement No. 18* (A/49/18), sect. I.C
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	Ibid., *Supplement No. 35* (A/49/35), para. 1
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	See decision 49/319
Committee on the Rights of the Child	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/49/41), annex III
Conference on Disarmanent	For the list of States participating in the 1994 session of the Conference, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/49/27), sect. II.B
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	See decisions 49/317 A and B
Council of the United Nations University	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/49/31), annex IV
Credentials Committee	See decision 49/301
Disarmament Commission	Open to all Member States. See resolution S-10/2, para. 118
Economic and Social Council	See decision 49/308
General Committee	See decisions 49/302, 49/303 and 49/304
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	See decision 48/309
High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries	For the list of participants in the eighth session of the Committee, in 1993, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/48/39), sect. II.B
High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations	See resolution 49/143
Human Rights Committee	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/49/40), vol. I, annex II
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change	For the lists of participants in the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee, in 1994, see A/AC.237/55, sect. II.D, and A/AC.237/76, sect. II.D, respectively
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the Elaboration of an International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa	For the list of participants in the Committee in 1994, see A/49/84, annex, sect. II.C, and A/49/84/Add.1, annex, sect. II.C, and A/49/84/Add.2, annex, sect. II.D.
International Civil Service Commission	See decision 49/313
International Court of Justice	See decisions 48/308 and 49/474
International Law Commission	See decision 46/313
Investments Committee	See decision 49/311
Joint Inspection Unit	See decision 49/321
Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council	See resolution 48/26
Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	Open to all Member States. See decision 46/472

Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	For the list of participants in the Committee in 1994, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/49/37), sect. I.B
Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development	For the lists of participants in the Committee at its first and second sessions, in 1994, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/49/24/Rev.1), part one, sect. I.B, and part two, sect. I.B, respectively
Scientific and Technical Committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	See A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, annex II, appendix I
Security Council	See decision 49/306
Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations	See decision 45/326
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/49/33), para. 2
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Ibid., *Supplement No. 23* (A/49/23), chap. I, para. 15
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Ibid., *Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30A* (A/9030/Add.1), decision on agenda item 45. See also resolution 44/48 A, para. 25
Special Committee to Select the Winners of the United Nations Human Rights Prize	See resolution 2217 A (XXI), annex, Recommendation C (*d*)
Special High-level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	See A/46/266/Add.1-E/1991/106/Add.1, para. 2
Trade and Development Board	For the lists of participants in the Board in 1994, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/49/15), vol. I, part one, annex V, and part two, annex II; and vol. II, annex V
Trust Committee for the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia	See A/49/782, para. 5. The Trust Committee was dissolved by resolution 49/91
Trusteeship Council	See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, part I, para. 1
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	See decision 49/312
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	See decision 49/315
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine	See resolution 194 (III) and note thereto
United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	For the list of participants in the third and fourth sessions of the Conference, in 1994, see A/CONF.164/20, sect. I.B, and A/CONF.164/25, sect. I.B, respectively
United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/49/9), annex X
United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation	See resolution 48/60
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	See decision 47/320
United Nations Staff Pension Committee (members appointed by the General Assembly)	See decisions 49/314 and 49/474
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	See resolution 2656 (XXV)
World Food Council	See decisions 49/316 and 49/474

ANNEX II

CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This list provides a reference to the conventions, declarations and other instruments the texts of which appear in the volumes of resolutions and decisions.

Title	*Resolution No.*
Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague and Supplementary Agreement	84 (I)2902 (XXVI)
Agreement between the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development	32/107
Agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization	40/180
Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations	169 (II)
Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization	3346 (XXIX)
Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	34/68
Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization	32/156
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space	2345 (XXII)
Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners	45/111
Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment	43/173
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States	3281 (XXIX)
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials	34/169
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	39/46
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	317 (IV)
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1763 A (XVII)
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	2777 (XXVI)
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	3235 (XXIX)
Convention on Special Missions and Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	2530 (XXIV)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	34/180
Convention on the International Right of Correction	630 (VII)
Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1040 (XI)
Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity	2391 (XXIII)
Convention on the Political Rights of Women	640 (VII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	3166 (XXVIII)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	260 A (III)
Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	179 (II)

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations	22 A (I)
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques	31/72
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	2826 (XXVI)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	44/25
Convention on the Saftey of United Nations and Associated Personnel	49/59
Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power	40/34
Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space	1962 (XVIII)
Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction	2749 (XXV)
Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace	2832 (XXVI)
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	35/46
Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	45/62 A
Declaration of the Rights of the Child	1386 (XIV)
Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa	S-16/1
Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the Field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	46/59
Declaration on International Cooperation for Disarmament	34/88
Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	S-18/3
Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism	49/60
Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations	2625 (XXV)
Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally	41/85
Declaration on Social Progress and Development	2542 (XXIV)
Declaration on South Africa	34/93 O
Declaration on Territorial Asylum	2312 (XXII)
Declaration on the Control of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse	39/142
Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa	39/29
Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente	32/155
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55
Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2263 (XXII)
Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	48/104
Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	49/57
Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations	42/22
Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order	3201 (S-VI)

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1514 (XV)
Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live	40/144
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty	2131 (XX)
Declaration on the Occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations	2627 (XXV)
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation	37/63
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73
Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field	43/51
Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe	36/100
Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons	1653 (XVI)
Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples	2037 (XX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	3452 (XXX)
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	47/133
Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict	3318 (XXIX)
Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace	39/11
Declaration on the Right to Development	41/128
Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	3447 (XXX)
Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons	2856 (XXVI)
Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	47/135
Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	2734 (XXV)
Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind	3384 (XXX)
Definition of Aggression	3314 (XXIX)
International Convention against Apartheid in Sports	40/64 G
International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	44/34
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages	34/146
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	2106 A (XX)
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	45/158
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	3068 (XXVIII)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol	2200 A (XXI)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2200 A (XXI)
International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports	32/105 M
International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	45/199

International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade	2626 (XXV)
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	35/56
Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes	37/10
Model Treaty on Extradition	45/116
Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Optional Protocol to the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters concerning the proceeds of crime	45/117
Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters	45/118
Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released	45/119
Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illness and for the Improvement of Mental Health Care	46/119
Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting	37/92
Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	37/194
Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space	41/65
Principles Relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	48/134
Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space	47/68
Principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets	44/114 A
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	44/128
Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities	48/96
Statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme	46/152
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	2222 (XXI)
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	2373 (XXII)
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	2660 (XXV)
United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes	43/165
United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1904 (XVIII)
United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s	45/11246/151
United Nations Principles for Older Persons	46/91
United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty	45/113
United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules)	45/110
United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)	40/33
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	217 A (III)
World Charter for Nature	37/7

ANNEX III

INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This index provides a reference, by agenda item, to the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 20 September to 23 December 1994. For the numerical list of resolutions and decisions, see Annex IV.

Agenda item			*Page*
1	Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Guyana		
2	Minute of silent prayer or meditation		
3	Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly		
	(*a*) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	Decision 49/301	312
	(*b*) Report of the Credentials Committee	Resolutions 49/4 A and B	5
4	Election of the President of the General Assembly	Decision 49/302	312
5	Election of the officers of the Main Committees	Decision 49/303	312
6	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	Decision 49/304	312
7	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	Decision 49/443	319
8	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee	Decision 49/401	317
		Decision 49/402	317
		Decisions 49/403 A and B	318
		Decision 49/474	319
9	General debate		
10	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	Resolution 49/143	54
		Decision 49/406	318
11	Report of the Security Council	Decision 49/407	318
12	Report of the Economic and Social Council	Resolution 49/3	5
		Resolution 49/41	107
		Resolution 49/129	151
		Resolution 49/130	152
		Resolution 49/131	152
		Resolution 49/132	153
		Resolution 49/133	153
		Resolution 49/134	153
		Resolution 49/135	154
		Resolution 49/136	154
		Decision 49/441	324
		Decision 49/442	324
		Decision 49/459	330
		Decision 49/460	336
		Decision 49/472	340
		Decision 49/473	319
13	Report of the International Court of Justice	Decision 49/404	318
14	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Resolution 49/65	40

Agenda item				*Page*
15	Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs			
	(*a*)	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	Decision 49/306	312
	(*b*)	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	Decision 49/308	313
	(*c*)	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice	Decision 49/474	319
16	Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections			
	(*a*)	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	Decision 49/316	315
	(*b*)	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	Decision 49/307	313
	(*c*)	Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	Decision 49/315	314
17	Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments			
	(*a*)	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Decisions 49/305 A to C	312
	(*b*)	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	Decision 49/309	313
	(*c*)	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	Decision 49/310	313
	(*d*)	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	Decision 49/311	314
	(*e*)	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	Decision 49/312	314
	(*f*)	International Civil Service Commission	Decision 49/313	314
	(*g*)	Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	Decision 49/314	314
	(*h*)	Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	Decisions 49/317 A and B	315
	(*i*)	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences	Decision 49/318	315
	(*j*)	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	Decision 49/321	316
18	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		Resolution 49/40	106
			Resolution 49/44	110
			Resolution 49/45	111
			Resolutions 49/46 A and B	112
			Resolution 49/47	118
			Resolution 49/89	43
			Resolution 49/90	44
			Decision 49/417	320
			Decision 49/420	321
			Decision 49/421	321
			Decision 49/422	322

Agenda item			*Page*
19	Admission of new Members to the United Nations	Resolution 49/63	38
20	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	Resolution 49/8	8
21	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	Resolution 49/5	5
22	Assistance in mine clearance	Resolution 49/215	54
23	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters	Resolution 49/16	15
24	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	Resolution 49/9	8
25	The situation in Burundi	Resolution 49/7	7
26	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States	Decision 49/412	319
27	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	Resolution 49/13	12
28	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	Resolution 49/14	13
29	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	Resolution 49/6	6
30	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	Resolution 49/26	31
31	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	Resolution 49/15	14
32	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	Resolution 49/64	39
33	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters	Decision 49/474	319
34	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	Resolution 49/27	32
35	Law of the sea	Resolution 49/28	33
36	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	Resolution 49/18	17
37	Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance		
	(*a*) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	Resolutions 49/139 A and B	49
	(*b*) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions	Resolutions 49/21 A to N	17
	(*c*) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	Resolutions 49/22 A and B	27
	(*d*) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait		

Agenda item				Page
	(*e*)	Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan	Resolution 49/140	51
	(*f*)	Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda	Resolution 49/23	29
	(*g*)	Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda	Resolution 49/24	30
38	The situation in the Middle East		Resolutions 49/87 A and B Resolution 49/88	41 42
39	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina		Resolution 49/10	9
40	Question of Palestine		Resolutions 49/62 A to D	36
41	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		Resolution 49/17	16
42	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development		Resolution 49/137	45
43	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields		Decision 49/411	319
44	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995		Resolution 49/11 Resolution 49/12	11 12
45	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)		Decision 49/408	318
46	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986		Decision 49/444	319
47	Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security		Decision 49/474	319
48	Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development		Decision 49/474	319
49	Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations		Decision 49/474	319
50	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security		Decision 49/474	319
51	Question of Cyprus		Decision 49/474	319
52	Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait		Decision 49/474	319
53	Reduction of military budgets		Resolution 49/66	58
	(*a*)	Reduction of military budgets		

Agenda item			*Page*
	(*b*) Transparency of military expenditures		
54	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	Resolution 49/67	59
55	The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields	Resolution 49/68	59
56	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water	Resolution 49/69	60
57	Comprehensive test-ban treaty	Resolution 49/70	61
58	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	Resolution 49/71	61
59	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	Resolution 49/72	62
60	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	Resolution 49/73	63
61	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	Resolution 49/74	64
62	General and complete disarmament	Resolution 49/75 B Resolutions 49/75 D to F Resolutions 49/75 H and I Resolutions 49/75 K and L Resolution 49/75 P	66 67 70 71 74
	(*a*) Notification of nuclear tests		
	(*b*) Relationship between disarmament and development	Resolution 49/75 G Resolution 49/75 J	69 70
	(*c*) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects	Decision 49/427	320
	(*d*) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	Resolution 49/75 A	65
	(*e*) Transparency in armaments	Resolution 49/75 C	67
	(*f*) International illicit arms traffic	Resolution 49/75 G	69
	(*g*) Regional disarmament	Resolution 49/75 N	73
	(*h*) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms	Resolution 49/75 G Resolution 49/75 M	69 72
	(*i*) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	Resolution 49/75 G Resolution 49/75 O	69 73
	(*j*) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices		
63	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly		
	(*a*) Regional confidence-building measures	Resolution 49/76 C	76

Agenda item				Page
	(*b*)	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	Resolution 49/76 E	77
	(*c*)	United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	Resolution 49/76 B	75
	(*d*)	United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	Resolution 49/76 A	74
	(*e*)	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Resolution 49/76 D	76
64	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session			
	(*a*)	Report of the Disarmament Commission	Resolution 49/77 A	78
	(*b*)	Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Resolutions 49/77 B and C	79
	(*c*)	Status of multilateral disarmament agreements		
	(*d*)	Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters		
	(*e*)	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research		
	(*f*)	Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters	Resolution 49/66	58
	(*g*)	Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures	Resolution 49/77 D	80
65	Israeli nuclear armament		Resolution 49/78	81
66	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects		Resolution 49/79	81
67	Question of Antarctica		Resolution 49/80	82
68	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region		Resolution 49/81	83
69	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace		Resolution 49/82	84
70	Maintenance of international security		Decision 49/428	320
71	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)		Resolution 49/83	85
72	Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone		Resolution 49/84 Resolution 49/138	85 87
73	Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee		Resolution 49/85	86
74	Protection and security of small States		Resolution 49/31	90

Agenda item			*Page*
75	Effects of atomic radiation	Resolution 49/32	90
76	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	Resolution 49/33 Resolution 49/34 Decision 49/319	91 91 315
77	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Resolutions 49/35 A to G	94
78	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	Resolutions 49/36 A to D	98
79	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	Resolution 49/37	100
80	Questions relating to information	Resolutions 49/38 A and B Decision 49/320 Decision 49/416	104 316 320
81	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	Resolution 49/39	106
82	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination	Resolution 49/40 Decision 49/417	106 320
83	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Resolution 49/41	107
84	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	Resolution 49/42	109
85	Science and peace	Decision 49/418	321
86	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	Decision 49/419	321
87	Macroeconomic policy questions	Decision 49/429	322
	(*a*) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries	Resolution 49/92	121
	(*b*) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	Resolution 49/92	121
	(*c*) External debt crisis and development	Resolution 49/93 Resolution 49/94	122 123
	(*d*) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries	Resolution 49/93 Resolution 49/94	122 123
88	Sustainable development and international economic cooperation	Resolution 49/95 Resolution 49/96 Decision 49/430 Decision 49/431	125 126 322 322

Agenda item				*Page*
	(*a*)	Trade and development	Resolution 49/97	127
			Resolution 49/98	127
			Resolution 49/99	128
			Resolution 49/100	130
			Resolution 49/101	131
			Resolution 49/102	132
	(*b*)	Food and agricultural development	Resolution 49/103	132
			Decision 49/432	322
	(*c*)	Commodities	Resolution 49/104	134
	(*d*)	Cultural development	Resolution 49/105	135
	(*e*)	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy	Resolution 49/106	136
	(*f*)	Industrial development cooperation	Resolution 49/107	136
			Resolution 49/108	137
	(*g*)	United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	Resolution 49/109	137
			Decision 49/433	323
	(*h*)	International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries	Resolution 49/110	139
	(*i*)	United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation	Decision 49/434	323
89		Environment and sustainable development	Resolution 49/111	139
			Resolution 49/112	141
			Resolution 49/113	141
			Resolution 49/114	142
			Resolution 49/115	142
			Resolution 49/116	142
			Resolution 49/117	143
			Resolution 49/118	143
			Resolution 49/119	144
			Decision 49/435	323
			Decision 49/436	323
			Decision 49/437	323
	(*a*)	Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	Decision 49/438	323
	(*b*)	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind	Resolution 49/120	144
	(*c*)	Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	Resolution 49/121	144
	(*d*)	Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	Resolution 49/234	153
	(*e*)	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	Resolution 49/122	145

Agenda item			*Page*
90	Operational activities for development	Resolution 49/123	146
		Decision 49/439	323
91	Training and research		
	(*a*) United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Resolution 49/125	147
	(*b*) United Nations University	Resolution 49/124	146
92	Agenda for development	Resolution 49/126	148
93	Elimination of racism and racial discrimination	Resolution 49/144	161
		Resolution 49/145	162
		Resolution 49/146	162
		Resolution 49/147	166
94	Right of peoples to self-determination	Resolution 49/148	166
		Resolution 49/149	167
		Resolution 49/150	167
		Resolution 49/151	168
95	Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family	Resolution 49/152	169
		Resolution 49/153	169
		Resolution 49/154	170
		Resolution 49/155	171
		Decision 49/445	328
		Decision 49/446	328
96	Crime prevention and criminal justice	Resolution 49/156	171
		Resolution 49/157	172
		Resolution 49/158	173
		Resolution 49/159	174
		Decision 49/447	328
97	Advancement of women	Resolution 49/160	175
		Resolution 49/161	175
		Resolution 49/162	178
		Resolution 49/163	179
		Resolution 49/164	179
		Resolution 49/165	181
		Resolution 49/166	182
		Resolution 49/167	183
		Decision 49/448	328
		Decision 49/449	328
98	International drug control	Resolution 49/168	184
99	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions	Resolution 49/169	187
		Resolution 49/170	189
		Resolution 49/171	189
		Resolution 49/172	190
		Resolution 49/173	190
		Resolution 49/174	191
		Decision 49/450	328
100	Human rights questions	Decision 49/451	329

Agenda item				*Page*
	(*a*)	Implementation of human rights instruments	Resolution 49/175	193
			Resolution 49/176	194
			Resolution 49/177	195
			Resolution 49/178	196
			Decision 49/452	329
	(*b*)	Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Resolution 49/179	197
			Resolution 49/180	198
			Resolution 49/181	199
			Resolution 49/182	200
			Resolution 49/183	200
			Resolution 49/184	202
			Resolution 49/185	203
			Resolution 49/186	204
			Resolution 49/187	205
			Resolution 49/188	206
			Resolution 49/189	207
			Resolution 49/190	208
			Resolution 49/191	209
			Resolution 49/192	210
			Resolution 49/193	211
			Resolution 49/194	212
			Resolution 49/195	213
			Decision 49/453	329
	(*c*)	Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives	Resolution 49/196	214
			Resolution 49/197	217
			Resolution 49/198	218
			Resolution 49/199	220
			Resolution 49/200	221
			Resolution 49/201	222
			Resolution 49/202	222
			Resolution 49/203	223
			Resolution 49/204	225
			Resolution 49/205	226
			Resolution 49/206	227
			Resolution 49/207	230
			Decision 49/454	329
	(*d*)	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	Resolution 49/208	232
			Decision 49/455	329
			Decision 49/456	329
	(*e*)	Capital punishment	Decision 49/457	329
101		Promotion and protection of the rights of children	Resolution 49/209	233
			Resolution 49/210	234
			Resolution 49/211	235
			Resolution 49/212	236
102		Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance	Resolution 49/213	237
103		Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	Resolution 49/214	237
			Decision 49/409	328
			Decision 49/458	329

Agenda item				*Page*
104	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors		Resolutions 49/216 A to E	246
	(*a*)	United Nations		
	(*b*)	United Nations Development Programme		
	(*c*)	United Nations Children's Fund		
	(*d*)	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East		
	(*e*)	United Nations Institute for Training and Research		
	(*f*)	Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
	(*g*)	Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme		
	(*h*)	United Nations Population Fund		
	(*i*)	United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation		
	(*j*)	Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme		
105	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations		Resolution 49/217 Decision 49/461 Decision 49/462 Decision 49/463	249 337 337 338
106	Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993		Decision 49/474	319
107	Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995		Resolution 49/219 Resolutions 49/220 A to C	250 252
108	Programme planning		Decision 49/464	338
109	Improving the financial situation of the United Nations		Decision 49/474	319
110	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency		Decision 49/465	338
111	Pattern of conferences		Resolutions 49/221 A to D	255
112	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations		Resolutions 49/19 A and B	241
113	Human resources management		Resolution 49/222	258
	(*a*)	Strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization		
	(*b*)	Composition of the Secretariat		
	(*c*)	Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations		
	(*d*)	Other human resources questions		

Agenda item			*Page*
114	United Nations common system	Resolution 49/223	260
115	United Nations pension system	Resolution 49/224	265
116	Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East		
	(*a*) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	Resolution 49/225 Decision 49/413	271 336
	(*b*) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Resolution 49/226	273
117	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission	Resolution 49/227	274
118	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)	Decision 49/474	319
	(*a*) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission		
	(*b*) Other activities		
119	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Decision 49/466	338
120	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	Decision 49/405	336
121	Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	Decision 49/474	319
122	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force	Decision 49/414	337
123	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II	Resolution 49/229 Decision 49/415	277 337
124	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique	Decision 49/467	339
125	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus	Resolution 49/230	278
126	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	Resolution 49/231	280
127	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	Resolution 49/20	245
128	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti	Decision 49/468	339
129	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	Resolution 49/232	281
130	Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	Resolution 49/20	245
131	Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia	Decision 49/474	319
132	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations		
	(*a*) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations	Resolution 49/233 Decision 49/469	282 340
	(*b*) Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232	Decision 49/470	340

Agenda item			*Page*
133	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	Decision 49/423	340
134	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	Resolution 49/48	288
135	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	Resolution 49/49	288
136	United Nations Decade of International Law	Resolution 49/50	289
137	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session	Resolution 49/51 Resolution 49/52 Resolution 49/53	292 293 293
138	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session	Resolution 49/54 Resolution 49/55	294 294
139	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	Resolution 49/56	295
140	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	Resolution 49/57 Resolution 49/58	296 297
141	Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice	Resolution 49/59	299
142	Measures to eliminate international terrorism	Resolution 49/60	303
143	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property	Resolution 49/61	305
144	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice	Decision 49/424	341
145	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations	Decision 49/425	341
146	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	Decision 49/471	340
147	Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial bodies	Resolution 49/33 Resolution 49/34	91 91
148	The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia	Resolution 49/43	110
149	Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	Decision 49/410	318
150	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War	Resolution 49/25	31
151	Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly	Resolution 49/1	5
152	Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly	Resolution 49/2	5

Agenda item			*Page*
153	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	Resolution 49/86	86
154	United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s	Resolution 49/142	52
155	Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991	Resolution 49/218	249
156	Building a peaceful and better world through sport	Resolution 49/29	35
157	Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly	Decision 49/426	341
158	Report of the International Conference on Population and Development	Resolution 49/127 Resolution 49/128 Decision 49/440	148 149 324
159	Support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new and restored democracies	Resolution 49/30	36
160	United Nations Fund for Namibia: scholarship programme for Namibian students	Resolution 49/91	45
161	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean community	Resolution 49/141	52
162	Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	Decision 49/474	319

ANNEX IV

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS

This check-list includes the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 20 September to 23 December 1994. The column "Voting result" indicates the number of votes in favour, the number of votes against and the number of abstentions for those resolutions and decisions which were adopted by a formal vote. Unless otherwise indicated, all the votes were recorded votes. The details of the voting, which are available only for recorded votes, appear in the verbatim record of the relevant plenary meeting (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*); a complete tabulation of those results by Member State will be found in the annex to the *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly* (ST/LIB/SER.B/A.51, Part I).

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/1	Observer status for the South Pacific Forum in the General Assembly	151	34th	17 October 1994		5
49/2	Observer status for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the General Assembly	152	38th	19 October 1994		5
49/3	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Population Fund	12	39th	20 October 1994		5
49/4	Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly					
	Resolution A	3 (b)	40th	20 October 1994		5
	Resolution B	3 (b)	89th	15 December 1994		5
49/5	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States	21	41st	21 October 1994		5
49/6	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System	29	41st	21 October 1994		6
49/7	Regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region	25	43rd	25 October 1994		7
49/8	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee	20	43rd	25 October 1994		8
49/9	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba	24	45th	26 October 1994	101-2-48	8
49/10	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	51st	3 November 1994	97-0-61	9
49/11	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations	44	55th	9 November 1994		11
49/12	Work of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations	44	55th	9 November 1994		12

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	27	57th	15 November 1994		12
49/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States	28	57th	15 November 1994		13
49/15	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	31	57th	15 November 1994		14
49/16	International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters	23	58th	17 November 1994		15
49/17	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	41	65th	23 November 1994		16
49/18	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	36	69th	28 November 1994	87-2-38	17
49/19	Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations					
	Resolution A	112	70th	29 November 1994		241
	Resolution B	112	95th	23 December 1994		242
49/20	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	127 and 130	70th	29 November 1994		245
49/21	Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions					
	A. Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	37 (*b*)	74th	2 December 1994		17
	B. Financing of the Palestinian Police Force	37 (*b*)	74th	2 December 1994		18
	C. Special emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi	37 (*b*)	74th	2 December 1994		18
	D. Assistance to Mozambique	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		19
	E. Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		20
	F. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		20
	G. International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		21
	H. Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		22

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
	I. International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		22
	J. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		23
	K. Emergency assistance to the Sudan	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		24
	L. Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		25
	M. Special assistance to front-line States and other neighbouring States	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		26
	N. Assistance to the Palestinian people	37 (*b*)	93rd	20 December 1994		26
49/22	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction					
	A. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	37 (*c*)	74th	2 December 1994		27
	B. Early warning capacities of the United Nations system with regard to natural disasters	37 (*c*)	93rd	20 December 1994		29
49/23	Emergency international assistance for a solution to the problem of refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development in war-stricken Rwanda	37 (*f*)	74th	2 December 1994		29
49/24	Special assistance to countries receiving refugees from Rwanda	37 (*g*)	74th	2 December 1994		30
49/25	Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War	150	74th	2 December 1994		31
49/26	Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic	30	74th	2 December 1994	132-0-2	31
49/27	The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti	34	75th	5 December 1994		32
49/28	Law of the Sea	35	78th	6 December 1994	131-1-7	33
49/29	The Olympic Ideal	156	79th	7 December 1994		35
49/30	Support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies	159	80th	7 December 1994		36
49/31	Protection and security of small States	74	83rd	9 December 1994		90
49/32	Effects of atomic radiation	75	83rd	9 December 1994		90
49/33	Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	76 and 147	83rd	9 December 1994	165-1-0	91
49/34	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	76 and 147	83rd	9 December 1994		91

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/35	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East					
	A. Assistance to Palestine refugees	77	83rd	9 December 1994	164-0-2	94
	B. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	77	83rd	9 December 1994		94
	C. Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	77	83rd	9 December 1994	160-2-4	95
	D. Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees	77	83rd	9 December 1994	165-0-1	95
	E. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	77	83rd	9 December 1994	162-2-3	96
	F. Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties	77	83rd	9 December 1994	113-2-51	97
	G. University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees	77	83rd	9 December 1994	161-2-2	97
49/36	Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories					
	Resolution A	78	83rd	9 December 1994	85-2-75	98
	Resolution B	78	83rd	9 December 1994	155-3-5	98
	Resolution C	78	83rd	9 December 1994	145-2-17	99
	Resolution D	78	83rd	9 December 1994	145-1-15	99
49/37	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects	79	83rd	9 December 1994		100
49/38	Questions relating to information					
	A. Information in the service of humanity	80	83rd	9 December 1994		104
	B. United Nations public information policies and activities	80	83rd	9 December 1994		104
49/39	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations	81	83rd	9 December 1994	166-0-3	106
49/40	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination	82 and 18	83rd	9 December 1994	113-44-6	106

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/41	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	83 and 12	83rd	9 December 1994	119-1-48	107
49/42	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	84	83rd	9 December 1994		109
49/43	The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia	148	83rd	9 December 1994	142-0-18	110
49/44	Question of Western Sahara	18	83rd	9 December 1994		110
49/45	Question of New Caledonia	18	83rd	9 December 1994		111
49/46	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands					
	A. General	18	83rd	9 December 1994		112
	B. Individual territories	18	83rd	9 December 1994		113
49/47	Question of Tokelau	18	83rd	9 December 1994		118
49/48	Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts	134	84th	9 December 1994		288
49/49	Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives	135	84th	9 December 1994		288
49/50	United Nations Decade of International Law	136	84th	9 December 1994		289
49/51	Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session	137	84th	9 December 1994		292
49/52	Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses	137	84th	9 December 1994	143-0-8	293
49/53	Establishment of an international criminal court	137	84th	9 December 1994		293
49/54	UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services	138	84th	9 December 1994		294
49/55	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session	138	84th	9 December 1994		294
49/56	Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country	139	84th	9 December 1994		295

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/57	Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security	140	84th	9 December 1994		296
49/58	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	140	84th	9 December 1994	155-0-1	297
49/59	Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel . .	141	84th	9 December 1994		299
49/60	Measures to eliminate international terrorism	142	84th	9 December 1994		303
49/61	Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property	143	84th	9 December 1994		305
49/62	Question of Palestine					
	A. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	40	88th	14 December 1994	103-2-40	36
	B. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	40	88th	14 December 1994	105-2-40	37
	C. Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	40	88th	14 December 1994	142-2-3	37
	D. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	40	88th	14 December 1994	136-2-7	38
49/63	Admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations . .	19	89th	15 December 1994		38
49/64	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	32	89th	15 December 1994		39
49/65	Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	14	90th	15 December 1994	161-1-6	40
49/66	Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures	53 and 64 (*f*)	90th	15 December 1994		58
49/67	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	54	90th	15 December 1994	118-4-47	59
49/68	The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields .	55	90th	15 December 1994	166-0-5	59
49/69	Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water . . .	56	90th	15 December 1994	116-4-49	60
49/70	Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	57	90th	15 December 1994		61
49/71	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East	58	90th	15 December 1994		61
49/72	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	59	90th	15 December 1994	156-3-10	62

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/73	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	60	90th	15 December 1994	168-0-3	63
49/74	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	61	90th	15 December 1994	170-0-1	64
49/75	General and complete disarmament					
	A. Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes	62 (*d*)	90th	15 December 1994		65
	B. Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	62	90th	15 December 1994	139-3-26	66
	C. Transparency in armaments	62 (*e*)	90th	15 December 1994	150-0-19	67
	D. Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines	62	90th	15 December 1994		67
	E. Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat	62	90th	15 December 1994	111-24-23	68
	F. 1995 Review and Extension Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	62	90th	15 December 1994	103-40-25	69
	G. Assistance to States curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them	62 (*b*), (*f*), (*h*), (*i*)	90th	15 December 1994	169-0-1	69
	H. Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons	62	90th	15 December 1994	163-0-8	70
	I. Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament	62	90th	15 December 1994		70
	J. Relationship between disarmament and development	62 (*b*)	90th	15 December 1994		70
	K. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons	62	90th	15 December 1994	78-43-38	71
	L. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	62	90th	15 December 1994		71
	M. Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms	62 (*h*)	90th	15 December 1994		72
	N. Regional disarmament	62 (*g*)	90th	15 December 1994	171-0-1	73
	O. Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels	62 (*i*)	90th	15 December 1994	164-0-7	73
	P. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament	62	90th	15 December 1994	171-0-1	74
49/76	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly					

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
	A. United Nations Disarmament Information Programme	63 (*d*)	90th	15 December 1994		74
	B. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	63 (*c*)	90th	15 December 1994		75
	C. Regional confidence-building measures	63 (*a*)	90th	15 December 1994		76
	D. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	63 (*e*)	90th	15 December 1994		76
	E. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	63 (*b*)	90th	15 December 1994	115-24-31	77
49/77	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session					
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	64 (*a*)	90th	15 December 1994		78
	B. Expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament . . .	64 (*b*)	90th	15 December 1994		79
	C. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	64 (*b*)	90th	15 December 1994		79
	D. Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures	64 (*g*)	90th	15 December 1994	158-0-11	80
49/78	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East	65	90th	15 December 1994	60-4-100	81
49/79	Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects	66	90th	15 December 1994		81
49/80	Question of Antarctica	67	90th	15 December 1994		82
49/81	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region	68	90th	15 December 1994		83
49/82	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace . . .	69	90th	15 December 1994	131-3-35	84
49/83	Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) . . .	71	90th	15 December 1994		85
49/84	The South Atlantic region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone	72	90th	15 December 1994	161-3-3	85
49/85	Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee . .	73	90th	15 December 1994		86

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/86	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	153	90th	15 December 1994		86
49/87	The situation in the Middle East					
	A. Jerusalem	38	91st	16 December 1994	138-2-7	41
	B. Syrian Golan	38	91st	16 December 1994	77-2-70	42
49/88	Middle East peace process	38	91st	16 December 1994	149-4-2	42
49/89	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18	91st	16 December 1994	128-2-26	43
49/90	Dissemination of information on decolonization	18	91st	16 December 1994	130-2-24	44
49/91	United Nations Fund for Namibia	160	92nd	19 December 1994		45
49/92	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade	87 (*a*) and (*b*)	92nd	19 December 1994		121
49/93	Net flows and transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries	87 (*c*) and (*d*)	92nd	19 December 1994		122
49/94	Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries	87 (*c*) and (*d*)	92nd	19 December 1994		123
49/95	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership	88	92nd	19 December 1994		125
49/96	United Nations conference on South-South cooperation	88	92nd	19 December 1994		126
49/97	Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		127
49/98	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s: High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		127
49/99	International trade and development	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		128
49/100	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		130
49/101	United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		131

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/102	Transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours	88 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		132
49/103	Food and agricultural development . .	88 (*b*)	92nd	19 December 1994		132
49/104	Commodities	88 (*c*)	92nd	19 December 1994		134
49/105	Cultural development	88 (*d*)	92nd	19 December 1994		135
49/106	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy	88 (*e*)	92nd	19 December 1994		136
49/107	Programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)	88 (*f*)	92nd	19 December 1994		136
49/108	Industrial development cooperation .	88 (*f*)	92nd	19 December 1994		137
49/109	United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)	88 (*g*)	92nd	19 December 1994		137
49/110	International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries: International Year for the Eradication of Poverty	88 (*h*)	92nd	19 December 1994		139
49/111	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session . .	89	92nd	19 December 1994		139
49/112	Support for the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) programme	89	92nd	19 December 1994		141
49/113	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	89	92nd	19 December 1994		141
49/114	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer	89	92nd	19 December 1994		142
49/115	Observance of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought	89	92nd	19 December 1994		142
49/116	Unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas	89	92nd	19 December 1994		142
49/117	Convention on Biological Diversity .	89	92nd	19 December 1994		143
49/118	Fisheries by-catch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources	89	92nd	19 December 1994		143
49/119	International Day for Biological Diversity	89	92nd	19 December 1994		144
49/120	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind . .	89 (*b*)	92nd	19 December 1994		144
49/121	United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	89 (*c*)	92nd	19 December 1994		144
49/122	Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	89 (*e*)	92nd	19 December 1994		145

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/123	United Nations Development Programme and the *Human Development Report* .	90	92nd	19 December 1994		146
49/124	United Nations University	91	92nd	19 December 1994		146
49/125	United Nations Institute for Training and Research	91	92nd	19 December 1994		147
49/126	Agenda for development	92	92nd	19 December 1994		148
49/127	International migration and development	158	92nd	19 December 1994		148
49/128	Report of the International Conference on Population and Development	158	92nd	19 December 1994		149
49/129	Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, *Manas*	12	92nd	19 December 1994		151
49/130	Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	12	92nd	19 December 1994		152
49/131	Question of declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean	12	92nd	19 December 1994		152
49/132	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan	12	92nd	19 December 1994	133-2-23	153
49/133	Report of the Committee for Development Planning: general review of the list of the least developed countries	12	92nd	19 December 1994		153
49/134	Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development	12	92nd	19 December 1994		153
49/135	Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa	12	92nd	19 December 1994		154
49/136	Public administration and development	12	92nd	19 December 1994		154
49/137	The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development	42	92nd	19 December 1994		45
49/138	Establishment of an African nuclear-weapon-free zone	72	92nd	19 December 1994		87
49/139	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations					
	A. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	37 (*a*)	93rd	20 December 1994		49

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
	B. Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development . .	37 (*a*)	93rd	20 December 1994		50
49/140	Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan	37 (*e*)	93rd	20 December 1994		51
49/141	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community	161	93rd	20 December 1994		52
49/142	United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s .	154	94th	23 December 1994		52
49/143	Financial situation of the United Nations	10	94th	23 December 1994		54
49/144	Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	93	94th	23 December 1994		461
49/145	Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	93	94th	23 December 1994		162
49/146	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	93	94th	23 December 1994		162
49/147	Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance . .	93	94th	23 December 1994		166
49/148	Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	94	94th	23 December 1994		166
49/149	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	94	94th	23 December 1994	147-2-19	167
49/150	Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	94	94th	23 December 1994	118-19-33	167
49/151	Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	94	94th	23 December 1994	113-5-51	168
49/152	International Youth Year	95	94th	23 December 1994		169
49/153	Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and of the Long-Term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond	95	94th	23 December 1994		169
49/154	Policies and programmes involving youth	95	94th	23 December 1994		170
49/155	The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends	95	94th	23 December 1994		171

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/156	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	96	94th	23 December 1994		171
49/157	Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	96	94th	23 December 1994		172
49/158	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, particularly its technical cooperation capacity	96	94th	23 December 1994		173
49/159	Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime	96	94th	23 December 1994		174
49/160	Proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women	97	94th	23 December 1994		175
49/161	Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women	97	94th	23 December 1994		175
49/162	Integration of older women in development	97	94th	23 December 1994		178
49/163	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	97	94th	23 December 1994		179
49/164	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	97	94th	23 December 1994		179
49/165	Violence against women migrant workers	97	94th	23 December 1994		181
49/166	Traffic in women and girls	97	94th	23 December 1994		182
49/167	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	97	94th	23 December 1994		183
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking	98	94th	23 December 1994		184
49/169	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	99	94th	23 December 1994		187
49/170	New international humanitarian order	99	94th	23 December 1994		189
49/171	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	99	94th	23 December 1994		189
49/172	Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors	99	94th	23 December 1994		190
49/173	Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements	99	94th	23 December 1994		190
49/174	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	99	94th	23 December 1994		191

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/175	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	100 (*a*)	94th	23 December 1994		193
49/176	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	100 (*a*)	94th	23 December 1994		194
49/177	Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment .	100 (*a*)	94th	23 December 1994		195
49/178	Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights	100 (*a*)	94th	23 December 1994		196
49/179	Human rights and extreme poverty . .	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		197
49/180	Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994	97-57-14	198
49/181	Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		199
49/182	Respect for the universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994	88-5-70	200
49/183	Right to development	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		200
49/184	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		202
49/185	Human rights and terrorism	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		203
49/186	Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994	110-35-24	204
49/187	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		205
49/188	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		206
49/189	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		207
49/190	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994	155-1-12	208
49/191	Summary or arbitrary executions . . .	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		209
49/192	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		210

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/193	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		211
49/194	Strengthening of the rule of law	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		212
49/195	Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		213
49/196	Situation of human rights in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	150-0-14	214
49/197	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		217
49/198	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	101-13-49	218
49/199	Situation of human rights in Cambodia	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		220
49/200	Situation of human rights in Cuba	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	65-23-70	221
49/201	Human rights in Haiti	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		222
49/202	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	74-25-55	222
49/203	Situation of human rights in Iraq	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	114-3-47	223
49/204	Situation of human rights in Kosovo	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994	114-2-40	225
49/205	Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		226
49/206	Situation of human rights in Rwanda	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		227
49/207	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		230
49/208	Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	100 (*d*)	94th	23 December 1994		232
49/209	Protection of children affected by armed conflicts	101	94th	23 December 1994		233
49/210	Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	101	94th	23 December 1994		234
49/211	Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	101	94th	23 December 1994		235
49/212	The plight of street children	101	94th	23 December 1994		236
49/213	United Nations Year for Tolerance	102	94th	23 December 1994		237
49/214	International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	103	94th	23 December 1994		237
49/215	Assistance in mine clearance	22	95th	23 December 1994		54
49/216	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors					
	Resolution A	104	95th	23 December 1994		246

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
	Resolution B	104	95th	23 December 1994		247
	Resolution C	104	95th	23 December 1994		247
	Resolution D	104	95th	23 December 1994		248
	Resolution E	104	95th	23 December 1994		249
49/217	Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1996-1997	105	95th	23 December 1994		249
49/218	Final appropriation for the biennium 1990-1991	155	95th	23 December 1994		249
49/219	Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium	107	95th	23 December 1994		250
49/220	Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995					
	A. Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995	107	95th	23 December 1994		252
	B. Revised income estimates for the biennium 1994-1995	107	95th	23 December 1994		254
	C. Financing of appropriations for the year 1995	107	95th	23 December 1994		255
49/221	Pattern of conferences					
	Resolution A	111	95th	23 December 1994		255
	Resolution B	111	95th	23 December 1994		255
	Resolution C	111	95th	23 December 1994		257
	Resolution D	111	95th	23 December 1994		257
49/222	Human resources management	113	95th	23 December 1994		258
49/223	United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission	114	95th	23 December 1994		260
49/224	United Nations pension system	115	95th	23 December 1994		265
49/225	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	116 (*a*)	95th	23 December 1994		271
49/226	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	116 (*b*)	95th	23 December 1994		273
49/227	Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	117	95th	23 December 1994		274
49/228	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force	122	95th	23 December 1994		275
49/229	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II	123	95th	23 December 1994		277
49/230	Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus	125	95th	23 December 1994		278

Resolution No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/231	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	126	95th	23 December 1994		280
49/232	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	129	95th	23 December 1994		281
49/233	Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations	132 (*a*)	95th	23 December 1994		282
49/234	Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	89 (*d*)	95th	23 December 1994		155

DECISIONS

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/301	Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee	3 (*a*)	1st	20 September 1994		312
49/302	Election of the President of the General Assembly	4	1st	20 September 1994		312
49/303	Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees	5	2nd	20 September 1994		312
49/304	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly	6	2nd	20 September 1994		312
49/305	Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions					
	Decision A	17 (*a*)	19th	5 October 1994		312
	Decision B	17 (*a*)	56th	14 November 1994		312
	Decision C	17 (*a*)	56th	14 November 1994		312
49/306	Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council	15 (*a*)	40th	20 October 1994		312
49/307	Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (*b*)	41st	21 October 1994		313
49/308	Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council	15 (*b*)	54th	8 November 1994		313
49/309	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions	17 (*b*)	56th	14 November 1994		313
49/310	Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors	17 (*c*)	56th	14 November 1994		313

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/311	Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee	17 (*d*)	56th	14 November 1994		314
49/312	Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (*e*)	56th	14 November 1994		314
49/313	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission and designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission	17 (*f*)	56th	14 November 1994		314
49/314	Appointment of members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (*g*)	56th	14 November 1994		314
49/315	Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (*c*)	68th	28 November 1994		314
49/316	Election of twelve members of the World Food Council	16 (*a*)	75th	5 December 1994		315
49/317	Appointment of members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women					
	Decision A	17 (*h*)	75th	5 December 1994		315
	Decision B	17 (*h*)	91st	16 December 1994		315
49/318	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences	17 (*i*)	75th	5 December 1994		315
49/319	Appointment of members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	76	83rd	9 December 1994		315
49/320	Appointment of members of the Committee on Information	80	83rd	9 December 1994		316
49/321	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit	17 (*j*)	95th	23 December 1994		316

B. OTHER DECISIONS

49/401	Organization of the forty-ninth session	8	3rd and 88th	23 September and 14 December 1994		317
49/402	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items	8	3rd, 30th, 48th, 56th, 61st, 74th, 88th, 93rd and 94th	23 September, 13 and 31 October, 14 and 21 November and 2, 14, 20 and 23 December 1994		317
49/403	Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-ninth session					
	Decision A	8	3rd	23 September 1994		318
	Decision B	8	87th	14 December 1994		318
49/404	Report of the International Court of Justice	13	29th	13 October 1994		318

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/405	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	120	31st	14 October 1994		336
49/406	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	10	47th	27 October 1994		318
49/407	Report of the Security Council	11	49th	1 November 1994		318
49/408	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	45	50th	3 November 1994		318
49/409	Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	103	52nd	7 November 1994		328
49/410	Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	149	56th	14 November 1994		318
49/411	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields	43	75th	5 December 1994		319
49/412	Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States	26	79th	7 December 1994		319
49/413	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	116 (*a*)	82nd	8 December 1994		336
49/414	Financing of the United Nations Protection Force	122	82nd	8 December 1994		337
49/415	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II	123	82nd	8 December 1994		337
49/416	Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information	80	83rd	9 December 1994		320
49/417	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in territories under their administration	82 and 18	83rd	9 December 1994	114-48-2	320
49/418	Science and peace	85	83rd	9 December 1994		321
49/419	Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations	86	83rd	9 December 1994		321
49/420	Question of Gibraltar	18	83rd	9 December 1994		321
49/421	Question of Pitcairn	18	83rd	9 December 1994		321
49/422	Question of St. Helena	18	83rd	9 December 1994	115-2-50	322
49/423	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	133	84th	9 December 1994		340
49/424	Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice	144	84th	9 December 1994		341

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/425	Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations	145	84th	9 December 1994		341
49/426	Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly	157	84th	9 December 1994		341
49/427	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects	62 (*c*)	90th	15 December 1994		320
49/428	Maintenance of international security	70	90th	15 December 1994		320
49/429	Macroeconomic policy questions	87	92nd	19 December 1994		322
49/430	Sustainable development and international economic cooperation	88	92nd	19 December 1994		322
49/431	Reports considered in connection with the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation"	88	92nd	19 December 1994		322
49/432	Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa	88 (*b*)	92nd	19 December 1994		322
49/433	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/176	88 (*g*)	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/434	United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation	88 (*i*)	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/435	Environment and sustainable development	89	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/436	Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas	89	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/437	Documents relating to environment and sustainable development	89	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/438	Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	89 (*a*)	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/439	Documents relating to operational activities for development	90	92nd	19 December 1994		323
49/440	Report of the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development entitled "Synthesis of national reports on population and development"	158	92nd	19 December 1994		324
49/441	Documents considered in connection with the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council"	12	92nd	19 December 1994		324
49/442	Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1995-1996	12	92nd	19 December 1994		324

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/443	Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations	7	93rd	20 December 1994		319
49/444	Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986	46	93rd	20 December 1994		319
49/445	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family"	95	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/446	Provisional rules of procedure for the World Summit for Social Development	95	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/447	Document considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice	96	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/448	Consideration of the request for the revision of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	97	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/449	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the advancement of women	97	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/450	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions	99	94th	23 December 1994		328
49/451	Human rights questions	100	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/452	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments"	100 (*a*)	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/453	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	100 (*b*)	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/454	Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives	100 (*c*)	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/455	Increased coordination within the United Nations system in the field of human rights	100 (*d*)	94th	23 December 1994		329

Decision No.	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of adoption*	*Voting result*	*Page*
49/456	Human rights questions: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	100 (*d*)	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/457	Capital punishment	100 (*e*)	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/458	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	103	94th	23 December 1994		329
49/459	Organization of work of the Third Committee and biennial programme of work of the Committee for 1995-1996	12	94th	23 December 1994		330
49/460	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	94th	23 December 1994		336
49/461	Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations	105	95th	23 December 1994		337
49/462	Action taken on certain documents	105	95th	23 December 1994		337
49/463	Biennial programme of work for the Fifth Committee for 1995-1996	105	95th	23 December 1994		338
49/464	Programme planning	108	95th	23 December 1994		338
49/465	Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	110	95th	23 December 1994		338
49/466	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	119	95th	23 December 1994		338
49/467	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique	124	95th	23 December 1994		339
49/468	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti	128	95th	23 December 1994		340
49/469	Support account for peace-keeping operations	132 (*a*)	95th	23 December 1994		340
49/470	Relocation of Belarus and Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (*c*) of General Assembly resolution 43/232	132 (*b*)	95th	23 December 1994		340
49/471	Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991	146	95th	23 December 1994		340
49/472	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	95th	23 December 1994		340
49/473	Report of the Economic and Social Council	12	95th	23 December 1994		319
49/474	Agenda items remaining for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session	8	95th	23 December 1994		319

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